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Doubt.

ey bade me cast the thing away;
They pointed to my hands all bleeding:
They listened not to all my pleading:
e thing I meant I could not say:
new that I should rue the day
ence I cast the thing away.

grasped it firm, and bore the pain:
The thorny husks I stripped and scattered;
If I could reach the heart, what mattered
other men saw not my gain,
even if I should be slain:
new the risks, I chose the pain.

had I cast the thing away,
had not found what most I cherish.
A faith without which I should perish,—
e faith which, like a kernel lay
ed in the husks which on that day
y instinct would not throw away!

—By H. H.

The Old Forty-Mile Desert.

m the Reno Gazette.

wenty years ago the Great American Des- was the terror of the overland emigrant. was written up in a sensational way in ern papers and in letters to friends. It impossible to go around it, for it extend- from the Colorado to the Cascades. All routes that led to the land of promise ed it, and it was soon covered with the ching bones of stock and dotted with hu- graves. Numerous disastrous attempts oss further south demonstrated that the st feasible road was the one that lies close where the overland railroad now runs. It bout forty miles from the lower end of the mboldt sink to the Truckee river at Wads- rth, and the name "Forty-mile Desert," en to the stretch, has become known the rld over. There is no water fit to drink the whole distance, and it is a very hard s drive for cattle or a heavily- ded team. A great many cattle were unnecessarily in the first rush to fornia by people who got nervous and did know how to manage. They frequently d a day or two at the Humboldt and started to cross the desert in the night. They n had to keep going all the next day the hot sun, and took the worst of the road en the animals were in the poorest condi- n. Large bands of cattle are frequently ven now and losses are very rare. They t out in the morning and drive leisurely ing the heat of the day, stopping for a rest at noon, and in the evening when ht comes on they are pressed forward and in next morning. The road lies through sandy sagebrush plain extending several les west of the lake where it strikes an al- li desert in the center of which the railroad s a station "that it appropriately calls Viste" Plains. This is the lowest point t of the mountains. Eight miles further is rage station which might serve as a memo- al to the unfortunates who have been be- yed from their proper course by the picture running water, waving trees and fields d existed only in the deceptive air.

Near the middle of the journey is a boiling hot spring at the foot of the mountain, and large beds of salt lie near. The deposit has killed all vegetation for a long distance round, leaving the flat old lake bed as bare s ashes. Between there and Wadsworth e scene very old formations. The body of e country seems to be a light yellow sub- nce, probably diatomous, over which lie gh ridges of brown hills. The level places e strewn with heavy rocks of all sizes, as ck as coal. There is no timber anywhere sight, and even the sage-brush is of infer- r size. On either side are the ever monoton- s brown mountains, carved and grooved by nturies of wear and frost into fringes of ony lace. The railroad has made fre- nt attempts to get water for its gines, but without success. They ored 1,300 feet at Hot Springs, but got only blackish mixture of liquid alkali. They aul water in tank cars for their section men etween Lovelock's and Wadsworth, and the ngines make the run with one tankful, a dis- nce of sixty-one miles. They formerly arried an extra car behind the engine with wo wooden tanks to draw from, but new ngines have been built with tanks that hold 500 gallons. They frequently run seventy- ive miles without stopping, and Nick Cole nade a hundred-mile run once. It is a very leasant comparison for the rich forty-niner who rides in the palace car over the ground where he walked along with sore and tired feet, urging his oxen out of the thirsty desert half a lifetime ago.

Who Was Bocardo?

St. James's Gazette, August 18.

A good many persons who have no acquain- tance with Oxford must have been puzzled by the (erroneous) announcement a few days ago that the remains of the famous Bocardo in that city were about to be destroyed. Who was Bocardo? What is Bocardo? are questions which many candidates for examination would find a difficulty in answering. Yet the word has been deeply impressed upon the memories of students of logic for many cen- turies past. As the beginning of one of those barbarous hexameter lines invented by the schoolmen of the middle ages to assist the memory of youth, the word Bocardo has re- tained its place in logical treatises down to the present day. It is the name of a room over the north gate of the city, closely ad- joining St. Michael's church, and was used as a prison from very early times. It was par- ticularly famous from the fact that it was here that Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley were confined prior to their execution in 1556. Ac- cording to Wood, the historian of Oxford, the word is received from a Saxon word meaning a library or monument-room; and from the character of the building this derivation seems most probable. It must, however, have been soon diverted from its original purpose, and as early as 1444 we find an unfortunate Irishman incarcerated there for the characteristic offense of "dis- turbing the peace." Bocardo, in fact, very soon acquired such an evil reputation that it came to be employed as a genuine word for a jail. Thus John Bradford, who was himself a Cambridge man, says: "No Bocardo, no little-ease, no dungeon, no bishops' prison, no gate-house, no sink, no pit may be com- pared in any point to be so evil a prison for the body as the body is for and of the soul." One of Lord Cromwell's visitors to the univer- sity took credit to himself for having purged Oxford of the writings of the famous Duns Scotus. "We have sett Dunce in Bocardo," he writes, "and have utterly banisshede hym Oxforde for ever." At last Bocardo itself seems to be on the point of vanishing. Rid- ley, in jest, called it "a college of quondams" when he and his brother martyrs were its sole occupants. The interesting relic may possibly remain a little longer; but it is clear that it cannot long survive the projected im- provements; and probably ere long the visi- tor to Oxford will find nothing but an inscrip- tion on a wall-plate to remind him of Ridley's jest, and that here was quondam Bocardo.

Bishop college in Marshall, Texas, a Bap- tist institution for colored theological stu- dents, has been dedicated and is free of debt.

HOW THE CZAR TRAVELS.

Leaving Towns Unexpectedly and Arriving in Them Unexpectedly.

St. Petersburg Letter to the London Standard.

The departure of the emperor from Peter- hof was intended to be kept a profound se- cret, but, as is usual in such cases, it leaked out through one channel or another that a move was to be made, and the arrival here of General Kozloff, police-master at Moscow, gave a clue to the direction that would be taken. On the day fixed for the departure the Official Messenger, to the dismay of the authorities, announced that the emperor was about to start for Moscow, an indiscretion of which the immediate penalty was a severe reprimand from Count Ignatieff, who forbade the unoffi- cial press of the capital to reproduce the an- nouncement, or to refer to it in any way. The first intimation vouchsafed to St. Petersburg that the emperor had actually left the vicinity was contained in an official telegram publish- ed on Saturday, and recording his arrival in the City of the Czars. Since then his move- ments have been duly chronicled by the offi- cial organ in a series of telegrams, which the other papers were graciously allowed to re- produce twenty-four hours later, though with- out a word of comment. The observance of all this mystery can only be explained on the assumption that the czar is in imminent dan- ger of falling a victim to the machinations of the nihilists. As in the case of the late empe- ror's last journey to the south, the line was guarded throughout its length by soldiery. At every hundred paces bayonets glistened, and at intervals tents shone white and camp- fires gleamed. Such places as offered more than ordinary facilities to mis- creants of the Hartmann type were specially looked after, but, still not satisfied as to the safety of the imperial party, General Ignatieff, who accompanied it, resorted to various extraordinary measures to baffle any possible attempt on the part of the revolutionists. From the Peterhof line the imperial train ran through a loop intended for goods traffic only into the Great Southern railway, sometimes preceded by a pilot train, sometimes itself taking the lead. The speed all the way was somewhat less than that of ordinary mails (30 miles an hour), and, owing to long stoppages, the time usually occupied by the journey was considerably exceeded. At Moscow the first warning the public had of the intended visit of the czar was given by the sudden bustle at the governor's house and at the palace, where, two days only before the arrival of the august travellers, hasty preparations were made for their reception. Late next day it was intimated that the czar might be expected at eight o'clock the follow- ing morning, and at the appointed hour a train did make its appearance, but to the no small disappointment of the crowd that had gathered near the station it brought only a batch of police and detectives, who hoped to find plenty of game in the trap thus clever- ly baited. Before ten, however, preparations had been made in earnest. Troops were sta- tioned on both sides of the route all the way to the Kremlin. The inhabitants of every house in the streets through which the em- peror was to pass were peremptorily ordered to close their windows, and the anxiety de- picted on the faces of the police showed when the cortege was nearly at hand. Presently distant cheering was heard, and as it grew nearer and nearer, the open carriage contain- ing the czar, czarina and their children drove rapidly by, followed by that of Prince Dol- gorouky, governor-general of Moscow, the foundations of which were laid by his ances- tors 700 years ago.

Grouse Shooting in England.

London Daily News.

Grouse shooting, like most forms of sport, is chiefly for rich men. Moors that range in rent from £2,000 to £300 are not within the reach of every one, and sportsmen accustom- ed to large bags naturally despise small ones. As indolence increases, and as grouse becomes wild, the pastime of driving becomes popular, and driving can only be practiced on large moors, with a small army of beaters. Instead of the usual plan of marching over the ground, preceded by setters or pointers, the guns are comfortably settled in affuts behind stone walls. The beaters go round in advance, and then cross the moor shouting and making as much noise as possible. The grouse, which perhaps could have been approached in no other way, then fly with astonishing speed over the heads of the men lying in ambush, and a good deal of experience and skill are needed to bring them down. When should one shoot, before the grouse reach you, and how much before, and how far in ad- vance by way of calculating for pace, are questions the novice asks, but only prac- tice can answer them. As this sort of shoot- ing demands no exertion, no walking, except from one ambush to another, it is de- servedly popular with the lazy gunner. But even poor men, though they cannot aspire to large bags and to driving, may get a little shooting and plenty of walking for their money on farms in the Scotch border coun- tries, especially, perhaps, in the neighborhood of the Cheviots. A stock farmer may have taken the shooting on the farm, and may sublet it, or a farmer who owns a little estate of his own at a distance from the place where he lives may be ready to let the shooting. There is generally a difficulty about getting accommodation, but young and earnest men do not disdain a shepherd's hut, and are even ready to ride on ponies ten miles or so to the scene of action. They make small and excessively mixed bags—three brace of grouse, a couple of snipe, two or three hares, and the like—but then they pay very little for their pleasure, and they lay in a large stock of health, and find themselves in picturesque places and scenes famous in border history, which otherwise they would not have visited. With youth and eagerness on their side, per- haps these humble gunners enjoy themselves as much as tenants who pay thousands for moors and forests.

The First California Gold.

J. J. Warner writes as follows to the San Francisco Bulletin:

"Although the truth has, I believe, been re- peatedly published respecting the first com- merce in and discovery of gold in California, yet, as the truth in this matter is, like the farms in the Sacramento Valley, being con- tinuously covered over by the constant flow- ing stream of romantic sickens, I presume to give you for publication what I know, as well as what I believe to be the facts respect- ing the first remittances of gold from and of its first discovery in California. The fact that gold in considerable quantity was export- ed from and before its discovery in Califor- nia, may account for some of the historical blunders which have occurred.

"In the latter part of 1833, or the begin- ning of 1834, J. P. L. Leese came to Los An- geles from Taos, New Mexico, bringing with him a considerable quantity of grain gold, the product of the New Mexican gold placers. About the same time a Spaniard by the name of Palacois arrived in Los Angeles from Guaymas, state of Sonora, who also brought with him a considerable amount of bullion, which was in large bars or bricks of silver, and in grain gold from the gold fields of So- nora. These two lots of grain gold, amount- ing to about $10,000 in value, went into the hands of a few merchants, and were mostly exported from the country prior to the dis- covery of any gold in California. A consid- erable portion, and probably the larger part of it, was taken hence by the ships trading on this coast from Boston. This will account for the testimony of Boston merchants in this matter. Some considerable quantity of this gold was worked into various articles of use and ornament in Los Angeles and some oth- er places by silversmiths and other artisans. Some of it was also wasted in the manufac- ture of counterfeit Columbian doubloons.

"No record, tradition, or even legend of the promulgation by any person of the belief or suspicion that any part of Alta California was of an auriferous character prior to 1841 can, in the judgment of the writer, be produced. In the early part of that year Don Andres Cas- tilleres, a native of Mexico, a man of educa- tion and of considerable scientific attainments and mineralogical knowledge, travelling from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara, saw and gathered up near the rancho of Las Virgenes some mineral specimens, which he exhibited in Santa Barbara, and said that generally, if not invariably, placer gold existed wherever this class of pebble was found.

"In the month of June, 1841, two vaqueros (herdsmen) of a neighboring ranch, while rid- ing over the lands of the ranch of San Fran- cisquito, dismounted from their horses by the side of a rivulet, to give them a breathing spell, and seeing a bed of wild onions they en- gaged in gathering some of them. While so doing one of them, who had been present and saw the pebble which Castilleres had said was an indication of gold placers, noticed one of these pebbles and said to his companion: "Look at this! there is gold here, for I heard Don Andres Castilleres say that there was gold to be found wherever these little stones exist;" and immediately scooping up a hand- ful of the sand and gravel which had been loosened by pulling up the onions he rubbed it with his other hand, and sure enough, he found in his handful of sand a grain of gold.

"On their return to Santa Barbara they took with them a few dollars' worth of gold which they had obtained from the ground. The news of the discovery of gold soon spread from Santa Barbarba, and people from San Diego to San Luis Obispo hurried to the dis- covered placers. Although few or none of the native Californians had any practical knowledge of the gold washing process, there were, at the time of the discovery, quite a number of natives of Sonora and other parts of Mexico scattered over California, and es- pecially in the southern part of it, who had seen and worked in placers. A large part of the extensive country drained by the Santa Clara river (Ventura county) was prospected and gold obtained in many places. During the first two rainy seasons following the dis- covery some hundreds of people were profita- bly engaged in mining, and gold was brought into Los Angeles and sold there every year from 1841 to the discovery of the rich and broader gold fields of central California in 1848, which caused the abandonment of the less productive placers of this part of the country.

"The late Abel Stearns, then a resident merchant of this place, bought a good deal of that gold. He sent a small part of it to the mint at Philadelphia. The original receipt or certificate of its deposit was some years ago donated to (I believe) the California Pio- neers' society, at whose rooms I presume it can be seen."

The Last Survivor of the Greek War of Independence

London Times.

Edward John Trelawny, who has just pass- ed away in Sussex, at the age of eighty-nine years, was one of the very last of the band which fought for Greek independence under Byron sixty years ago. We read in Count Camba's "Narrative of Byron's Last Journey to Greece" that in the summer of 1823 Mr. Trelawny joined him at his invitation from Florence, and became one of about a dozen persons who formed his lordship's body guard. He embarked with him at Genoa, and reached Cephalonia early in August, and crossed with him to Ithaca. Along with Mr. Hamilton Browne he acted the part of a diplomatic en- voy from Lord Byron to the Greek govern- ment, communicating to them his own inten- tions and those of the London committee with respect to the liberation of Greece; but he had the mortification to find that his intended efforts were long thwarted by the jealousies of rival chiefs and parties. It was not till the first week in the new year that a loan having been arranged through friends in Eng- land, Lord Byron and his party arrived at Missolonghi.

The story of the events which followed has been told by many writers. During the last month or two of Byron's life Mr. Trelawny was not with him, being engaged as aide-de- camp to one of the Greek chiefs named "Ulysses," and dividing his time between Athens and Epirus. He was sent for when Lord Byron's illness threatened to prove fa- tal, but he did not reach Missolonghi in time to see him, except in his coffin. Mr. Tre- lawny contributed largely out of his own means and from his stock of Hellenic expe- rience to the abortive campaign which ended thus sadly. He bore testimony, however, to the magic influence of Lord Byron's name in raising the loan in England to pay the cost of the effort, adding that the poet's death crushed alike the hopes of its contributors and their interest in the cause.

Mr. Trelawny lived for many years in Lon- don, where his tall figure and handsome face were well known. He was the author of "Recollections of Shelley and Byron," pub- lished in 1858, and of "Records of Shelley, Byron, etc." (two volumes), published in 1878. Our readers may, perhaps, be glad to be reminded that some five years ago (Janu- ary 3, 1876) a letter from Mr. Trelawny ap- peared in our columns, describing in minute detail the circumstances which accompanied the death of Shelley, of which he was al- most an eye-witness. He was with Byron, Shelley and Williams on that eventful morn- ing, and he declares that while Byron's boat, on attempting to leave the harbor at Leghorn, was detained at the last moment for some port clearance formalities, Shelley's boat went out, but was soon lost sight of, and that when it was discovered it had on its starboard quar- ter a large hole, apparently made by the prow of another felucca.

The American Hebrew says: "All animus against the Jew ceases in the mind of any educated and refined Christian the moment he remembers that Jesus was a Jew. No Chris- tian can assail a Jew because he is a Jew, without casting a reflection upon the Nazare- ne, whom he, as a Christian, must love, re- spect, honor and revere, if not worship."

NA-NA'S APACHES.

A Talk With the Old Chief.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writ- ing from San Jose, N. M., August 17, gives the following interesting article regarding Na-na:

In my dispatch of yesterday from Cañada Alamosa I neglected to state that two Mexi- can herders from the San Mateo mountains were driven in here about seven p. m. by what is supposed to be the old chief Na-na and the remnant of his band of Warm Spring Apaches. Na-na was Victorio's chief coun- sellor and lieutenant. His band two years ago numbered eighty-five picked warriors when he went on the warpath. Out of that number are left only two of the original band and himself. These two are his own nephews, and have fought side by side with their uncle and chief in every fight until Victorio was killed last November in Old Mexico. At that time Na-na and thirty-eight braves were out for a fresh set of horses and provisions preparatory to another long march. The flower of the band were with Na-na, while old Victorio, with his wounded, his squaws, and old men, were in the camp which was "jumped" by the Mexicans. The Indians who remained in camp were without ammunition, and fell easy victims to the Mexican soldiers, who were promised a reward of $3,000 for Victoria's scalp and $500 for each additional one brought into Chihuahua. Your correspondent was only forty miles from the fight when it oc- curred, and was in advance of General Buel's command 150 miles when he (General Buel) was politely invited to leave Mexico, after having in a great measure corralled the In- dians and harrassed them until they were without stock or ammunition. I sent a special account to the Herald at the time, and now all that remains of that once famous band is Na-na, his two nephews, ten Mes- calero Apaches and two Navajoes. The fol- lowing interview with Na-na has just been handed me. Colonel Bob Stapleton, who was reported killed a few days ago, furnished this information to Lieutenant Buck, Thir- teenth infantry. Stapleton lived with Na-na for many years and always treated him honestly, and the Indians never found him guilty of deceiving them. He is the only white Amer- ican who could possibly talk to Na-na for the last two years with any kind of safety. Colo- nel Stapleton owns a sawmill near the Monaca Springs, and although the Indians have made repeated raids on the springs and have stolen all the stock in the vicinity, yet until this last time they never interfered with any of Stapleton's property. This time Na-na took two mules from Stapleton, as he said he needed them, but would return them or two better mules. Lieutenant Taylor struck Na-na's trail yesterday, going toward the Nogal Springs, in San Mateos, and will proba- bly fight him in the next fifteen to twenty- four hours.

Lieutenant Buck of the 13th infantry gives the following facts in a report regarding the interview of Nana with Colonel Stapleton:

SOCORRO, N. M., August 14, 1881.

To the Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Fort Craig, N. M.:

SIR:—I have the honor to report the follow- ing: On the 12th inst. I had an interview with Colonel Stapleton, the substance of which I sent you by telegraph. The following are his words:

Na-na on last Tuesday in the afternoon about three o'clock was at my place. He had with him thirteen Indians and one Mexican boy captive. Na-na said he had the Mexican boy with him one year in old Mexico. I ask- ed Na-na where he came from and he replied, "I came from Chihuahua." He was sitting on his horse, and, turning half round in his saddle and waving his hand around to where two young warriors sat on their ponies, re- marked, "This is all that is left of my once powerful band. Here are two of my nephews. All have been wiped out but myself and these two." I then said, "I have authority from Captain Bean to talk to you about coming back to the reservation and to live in peace." "To live in peace!" he exclaimed, "What kind of peace is this that you offer? Where in all these homes of my fathers is there one spot where the old chief can place his foot and rest from strife? No, no! No matter where I am—here, there, everywhere—they shoot at me. Where am I to go that I could live? You tell me that I am offered peace, and inside of one hour I will be shot at." I then asked Na-na, "What do you want? To come back to the reserva- tion? Now I am authorized to talk to you." "I know it," said he, "and I know you would not lie to Na-na." I then asked him straight up and down, "Do you want to come back to your reservation?" "Yes. Provid- ing that we may live in peace like we did be- fore, and that we may bring back our people who still live at the San Carlos agency to join and live with us." I informed him that such a thing was possible, and I would make known his desires to the commander.

"Now," said I, "Na-na, when can I see you again?" "Maybe soon; maybe long time; maybe never this side of the happy hunting ground. Look! look! at Na-na, the great warrior chief of days gone by, and look at Na-na of to-day, with only two warriors of his once gallant band. But the old chief has had great revenge. Count the fingers and toes on each warrior here" (fourteen in all) "and count again and again, and then you would not have counted the number who have fallen before Na-na. I am ready to die, and when my time comes—it is near—I can feel it; but I will die with my face to my bitter foes, fighting and dying all the same."

I then said, "Na-na, where are you going now?" "Nowhere. Everywhere. Anywhere." "We are going all around here. You may stay here as long as you wish, but do not go out to fight Na-na." "We have killed every one we run across thus far below, and after we leave here will kill every one we meet again. We had a fight below here three days ago, and the Apaches are good yet. If night had not come so close I would have left no living man, white or Mexican, to tell of it. They try to wipe me out, and I wipe them out, for I must kill to live. I am now going up to- ward the Navajo country. I want to try and get some Navajoes with me. I got too much to handle. Soldiers, miners, ranchers, every- body is against me, and I must get help or they will get me soon."

With this Na-na turned round and said to his few followers, "Come, there are blood- hounds on our track!" and they rode off in single file, Na-na in the lead. He took two mules belonging to me. He said he needed them and would either return them or better ones, and I believe he will keep his word; he always has done so with me. He had a fine telescope glass, the best I ever looked through. There were in all, Na-na, ten Mes- caleros, two Navajoes and the Mexican boy captive. They were armed with the army carbine and Winchester rifle. I never heard of or saw an Indian that would have any other gun when they could get a Winchester. I tell you, lieutenant, them guns are "bad medicine." In less than an hour after Na-na left Lieutenant Guilfoile, with twenty-five scouts and twenty soldiers, passed my place on the trail and had a fight about two miles from the mill. Very respectfully, your obe- dient servant. WILLIAM L. BUCK.

How Bismarck Lives at Kissingen.

Kissingen, in Bavaria, is the favorite water- ing place of the Empress of Austria, and it was there that the Empress Eugenie also liked to spend her summers when her duties did not demand her presence in Paris. Prince Bismarck chose Kissingen for his resting place during the "cheated term," some years ago, and has ever since been the lion of the neighborhood. He lives in great seclu- sion in an ugly and old-fashioned house at some distance from the Kursaal, where socie- ty assembles daily, and although hundreds of visitors walk down to the house in the hope of seeing the "Iron Chancellor," they rarely discover anything more striking than the red roof and the green blinds of the house. The irregular and badly painted walls are partially concealed by foliage. The *porte cochere* is so low that a gala carriage could not enter, and the only mark of rank or dignity about the establishment is a rather shabby sentinel, who does honorary guard for the Bavarian government. The Princess Bismarck rarely accompanies her husband to Kissingen and the Prince consequently gives dinners only to gentlemen. These dinners usual- ly gather together but five or six people, and it is said that the chairs in the dining room are all of different pat- terns, and that the interior of the whole es- tablisment is in the last stages of shabbiness. The prince himself has become so enormous of late years that he can no longer occupy an ordinary dining chair. He sits on a low sofa, with his famous dog lying at his feet. He rarely dresses for dinner, especially when he is at Kissingen, but wears a loose coat of coarse cloth. Although the physicians are very severe with him, and punish him by powerful doses and privations when they dis- cover that he has been dissipating, he still eats and drinks very much as he did during the famous year of the siege. He is as fond of champagne, of Bordeaux and of heavy Spanish wines as ever, and there are times when they seem to do him no harm. Bis- marck was formerly one of the greatest cham- pagne drinkers in Europe; half a dozen bottles had no more effect on his gigantic frame than as many glasses would have on more ordinary people. But in his latter years his capacity has been reduced. Young Prince Bismarck is with his father this year, a slight retiremen. from the society of the German capital having been considered necessary on his part after his romantic ad- venture with the beautiful Princess of Caro- lath. It is now said that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Herbert Bismarck and the Countess Andrassy, daughter to the ex-Premier of Austria. Bismarck's company is as mixed as his wines. He receives and entertains men of mark from all countries, and his conversation is not only brilliant, but is nearly always filled with wise remarks on current topics. He is one of the few states- men and politicians who understand the marked value of small talk. He is very fond of showing his accomplishments to his visi- tors, and it is said that one day, receiving a visit of Signor Manlini, the present Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bismarck sat down at the piano and played a piece of his own composition, remarking afterwards in an off-hand manner that "in Prussia politicians found time to cultivate the fine arts." "So they do in Italy," replied the visitor, and taking a place at the piano he played over from beginning to end, and entirely from memory, the piece which he had just heard Prince Bismarck play for the first time.

Alpine Climbing a Trade.

From the London Standard.

Alpine climbing has within the last twenty years become a science and a trade. Alpine clubs accumulate experience which is at the disposal of all the world. They have their newspapers and their annual dinners and their monthly meetings. There are shops where every mountaineering requisite is sold, and so numerous are the guides that it is hard nowadays for even the best of them to make a living. These natives of the Alps make mountaineering easy. They point out to us the safest roads, and warn us against the most dangerous rocks. They cut for the dar- ing adventurer a step in the ice slope, and after he has placed his foot in it they even assist his upward journey by a friendly push behind. Any danger of falling into a cre- vasse is avoided by the party being tied to- gether, and a precipice is brought within reach of the average tourist by a rope-ladder. Hence, unless the ascent is entirely a new one, there is really little danger to encounter. The ordinary mountaineer climbs for pastime and for applause, and he must be a spiritless caitiff indeed who knows not the zest which such danger as the casual, but now and then inevitable, avalanche imparts to what is now one of the tamest of sports. The Alpine climber, it is true, sometimes sets up claims to be reckoned among the pioneers of science. He now and then prints a dull drawing-room book, with pretty pictures, and fondly imagines that he ranks with the Saussures, Tschudes, Schlan- Gentweits, Forbeses, Payers, and Tyndalls, who were first attracted to the Alps by a love of what Bacon called "natural knowledge." But their work was carried on at elevations which the Alpine athlete would not con- descend to visit, and where there is really less peril to an explorer than to a policeman in the Seven Dials on a Saturday night. The people who insist on writing letters to the papers about the necessity of looking after these reckless folks waste their sympathy. The average Alpine tourist is perfectly able to take care of himself. When he foolishly courts danger, the verdict must be that after all he has a right to choose his own way of making his exit from a world in which he cannot otherwise achieve distinction.

Howgate's Brazen Career in Washington.

Chicago Tribune.

Captain Howgate is a fugitive officer, late in the employment of the United States in its signal service department. He has left the service and the country at one and the same time, in company with a woman not his wife, and has abandoned his wife and family, leaving them in utter destitution. He has stolen from the United States treasury $500,- 000, and left his bondsmen $40,000 short. It now appears as a wonderful thing, of course, that he could have stolen so much money without being detected. The authorities stand with eyes aghast, as if it were some- thing marvelous that a man who was his own disburser and auditor could have taken so much money without exposure, though the most ordinary and dunderheaded thief in the world, who had no checks upon him, could have accomplished the same feat just as easily and skillfully as Captain Howgate. So the furtive captain took half a million dollars, and might have taken more had he been so disposed or had there been any more to take. Having taken the money, he proceeded to dispose of it by setting up an ele- gant establisiment for a mistress in Wash- ington, where he spent his time, to the neg- lect of his wife and children, who were left to shift for themselves as they best could. He made no concealment of his shame, nor did the mistress upon whom he was lavishing the stolen money, nor did he think it unmanly nor she unwomanly to taunt the wife and in- sult her by denying all her claims upon her husband and his support. At last, after a long and brilliant career in money-spending, after outshining any of the Washington Mul- berry Hawkes, after flinging money about in the most reckless manner, it occurred possi- bly to some sage person to suspect, since the Signal Service department was not a mint, that something was wrong. Then the author- ities began to unwind red tape, but before the tape was unwound, the bird had flown, and the mistress had flown with him, and all his property that he could convert into cash had flown also, and his bondsmen were left to whistle for their security. He leaves behind him a wife and children in utter destitution, who will be objects of sympathy, except in the fact that in the loss of Captain Howgate they have lost a depraved and worthless scoundrel, who had dishonored the service, dishonored himself, and even sought to dis- honor them.

Temperance and Life Insurance.

The Temperance Record, in its account of the very effective labors of Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, for temperance in London, says:

"In his recent lecture at the City Temple, the Rev. Joseph Cook quoted from the Na- tional Temperance League's Annual the well- known experience of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institu- tion, and read the following extracts from prospectuses and other insurance societies which have temperance sections:

"The Emperor (52 Cannon street, E. C.): 'The directors, having had repeated applica- tions from active and influential members of temperance societies in England and Scotland to insure the lives of total abstainers at re- duced premiums, thereby securing them an immediate bonus, have agreed to do so the more readily that many years since the direc- tors deemed it proper to secure for abstainers from intoxicating liquors the benefits resulting from their assumed longevity, and estab- lished a section in which they are kept apart, and receive their additional profits. The wis- dom of this step is daily becoming apparent, the experiment having proved greatly in favor of abstainers, and the public press is awaken- ing to the fact that abstaining assurers are 'better lives' than non-abstainers.'

"The Whittington (58 Moorgate street, E. C.): 'It has been proved that the mortality among those who abstain from the use of alcoholic liquors is less than among ordinary lives. As such persons are entitled to the benefit of this fact, instead of having to share in the greater losses resulting from the deaths of non-abstainers, total-abstainers are in- sured in a separate section, the profits of which are kept distinct from those of the general department, and determine the amount of the bonus in that section. In 1866, and again in 1869, the bonus in this section was nearly seven per cent higher than in the general department, while in 1872, 1875, and 1878 it increased to fourteen per cent.'

"The Briton (129 Strand, W. C.): 'In or- der that those members of the association who abstain from the use of alcoholic bever- ages may enjoy such advantage from the practice, by way of decreased mortality, as it is believed attach to it, the directors have established a special section to which only total-abstainers are admitted.'

"The Sceptre (13 Finsbury place South, E. C.): 'The experience of the past thirty years having proved that the mortality among those who abstain from the use of alcoholic bever- ages is less than among ordinary lives, and such persons being entitled to the benefits arising therefrom, total abstainers are assur- ed in a separate section, the profits which are kept entirely distinct, and may fairly be ex- pected to average more than those in general departments.'

"The secretary of the last named company (the Sceptre) has favored us in a letter, dated April 12, 1881, with the following information. 'During the past sixteen years we have issued 9,345 policies on the lives of non-abstainers (but are careful to exclude any who are *not* strictly temperate), and 3,396 on the lives of abstainers; 524 of the former have died, but 91 only of the latter, or less than half the proportionate number, which, of course, is 1,90.'

We commend the above important testi- mony from London insurance companies con- cerning abstinence from intoxicating bever- ages and the rate of mortality to the thought- ful consideration of all our readers, and es- pecially all interested in life insurance, either as insurers or insured.

A Queer Religious Celebration.

New York World.

The Italian colonists of Jersey street last night celebrated the feast of St. Rocco, the patron of Salvia, a small village in Italy. In the court leading from the street a shrine was erected. Two white counterpanes formed its sides and at the back was a parti-colored quilt which had been washed clean for the occasion. The interior was of rough boards covered with white tissue paper. On the top of the shrine was a small picture of the saint. Pictures of other saints, patent medicine signs, and gaudy shawls completed the decor- ations. Dozens of candles, supported on pails furnished the light. From the clothes line across the court depended candelabra made of barrel hoops, and Chinese lanterns swung from the hoops. Lanterns hung on the clothes line and to the window-sills. When the or- chestra, which consisted of a harp and a vio- lin, made pauses, the excitement was kept up by the discharge of large and small fire- crackers and Roman candles. The devotees, dressed in their best clothing, sat patiently in front of the shrine gazing with pious eyes on the picture of St. Rocco. A large representa- tion of the tenement-house population of the neighborhood was among the congrega- tion, but they made no attempt to interfere with the festivities. On a rude table in front of the shrine was a battered tin tray. This did duty as a contribution plate, and it held a few dollars which are to be sent to the parish priest of Salvia.

Mahomet once said: When a man dies, peo- ple will say, "what property has he left be- hind him?" but the angels who examine him in the grave will ask: "What good deeds hast thou sent before thee?"

The American board has just sent out quite a large force of missionaries, both old and young. One, Dr. Nichols, goes as a phy- sician to Bihe, Central Africa, and several go to China. Four were from Oberlin seminary.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. XI COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1881 No. 41

Doubt.

They bade me cast the thing away;
They pointed to my hands all bleeding;
They listened not to all my pleading;
The thing I meant I could not say;
I knew that I should rue the day
If once I cast the thing away.

I grasped it firm, and bore the pain;
The thorny husks I stripped and scattered;
If I could reach the heart, what mattered
If other men saw not my gain,
Or even if I should be slain;
I knew the risks, I chose the pain.

O, had I cast the thing away,
I had not found what most I cherish,
A faith without which I should perish,—
The faith which, like a kernel lay
Hid in the husks which on that day
My instinct would not throw away!

—By H. H.

The Old Forty-Mile Desert.

From the Reno Gazette.

Twenty years ago the Great American Desert was the terror of the overland emigrant. It was written up in a sensational way in eastern papers and in letters to friends. It was impossible to go around it, for it extended from the Colorado to the Cascades. All the routes that led to the land of promise crossed it, and it was soon covered with the bleaching bones of stock and dotted with human graves. Numerous disastrous attempts to cross further south demonstrated that the most feasible road was the one that lies close to where the overland railroad now runs. It is about forty miles from the lower end of the Humboldt sink to the Truckee river at Wadsworth, and the name "Forty-mile Desert," given to the stretch, has become known the world over. There is no water fit to drink on the whole distance, and it is a very hard day's drive for cattle or a heavily-loaded team. A great many cattle were lost unnecessarily in the first rush to California by people who got nervous and did not know how to manage. They frequently laid a day or two at the Humboldt and started out to cross the desert in the night. They then had to keep going all the next day in the hot sun, and took the worst of the road when the animals were in the poorest condition. Large bands of cattle are frequently driven now and losses are very rare. They start out in the morning and drive leisurely during the heat of the day, stopping for a good rest at noon, and in the evening when night comes on they are pressed forward and get in next morning. The road lies through a sandy sagebrush plain extending several miles west of the lake where it strikes an alkali desert in the center of which the railroad has a station that it appropriately calls "White" Plains. This is the lowest point east of the mountains. Eight miles further is Mirage station which might serve as a memorial to the unfortunates who have been betrayed from their proper course by the picture of running water, waving trees and fields that existed only in the deceptive air.

Near the middle of the journey is a boiling hot spring at the foot of the mountain, and large beds of salt lie near. The deposit has killed all vegetation for a long distance around, leaving the flat old lake bed as bare as a floor. Between there and Wadsworth are some very old formations. The body of the country seems to be a light yellow substance, probably diatomous, over which lie high ridges of brown hills. The level places are strewn with heavy rocks of all sizes, as black as coal. There is no timber anywhere in sight, and even the sage-brush is of inferior size. On either side are the ever monotonous brown mountains, carved and grooved by centuries of wear and frost into fringes of stony lace. The railroad has made frequent attempts to get water for its engines, but without success. They bored 1,300 feet at Hot Springs, but got only a blackish mixture of liquid alkali. They haul water in tank cars for their section men between Lovelock's and Wadsworth, and the engines make the run with one tanktul, a distance of sixty-one miles. They formerly carried an extra car behind the engine with two wooden tanks to draw from, but new engines have been built with tanks that hold 3700 gallons. They frequently run seventy-five miles without stopping, and Nick Cole made a hundred-mile run once. It is a very pleasant comparison for the rich forty-niner who rides in the palace car over the ground where he walked along with sore and tired feet, urging his oxen out of the thirsty desert half a lifetime ago.

Who Was Bocardo?

St. James's Gazette, August 18.

A good many persons who have no acquaintance with Oxford must have been puzzled by the (erroneous) announcement a few days ago that the remains of the famous Bocardo in that city were about to be destroyed. Who was Bocardo? What is Bocardo? are questions which many candidates for examination would find a difficulty in answering. Yet the word has been deeply impressed upon the memories of students of logic for many centuries past. As the beginning of one of those barbarous hexameter lines invented by the schoolmen of the middle ages to assist the memory of youth, the word Bocardo has retained its place in logical treatises down to the present day. It is the name of a room over the north gate of the city, closely adjoining St. Michael's church, and was used as a prison from very early times. It was particularly famous from the fact that it was here that Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley were confined prior to their execution in 1556. According to Wood, the historian of Oxford, the word is received from a Saxon word meaning a library or muniment-room; and from the character of the building this derivation seems most probable. It must, however, have been soon diverted from its original purpose, and as early as 1444 we find an unfortunate Irishman incarcerated there for the characteristic offense of "disturbing the peace." Bocardo, in fact, very soon acquired such an evil reputation that it came to be employed as a genuine word for a jail. Thus John Bradford, who was himself a Cambridge man, says: "No Bocardo, no little-ease, no dungeon, no bishops' prison, no gate-house, no sink, no pit may be compared in any point to be so evil a prison for the body as the body is for and of the soul." One of Lord Cromwell's visitors to the university took credit to himself for having purged Oxford of the writings of the famous Duns Scotus. "We have sett Dunce in Bocardo," he writes, "and have utterly banisshede hym Oxforde for ever." At last Bocardo itself seems to be on the point of vanishing. Ridley, in jest, called it "a college of quondams" when he and his brother martyrs were its sole occupants. The interesting relic may possibly remain a little longer; but it is clear that it cannot long survive the projected improvements; and probably ere long the visitor to Oxford will find nothing but an inscription on a wall-plate to remind him of Ridley's jest, and that here was quondam Bocardo.

Bishop college in Marshall, Texas, a Baptist institution for colored theological students, has been dedicated and is free of debt.

HOW THE CZAR TRAVELS.

Leaving Towns Unexpectedly and Arriving in Them Unexpectedly.

St. Petersburg Letter to the London Standard.

The departure of the emperor from Peterhof was intended to be kept a profound secret, but, as is usual in such cases, it leaked out through one channel or another that a move was to be made, and the arrival here of General Kozloff, police master at Moscow, gave a clue to the direction that would be taken. On the day fixed for the departure the Official Messenger, to the dismay of the authorities, announced that the emperor was about to start for Moscow, an indiscretion of which the immediate penalty was a severe reprimand from Count Ignatieff, who forbade the unofficial press of the capital to reproduce the announcement, or to refer to it in any way. The first intimation vouchsafed to St. Petersburg that the emperor had actually left the vicinity was contained in an official telegram published on Saturday, and recording his arrival in the City of the Czars. Since then his movements have been duly chronicled by the official organ in a series of telegrams, which the other papers were graciously allowed to reproduce twenty-four hours later, though without a word of comment. The observance of all this mystery can only be explained on the assumption that the czar is in imminent danger of falling a victim to the machinations of the nihilists. As in the case of the late emperor's last journey to the south, the line was guarded throughout its length by soldiery. At every hundred paces bayonets glistened, and at intervals tents shone white and campfires gleamed. Such places as offered more than ordinary facilities to miscreants of the Hartmann type were specially looked after, but, still not satisfied as to the safety of the imperial party, General Ignatieff, who accompanied it, resorted to various extraordinary measures to baffle any possible attempt on the part of the revolutionists. From the Peterhof line the imperial train ran through a loop intended for goods traffic only into the Great Southern railway, sometimes preceded by a pilot train, sometimes itself taking the lead. The speed all the way was somewhat less than that of ordinary mails (30 miles an hour), and owing to long stoppages, the time usually occupied by the journey was considerably exceeded. At Moscow the first warning the public had of the intended visit of the czar was given by the sudden bustle at the governor's house and at the palace, where, two days only before the arrival of the august travellers, hasty preparations were made for their reception. Late next day it was intimated that the czar might be expected at eight o'clock the following morning, and at the appointed hour a train did make its appearance, but to the no small disappointment of the crowd that had gathered near the station it brought only a batch of police and detectives, who hoped to find plenty of game in the trap thus cleverly baited. Before ten, however, preparations had been made in earnest. Troops were stationed on both sides of the route all the way to the Kremlin. The inhabitants of every house in the streets through which the emperor was to pass were peremptorily ordered to close their windows, and the anxiety depicted on the faces of the police showed when the cortege was nearly at hand. Presently distant cheering was heard, and as it grew nearer and nearer, the open carriage containing the czar, czarina and their children drove rapidly by, followed by that of Prince Dolgorouky, governor-general of Moscow, the foundations of which were laid by his ancestors 700 years ago.

Grouse Shooting in England.

London Daily News.

Grouse shooting, like most forms of sport, is chiefly for rich men. Moors that range in rent from £2,000 to £300 are not within the reach of every one, and sportsmen accustomed to large bags naturally despise small ones. As indolence increases, and as grouse becomes wild, the pastime of driving becomes popular, and driving can only be practiced on large moors, with a small army of beaters. Instead of the usual plan of marching over the ground, preceded by setters or pointers, the guns are comfortably settled in affuts behind stone walls. The beaters go round in advance, and then cross the moor shouting and making as much noise as possible. The grouse, which perhaps could have been approached in no other way, then fly with astonishing speed over the heads of the men lying in ambush, and a good deal of experience and skill are needed to bring them down. When should one shoot, before the grouse reach you, and how much before, and how far in advance by way of calculating for pace, are questions the novice asks, but only practice can answer them. As this sort of shooting demands no exertion, no walking, except from one ambush to another, it is deservedly popular with the lazy gunner. But even poor men, though they cannot aspire to large bags and to driving, may get a little shooting and plenty of walking for their money on farms in the Scotch border countries, especially, perhaps, in the neighborhood of the Cheviots. A stock farmer may have taken the shooting on the farm, and may sublet it, or a farmer who owns a little estate of his own at a distance from the place where he lives may be ready to let the shooting. There is generally a difficulty about getting accommodation, but young and earnest men do not disdain a shepherd's hut, and are even ready to ride on ponies ten miles or so to the scene of action. They make small and excessively mixed bags—three brace of grouse, a couple of snipe, two or three hares, and the like—but then they pay very little for their pleasure, and they lay in a large stock of health, and find themselves in picturesque places and scenes famous in border history, which otherwise they would not have visited. With youth and eagerness on their side, perhaps these humble gunners enjoy themselves as much as tenants who pay thousands for moors and forests.

The First California Gold.

J. J. Warner writes as follows to the San Francisco Bulletin:

"Although the truth has, I believe, been repeatedly published respecting the first commerce in and discovery of gold in California, yet, as the truth in this matter is, like the farms in the Sacramento Valley, being continuously covered over by the constant flowing stream of romantic slickens, I presume to give you for publication what I know, as well as what I believe to be the facts respecting the first remittances of gold from and of its first discovery in California. The fact that gold in considerable quantity was exported from and before its discovery in California, may account for some of the historical blunders which have occurred.

"In the latter part of 1833, or the beginning of 1834, J. P. L. Leese came to Los Angeles from Taos, New Mexico, bringing with him a considerable quantity of grain gold, the product of the New Mexican gold placers. About the same time a Spaniard by the name of Palacois arrived in Los Angeles from Guaymas, state of Sonora, who also brought with him a considerable amount of bullion, which was in large bars or bricks of silver, and in grain gold from the gold fields of Sonora. These two lots of grain gold, amounting to about $10,000 in value, went into the hands of a few merchants, and were mostly exported from the country prior to the discovery of any gold in California. A considerable portion, and probably the larger part of it, was taken hence by the ships trading on this coast from Boston. This will account for the testimony of Boston merchants in this matter. Some considerable quantity of this gold was worked into various articles of use and ornament in Los Angeles and some other places by silversmiths and other artisans. Some of it was also wasted in the manufacture of counterfeit Columbian doubloons.

"No record, tradition, or even legend of the promulgation by any person of the belief or suspicion that any part of Alta California was of an auriferous character prior to 1841 can, in the judgment of the writer, be produced. In the early part of that year Don Andres Castilleres, a native of Mexico, a man of education and of considerable scientific attainments and mineralogical knowledge, travelling from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara, saw and gathered up near the rancho of Las Virgenes some mineral specimens, which he exhibited in Santa Barbara, and said that generally, if not invariably, placer gold existed wherever this class of pebble was found.

"In the month of June, 1841, two vaqueros (herdsmen) of a neighboring ranch, while riding over the lands of the ranch of San Franciscquito, dismounted from their horses by the side of a rivulet, to give them a breathing spell, and seeing a bed of wild onions they engaged in gathering some of them. While so doing one of them, who had been present and saw the pebble which Castilleres had said was an indication of gold placers, noticed one of these pebbles and said to his companion: "Look at this! there is gold here, for I heard Don Andres Castilleres say that there was gold to be found wherever these little stones exist:" and immediately scooping up a handful of the sand and gravel which had been loosened by pulling up the onions he rubbed it with his other hand, and sure enough, he found in his handful of sand a grain of gold.

"On their return to Santa Barbara they took with them a few dollars' worth of gold which they had obtained from the ground. The news of the discovery of gold soon spread from Santa Barbarba, and people from San Diego to San Luis Obispo hurried to the discovered placers. Although few or none of the native Californians had any practical knowledge of the gold washing process, there were, at the time of the discovery, quite a number of natives of Sonora and other parts of Mexico scattered over California, and especially in the southern part of it, who had seen and worked in placers. A large part of the extensive country drained by the Santa Clara river (Ventura county) was prospected and gold obtained in many places. During the first two rainy seasons following the discovery some hundreds of people were profitably engaged in mining, and gold was brought into Los Angeles and sold there every year from 1841 to the discovery of the rich and broader gold fields of central California in 1848, which caused the abandonment of the less productive placers of this part of the country.

"The late Abel Stearns, then a resident merchant of this place, bought a good deal of that gold. He sent a small part of it to the mint at Philadelphia. The original receipt or certificate of its deposit was some years ago donated to (I believe) the California Pioneers' society, at whose rooms I presume it can be seen."

The Last Survivor of the Greek War of Independence

London Times.

Edward John Trelawny, who has just passed away in Sussex, at the age of eighty-nine years, was one of the very last of the band which fought for Greek independence under Byron sixty years ago. We read in Count Camba's "Narrative of Byron's Last Journey to Greece" that in the summer of 1823 Mr. Trelawny joined him at his invitation from Florence, and became one of about a dozen persons who formed his lordship's body guard. He embarked with him at Genoa, and reached Cephalonia early in August, and crossed with him to Ithaca. Along with Mr. Hamilton Browne he acted the part of a diplomatic envoy from Lord Byron to the Greek government, communicating to them his own intentions and those of the London committee with respect to the liberation of Greece; but he had the mortification to find that his intended efforts were long thwarted by the jealousies of rival chiefs and parties. It was not till the first week in the new year that a loan having been arranged through friends in England, Lord Byron and his party arrived at Missolonghi.

The story of the events which followed has been told by many writers. During the last month or two of Byron's life Mr. Trelawny was not with him, being engaged as aide-de-camp to one of the Greek chiefs named "Ulysses," and dividing his time between Athens and Epirus. He was sent for when Lord Byron's illness threatened to prove fatal, but he did not reach Missolonghi in time to see him, except in his coffin. Mr. Trelawny contributed largely out of his own means and from his stock of Hellenic experience to the abortive campaign which ended thus sadly. He bore testimony, however, to the magic influence of Lord Byron's name in raising the loan in England to pay the cost of the effort, adding that the poet's death crushed alike the hopes of its contributors and their interest in the cause.

Mr. Trelawny lived for many years in London, where his tall figure and handsome face were well known. He was the author of "Recollections of Shelley and Byron," published in 1858, and of "Records of Shelley, Byron, etc." (two volumes), published in 1878. Our readers may, perhaps, be glad to be reminded that some five years ago (January 3, 1876) a letter from Mr. Trelawny appeared in our columns, describing in minute detail the circumstances which accompanied the death of Shelley, of which he was almost an eye-witness. He was with Byron, Shelley and Williams on that eventful morning, and he declares that while Byron's boat, on attempting to leave the harbor at Leghorn, was detained at the last moment for some port clearance formalities, Shelley's boat went out, but was soon lost sight of, and that when it was discovered it had on its starboard quarter a large hole, apparently made by the prow of another felucca.

The American Hebrew says: "All animus against the Jew ceases in the mind of any educated and refined Christian the moment he remembers that Jesus was a Jew. No Christian can assail a Jew because he is a Jew, without casting a reflection upon the Nazarene, whom he, as a Christian, must love, respect, honor and revere, if not worship."

NA-NA'S APACHES.

A Talk With the Old Chief.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from San Jose, N. M., August 17, gives the following interesting article regarding Na-na:

In my dispatch of yesterday from Cañada Alamosa I neglected to state that two Mexican herders from the San Mateo mountains were driven in here about seven p. m. by what is supposed to be the old chief Na-na and the remnant of his band of Warm Spring Apaches. Na-na was Victorio's chief counsellor and lieutenant. His band two years ago numbered eighty-five picked warriors when he went on the warpath. Out of that number are left only two of the original band and himself. These two are his own nephews, and have fought side by side with their uncle and chief in every fight until Victorio was killed last November in Old Mexico. At that time Na-na and thirty-eight braves were out for a fresh set of horses and provisions preparatory to another long march. The flower of the band were with Na-na, while old Victorio, with his wounded, his squaws, and old men, were in the camp which was "jumped" by the Mexicans. The Indians who remained in camp were without ammunition, and fell easy victims to the Mexican soldiers, who were promised a reward of $3,000 for Victoria's scalp and $500 for each additional one brought into Chihuahua. Your correspondent was only forty miles from the fight when it occurred, and was in advance of General Buel's command 150 miles when he (General Buel) was politely invited to leave Mexico, after having in a great measure corralled the Indians and harrassed them until they were without stock or ammunition. I sent a special account to the Herald at the time, and now all that remains of that once famous band is Na-na, his two nephews, ten Mescalero Apaches and two Navajoes. The following interview with Na-na has just been handed me. Colonel Bob Stapleton, who was reported killed a few days ago, furnished this information to Lieutenant Buck, Thirteenth infantry. Stapleton lived with Na-na for many years and always treated him honestly, and the Indians never found him guilty of deceiving them. He is the only white American who could possibly talk to Na-na for the last two years with any kind of safety. Colonel Stapleton owns a sawmill near the Monaca Springs, and although the Indians have made repeated raids on the springs and have stolen all the stock in the vicinity, yet until this last time they never interfered with any of Stapleton's property. This time Na-na took two mules from Stapleton, as he said he needed them, but would return them or two better mules. Lieutenant Taylor struck Na-na's trail yesterday, going toward the Nogal Springs, in San Mateos, and will probably fight him in the next fifteen to twenty-four hours.

Lieutenant Buck of the 13th infantry gives the following facts in a report regarding the interview of Nana with Colonel Stapleton:

SOCORRO, N. M., August 14, 1881.

To the Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Fort Craig, N. M.:

SIR—I have the honor to report the following: On the 12th inst. I had an interview with Colonel Stapleton, the substance of which I sent you by telegraph. The following are his words:

Na-na on last Tuesday in the afternoon about three o'clock was at my place. He had with him thirteen Indians and one Mexican boy captive. Na-na said he had the Mexican boy with him one year in old Mexico. I asked Na-na where he came from and he replied, "I came from Chihuahua." He was sitting on his horse, and, turning half round in his saddle and waving his hand around to where two young warriors sat on their ponies, remarked, "This is all that is left of my once powerful band. Here are two of my nephews. All have been wiped out but myself and these two." I then said, "I have authority from Captain Bean to talk to you about coming back to the reservation and to live in peace." "To live in peace!" he exclaimed, "What kind of peace is this that you offer? Where in all these homes of my fathers is there one spot where the old chief can place his foot and rest from strife? No, no! No matter where I am—here, there, everywhere—they shoot at me. Where am I to go that I could live? You tell me that I am offered peace, and inside of one hour I will be shot at." I then asked Na-na, "What do you want? To come back to the reservation? Now I am authorized to talk to you." "I know it," said he, "and I know you would not lie to Na-na." I then asked him straight up and down, "Do you want to come back to your reservation?" "Yes. Providing that we may live in peace like we did before, and that we may bring back our people who still live at the San Carlos agency to join and live with us." I informed him that such a thing was possible, and I would make known his desires to the commander.

"Now," said I, "Na-na, when can I see you again?" "Maybe soon; maybe long time; maybe never this side of the happy hunting ground. Look! look! at Na-na, the great warrior chief of days gone by, and look at Na-na of to-day, with only two warriors of his once gallant band. But the old chief has had great revenge. Count the fingers and toes on each warrior here" (fourteen in all) "and count again and again, and then you would not have counted the number who have fallen before Na-na. I am ready to die, and when my time comes—it is near—I can feel it; but I will die with my face to my bitter foes, fighting and dying all the same."

I then said, "Na-na, where are you going now?" "Nowhere. Everywhere. Anywhere." "We are going all around here. You may stay here as long as you wish, but do not go out to fight Na-na." "We have killed every one we run across thus far below, and after we leave here will kill every one we meet again. We had a fight below here three days ago, and the Apaches are good yet. If night had not come so close I would have left no living man, white or Mexican, to tell of it. They try to wipe me out, and I wipe them out, for I must kill to live. I am now going up toward the Navajo country. I want to try and get some Navajoes with me. I got too much to handle. Soldiers, miners, ranchers, everybody is against me, and I must get help or they will get me soon."

With this Na-na turned round and said to his few followers, "Come, there are bloodhounds on our track!" and they rode off in single file, Na-na in the lead. He took two mules belonging to me. He said he needed them and would either return them or better ones, and I believe he will keep his word; he always has done so with me. He had a fine telescope glass, the best I ever looked through. There were in all, Na-na, ten Mescaleros, two Navajoes and the Mexican boy captive. They were armed with the army carbine and Winchester rifle. I never heard of or saw an Indian that would have any other gun when they could get a Winchester. I tell you, lieutenant, them guns are "bad medicine." In less than an hour after Na-na left Lieutenant Guilfoile, with twenty-five scouts and twenty soldiers, passed my place on the trail and had a fight about two miles from the mill. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM L. BUCK.

How Bismarck Lives at Kissingen.

Kissingen, in Bavaria, is the favorite watering place of the Empress of Austria, and it was there that the Empress Eugenie also liked to spend her summers when her duties did not demand her presence in Paris. Prince Bismarck chose Kissingen for his resting place during the "heated term," some years ago, and has ever since been the lion of the neighborhood. He lives in great seclusion in an ugly and old-fashioned house at some distance from the Kursaal, where society assembles daily, and although hundreds of visitors walk down to the house in the hope of seeing the "Iron Chancellor," they rarely discover anything more striking than the red roof and the green blinds of the house. The irregular and badly painted walls are partially concealed by foliage. The *porte cochere* is so low that a gala carriage could not enter, and the only mark of rank or dignity about the establishment is a rather shabby sentinel, who does honorary guard for the Bavarian government. The Princess Bismarck rarely accompanies her husband to Kissingen and the Prince consequently gives dinners only to gentlemen. These dinners usually gather together but five or six people, and it is said that the chairs in the dining room are all of different patterns, and that the interior of the whole establishment is in the last stages of shabbiness. The prince himself has become so enormous of late years that he can no longer occupy an ordinary dining chair. He sits on a low sofa, with his famous dog lying at his feet. He rarely dresses for dinner, especially when he is at Kissingen, but wears a loose coat of coarse cloth. Although the physicians are very severe with him, and punish him by powerful doses and privations when they discover that he has been dissipating, he still eats and drinks very much as he did during the famous year of the siege. He is as fond of champagne, of Bordeaux and of heavy Spanish wines as ever, and there are times when they seem to do him no harm. Bismarck was formerly one of the greatest champagne drinkers in Europe; half a dozen bottles had no more effect on his gigantic frame than as many glasses would have on more ordinary people. But in his latter years his capacity has been reduced. Young Prince Bismarck is with his father this year, a slight retirement from the society of the German capital having been considered necessary on his part after his romantic adventure with the beautiful Princess of Carolath. It is now said that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Herbert Bismarck and the Countess Andrassy, daughter to the ex-Premier of Austria. Bismarck's company is as mixed as his wines. He receives and entertains men of mark from all countries, and his conversation is not only brilliant, but is nearly always filled with wise remarks on current topics. He is one of the few statesmen and politicians who understand the marked value of small talk. He is very fond of showing his accomplishments to his visitors, and it is said that one day, receiving a visit of Signor Manlini, the present Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bismarck sat down at the piano and played a piece of his own composition, remarking afterwards in an off-hand manner that "in Prussia politicians found time to cultivate the fine arts." "So they do in Italy," replied the visitor, and taking a place at the piano he played over from beginning to end, and entirely from memory, the piece which he had just heard Prince Bismarck play for the first time.

Alpine Climbing a Trade.

From the London Standard.

Alpine climbing has within the last twenty years become a science and a trade. Alpine clubs accumulate experience which is at the disposal of all the world. They have their newspapers and their annual dinners and their monthly meetings. There are shops where every mountaineering requisite is sold, and so numerous are the guides that it is hard nowadays for even the best of them to make a living. These natives of the Alps make mountaineering easy. They point out to us the safest roads, and warn us against the most dangerous rocks. They cut for the daring adventurer a step in the ice slope, and after he has placed his foot in it they even assist his upward journey by a friendly push behind. Any danger of falling into a crevasse is avoided by the party being tied together, and a precipice is brought within reach of the average tourist by a rope-ladder. Hence, unless the ascent is entirely a new one, there is really little danger to encounter. The ordinary mountaineer climbs for pastime and for applause, and he must be a spiritless catiff indeed who knows not the zest which such danger as the casual, but now and then inevitable, avalanche imparts to what is now one of the tamest of sports. The Alpine climber, it is true, sometimes sets up claims to be reckoned among the pioneers of science. He now and then prints a dull drawing-room book, with pretty pictures, and fondly imagines that he ranks with the Saussures, Tschudes, Schlan-Gentweits, Forbeses, Payers, and Tyndalls, who were first attracted to the Alps by a love of what Bacon called "natural knowledge." But their work was carried on at elevations which the Alpine athlete would not condescend to visit, and where there is really less peril to an explorer than to a policeman in the Seven Dials on a Saturday night. The people who insist on writing letters to the papers about the necessity of looking after these reckless folks waste their sympathy. The average Alpine tourist is perfectly able to take care of himself. When he foolishly courts danger, the verdict must be that after all he has a right to choose his own way of making his exit from a world in which he cannot otherwise achieve distinction.

Howgate's Brazen Career in Washington.

Chicago Tribune.

Captain Howgate is a fugitive officer, late in the employment of the United States in its signal service department. He has left the service and the country at one and the same time, in company with a woman not his wife, and has abandoned his wife and family, leaving them in utter destitution. He has stolen from the United States treasury $500,000, and left his bondsmen $40,000 short. It now appears as a wonderful thing, of course, that he could have stolen so much money without being detected. The authorities stand with eyes aghast, as if it were something marvelous that a man who was his own disburser and auditor could have taken so much money without exposure, though the most ordinary and dunderheaded thief in the world, who had no checks upon him, could have accomplished the same feat just as easily and skilfully as Captain Howgate. So the furtive captain took half a million dollars, and might have taken more had he been so disposed or had there been any more to take. Having taken the money, he proceeded to dispose of it by setting up an elegant establisment for a mistress in Washington, where he spent his time, to the neglect of his wife and children, who were left to shift for themselves as they best could. He made no concealment of his shame, nor did the mistress upon whom he was lavishing the stolen money, nor did he think it unmanly nor she unwomanly to taunt the wife and insult her by denying all her claims upon her husband and his support. At last, after a long and brilliant career in money-spending, after outshining any of the Washington Mulberry Hawkes, after flinging money about in the most reckless manner, it occurred possibly to some sage person to suspect, since the Signal Service department was not a mint, that something was wrong. Then the authorities began to unwind red tape, but before the tape was unwound, the bird had flown, and the mistress had flown with him, and all his property that he could convert into cash had flown also, and his bondsmen were left to whistle for their security. He leaves behind him a wife and children in utter destitution, who will be objects of sympathy, except in the fact that in the loss of Captain Howgate they have lost a depraved and worthless scoundrel, who had dishonored the service, dishonored himself, and even sought to dishonor them.

Temperance and Life Insurance.

The Temperance Record, in its account of the very effective labors of Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, for temperance in London, says:

"In his recent lecture at the City Temple, the Rev. Joseph Cook quoted from the National Temperance League's Annual the well-known experience of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, and read the following extracts from prospectuses and other insurance societies which have temperance sections:

"The Emperor (52 Cannon street, E. C.): 'The directors, having had repeated applications from active and influential members of temperance societies in England and Scotland to insure the lives of total abstainers at reduced premiums, thereby securing them an immediate bonus, have agreed to do so the more readily that many years since the directors deemed it proper to secure for abstainers from intoxicating liquors the benefits resulting from their assumed longevity, and established a section in which they are kept apart, and receive their additional profits. The wisdom of this step is daily becoming apparent, the experiment having proved greatly in favor of abstainers, and the public press is awakening to the fact that abstaining assurers are 'better lives' than non-abstainers.'

"The Whittington (58 Moorgate street, E. C.): 'It has been proved that the mortality among those who abstain from the use of alcoholic liquors is less than among ordinary lives. As such persons are entitled to the benefit of this fact, instead of having to share in the greater losses resulting from the deaths of non-abstainers, total-abstainers are insured in a separate section, the profits of which are kept distinct from those of the general department, and determine the amount of the bonus in that section. In 1866, and again in 1869, the bonus in this section was nearly seven per cent higher than in the general department, while in 1872, 1875, and 1878 it increased to fourteen per cent.'

"The Briton (429 Strand, W. C.): 'In order that those members of the association who abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages may enjoy such advantage from the practice, by way of decreased mortality, as it is believed attach to it, the directors have established a special section to which only total-abstainers are admitted.'

"The Sceptre (13 Finsbury place South, E. C.): 'The experience of the past thirty years having proved that the mortality among those who abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages is less than among ordinary lives, and such persons being entitled to the benefits arising therefrom, total abstainers are assured in a separate section, the profits which are kept entirely distinct, and may fairly be expected to average more than those in general departments.'

"The secretary of the last named company (the Sceptre) has favored us in a letter, dated April 12, 1881, with the following information. 'During the past sixteen years we have issued 9,345 policies on the lives of non-abstainers (but are careful to exclude any who are not strictly temperate), and 3,396 on the lives of abstainers; 524 of the former have died, but 91 only of the latter, or less than half the proportionate number, which, of course, is 1,90.'

We commend the above important testimony from London insurance companies concerning abstinence from intoxicating beverages and the rate of mortality to the thoughtful consideration of all our readers, and especially all interested in life insurance, either as insurers or insured.

A Queer Religious Celebration.

New York World.

The Italian colonists of Jersey street last night celebrated the feast of St. Rocck, the patron of Salvia, a small village in Italy. In the court leading from the street a shrine was erected. Two white counterpanes formed its sides and at the back was a parti-colored quilt which had been washed clean for the occasion. The interior was of rough boards covered with white tissue paper. On the top of the shrine was a small picture of the saint. Pictures of other saints, patent medicine signs, and gaudy shawls completed the decorations. Dozens of candles, supported on pails furnished the light. From the clothes line across the court depended candelabra made of barrel hoops, and Chinese lanterns swung from the hoops. Lanterns hung on the clothes line and to the window-sills. When the orchestra, which consisted of a harp and a violin, made pauses, the excitement was kept up by the discharge of large and small firecrackers and Roman candles. The devotees, dressed in their best clothing, sat patiently in front of the shrine gazing with pious eyes on the picture of St. Rocco. A large representation of the tenement-house population of the neighborhood was among the congregation, but they made no attempt to interfere with the festivities. On a rude table in front of the shrine was a battered tin tray. This did duty as a contribution plate, and it held a few dollars which are to be sent to the parish priest of Salvia.

Mahomet once said: When a man dies, people will say, "what property has he left behind him?" but the angels who examine him in the grave will ask: "What good deeds hast thou sent before thee?"

The American board has just sent out quite a large force of missionaries, both old and young. One, Dr. Nichols, goes as a physician to Bihe, Central Africa, and several go to China. Four were from Oberlin seminary.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The Western Union telegraph company wants still another boy. Call on Manager Bosworth at their office.

Mr. G. L. Howarth, Agent Ellison's assistant at the Denver and Rio Grande depot in this city, has gone east on a brief visit.

Mr. J. Good Ruple, the western agent of the Vandalia line, was in the city yesterday. As usual he carried his little tack hammer.

Captain Wilder left for Ouray on Monday night, where he has extensive mining interests. Mr. Wilder thinks that Ouray is one of the most attractively situated cities in Colorado.

Oysters are ripe, and Billy Bryan, appreciating the fact, has made arrangements at his billiard hall in Manitou to supply his customers with them in every style that they can be gotten up.

Among other attractions booked at the opera house for dates during the next two months are Hawley's Needles and Pins company, Joseffy, the celebrated pianist, Rice's Evangeline party and Remenyi, the violinist.

It seems like unjust discrimination for the medical association to fine a woman $50 for the unlawful practice of medicine, and at the same time allow all the men accused of the same offence to go scot-free upon the payment of costs.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Colorado Springs hotel company yesterday Mr. [illegible] was elected in his place as director and president of said company and Mr. Cook's Eagle Rock was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Prof. H. L. Parker will [illegible] an evening school of [illegible] and Prof. [illegible] express office at 7 o'clock. All who are desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity are requested to communicate with him through the postoffice, or be at his rooms on Thursday evening.

None of the Colorado Springs doctors attended the meeting of the State Medical association at Leadville yesterday. From what we can learn the Denver doctors want to control the organization, and outside members have become somewhat dissatisfied. Another instance of Denver's selfishness.

Judge T. A. McMorris received instructions from the interior department yesterday to join the other Indian commissioners at the Uintah agency in Utah at once for the purpose of assisting in the settlement of the Uncompahgres on their new reservation. He left yesterday afternoon for Salt Lake City, from whence he will go to southern Utah.

Mr. John Wilson, of New York, who has been visiting his son, Alderman Wilson, of this city, returned to his home yesterday. Mr. Wilson has formed a great attachment to Colorado Springs, and regretted very much to leave here. Out of the many other cities that he has visited, both in Europe and America, he would gladly choose Colorado Springs for his permanent residence, but the inability of his wife to live in so high an altitude compels him to remain at the east.

A movement is on foot to establish a gymnasium in this city and we understand that it is meeting with the heartiest support of many. So far about fifty members have joined the organization and fully fifty more have signified their intention of doing so. As it is there is no building vacant in the city suitable for the purpose and efforts will be made to have some of our capitalists erect one. Colorado Springs has long needed a gymnasium and we can but wish that the movement may prove a successful one.

Charles Tullis and Edgar Laity, the two men arrested on Sunday last by Officers Beall and Tell, were up before Justice Bentley yesterday afternoon for a hearing. The charge against them was that of grand larceny. Mr. Easterly identified the satchel found in their possession as his property, and as they could not give any sufficient reason for having it the justice found them guilty. They were both bound over to the district court and neither being able to furnish the $300 bail required they were committed to the county jail.

A COMPLIMENT.

How a Young Lady Declared Her Appreciation of An Artist's Pictures.

Mr. Harvey Young, the artist, has given his time almost exclusively to the painting of New Mexican scenery. In order to thoroughly picture life in and about the adobe houses of the Mexican, he found that it would be necessary for him to make a study of the burro, an animal which is indispensable among the natives of the southern territory. He has placed this always amusing animal upon canvas in all conceivable positions and to his credit it can be said that no artist has succeeded better in painting the burro than Mr. Young. His burro pictures as he likes to call them are attracting the attention of the art critics throughout the east and west. Since these pictures have been on exhibition in Colorado Springs Mr. Young's studio has daily been beseiged by visitors who were anxious to see them. Ladies particularly seem to be earnest admirers of his works.

A few days ago a young lady visited the studio at the earnest solicitation of some of her friends, who had already been there once before. Some time was spent in looking over the collection exhibited by Mr. Young. The young lady above referred to admired the pictures very much, and frequently, when occasion offered, she would pass complimentary remarks on the excellent effect and execution. Just as the party started to leave the studio the lady turned to Mr. Young and remarked: "I shall never look at a burro without thinking of you." Not until her friends burst out in a roar of laughter did the young lady realize the full meaning and construction of her compliment. She attempted an explanation, but found it useless, and she left the studio with the determination of never again offering a compliment.

STATE FAIR.

Colorado Industries Poorly Represented.

Description of the Races Yesterday—A Farce as Usual.

Notes About the Fair.

DENVER, September 13.

To-day was the opening of the tenth annual fair of the Colorado Industrial association. The weather was very fine and the attendance small. The exhibits are the smallest in almost every particular shown in the state, every branch of industry being very poorly represented. The mineral exhibit is the exception and will be the largest ever seen in Colorado. Whatever interest there was during the day centered in the races.

THE RACES

The races were called at half-past two o'clock. The first race, trotting, purse $150, first $90, second $45, third $15; for horses that have never beaten 2.50, with the following entries and starters:

J. J. Ellingham enters g. g. Van Buren.
J. J. Sims enters b. g. Garbage.
Hirsch enters ch. g. Daniel H.
C. B. Fish enters blk. m. Jennie Sprague.
C. B. Devnill enters b. m. Baby No. 1.
W. Ball enters b. m. Julia.
F. T. Cochrane enters b. m. Baby No. 2.
J. A. Bell enters br. g. Joe.
H. A. Cooley enters br. s. Red Line.

The horses scored several times, but they were sent off "all over" the track. Joe took the lead and maintained it throughout, with Jennie Sprague a good second, and Van Buren third. The rest of the horses were scattered all along the track, and came in the order given below: Daniel H fourth, Julia, Red Line, Baby No. 1, Baby No. 2, and Garbage. Time 2:38.

Second heat—This heat was another "horse follow horse" heat, and was trotted in much the same order, Joe coming under the wire first, Jennie Sprague second; Van Buren third; Red Line fourth; Baby No. 1, Baby No. 2, and Julia in the order named. Garbage and Daniel H distanced. Time 2:46½.

Third heat—The horses got off in better shape in this heat, with Joe again in the lead, which position he maintained throughout, winning the heat and race, with Jennie Sprague second, Van Buren third, and Red Line, Baby No. 1, Baby No. 2 and Julia in the order named. Time 2:46½.

The second was running. Purse $100—1st $75, 2d $25. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year olds, with the following starters:

J. G. Melvin enters s. h. Melvin. J. M. Broadwell enters ch. c. Unknown.

The horses got off with Melvin a little in the lead, which he increased all the way round, winning the race by about ten lengths. Time, 1.28¾.

The third and last race was running. Purse $175—1st $100, 2d $50, 3d $25. Mile dash.

W. H. Howard enters b. m. Ondit. J. M. Broadwell enters g. g. Frank Ford. J. Hays enters ch. m. Sisterly. W. L. Hopkins enters ch. h. Little Barney.

This race was a regular farce, and was won by Ondit, who led from the start, Frank Ford 2d, Sisterly 3d, Little Barney 4th. Time, 1.51.

FAIR NOTES.

Several of the booths are still unoccupied.

Watermelons are selling rapidly.

Bowen's bullion has not yet arrived.

The mineral display is coming to the front rapidly as the best feature of the fair.

The grand stand passed into the hands of private parties this morning at $1,000.

A beautifully finished model of a machine for preparing dough for making crackers is on exhibition in the art hall.

No games of chance or gambling outfits of any nature will be allowed upon the grounds.

Worsted work has an exceedingly fine representative in "Dinner Time," a picture 2x3 feet, wrought by Mrs. Mary Tremp, of Denver.

One commission house and two express wagons, and a side-bar buggy of fine finish and workmanship, are exhibited by A. C. Lighthall.

Jackson, the inimitable landscape photographer, has just arrived with a wagon load of views. They are to be hung in the west wing.

A dray-load of crackers, Colorado made, stand in front of the grand stand. F. W. Crocker says they were made of Colorado wheat flour.

Two fine bulls, a calf and two-year-old, are shown by H. H. Curtis, of Sedalia. He also exhibits a cow and yearling heifer, all of the Hereford stock.

Part of the vegetable display from the Gunnison country was stolen en route. The balance shows well, but has suffered from wilting by the long journey.

The first exhibition of fruits, vegetables and grains from the Rio Grande valley is now being arranged in place. It is said to be very fine and creditable to that section of the state.

A No. 1 display is to be credited to the Denver Fire Brick company. Fifty different articles are in the list, including specimens of the clay from which the articles are manufactured.

One of the most interesting specimens in the mineral department, and one which will attract universal attention, is a block of variegated sandstone from the Treadwell quarry, one mile from Gunnison City.

A ton and a half of iron ore labeled to "assay 68 to 70 per cent. metallic iron," makes quite a showing in the mineral tent. The ore body is situated in Gunnison county, a short distance from the county seat.

Gunnison county coal will surely receive a boom at the exposition. Splendid specimens of the Mount Carbon and Mt. Castle bituminous varieties are already in place. The anthracite had not yet arrived from the depot.

Seventy-five mines of the Kerber creek district are represented by separate lots of ore, while a pyramid of mineral specimens brings the total to about one hundred and fifty. Assays run from $28 to $23,560.50 (Empress Josephine). The showing is exceedingly creditable, and is to be still further improved, as we are informed by Messrs. L. D. Phillips and Charles Lerchen, in charge, by a lot of anthracite coal taken from the forks of Little and Big Kerber creeks.

In class D, lot 18, lace embroidery, is entry No. 21, a veil and neckerchief of the Martha Washington style, which were made by Mrs. Julia Emmett, the great grandmother of Mrs. Henry Bourne, of Silver Cliff, early in the eighteenth century. They are exquisite pieces of work, and to their owner are beyond price.

Clifton Bell, named as superintendent of the speed ring, is absent from the city.

MUSCLE VS. STEAM.

An Exciting Race Between a Hand Car and a Freight Train.

The Leadville Democrat of yesterday gives the following exciting account of a race between a freight train and a hand car: Division Superintendent Griffin, of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, had a thrilling adventure in making a trip from Kokomo to Wheeler on Saturday last, and it was an exceedingly narrow escape from death. In company with a Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Griffin jumped upon a hand car, and were pumping away in a manner that was calculated to invite perspiration, when they suddenly received warning by a series of whistles that they were being run down by a freight car that was just behind them. They looked around and realized the horror of their predicament in a moment. The engine was coming at a furious rate and was fast gaining upon them lessening their chance of escape at each revolution of the wheels. It was on a down grade, and to attempt to stop the hand car would have been to have hastened death. There was but one way of escaping, and that was to make the muscle of the two men upon the hand car defeat the steam of the engine. It was a race for life, and Messrs. Griffin and Wheeler used all of their strength. They were passing the curves around the mountains at a terrible speed, when suddenly they reached a curve and the hand-car jumped the track on one side, while Mr. Wheeler landed on the opposite. The freight train passed them by, and recovering their feet they proceeded to examine themselves. Mr. Griffin was badly bruised, and had a broken arm, to which he is devoting his affections at present, and which is supported in a sling. His shoulder is also seriously bruised, and the circulation of his blood will be vigorous for many weeks. Mr. Wheeler was shaken up generally, but escaped without any broken bones. Both gentlemen can congratulate themselves upon escaping without more serious injuries.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

Last Night's Performance of the Nellie Boyd Company at the Opera House.

Those who visited the opera house last evening and listened to the recitation of Forget-me-not were amply repaid for their trouble. The play of itself is excellent and gives Miss Boyd a much better opportunity to display her talent than in the part which she took in the cast of "The Banker's Daughter." Miss Boyd in the role of Stephanie made a decided hit and did the subject full justice. She has a very effective command over her features and emotions. Miss Ruby Lafayette as Alice Verney was very good, and she, too, won for herself many admirers.

Mr. H. B. Emery in his personation of the character of Sir Horace Welby also figured conspicuously in the plot. He is well fitted to fill the leading gentleman's part in most any drama, and always entertains his audience by his free and easy manner and excellent acting. The support throughout was very creditable and the acting as a whole much superior to that of the first night's performance. Forget-me-not is a play that always takes. It is written from facts in real life, having their existence in Parisian society. To-night the company will appear for the last time in this city when they will produce Bret Harte's famous drama, "M'liss; or the Waif of Smith's Pocket," with Nellie Boyd in the leading role. The company is a very well balanced one and they are deserving of better patronage than they have been given.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending September 14th, 1881:

Atwood, Lewis I	La Rue, Jere
Bingham, H H	Messenger, Rupert
Brooks, Dr Alman	Metsker, D C
Caddel, J D	Nunnelly, Asa 2
Chiaile, G	Pyle, A D
Cummings, George	Portes, R B
Fleeton, Robert	Roberts, Mrs John
Fredericks, John F	Shields, Mrs Emeline
Gemmill, Hugh B	Simons, Rev Wm
Gibberd, James	Smith, George W
Gossett, D W	Spencer, Mrs Mattie
Hunter, Mrs A J	St George, M C
Hunt, John	Tyles, Miss Ella
Irwin, Mrs Mary	Warren, Stamford
Hascall, Mrs Dr	Williams, John H
Keesler, Lewis.	

FOREIGN.

Heenan, M F 2.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. L. PRICE, P. M.

From Thursday's Daily.

The Nellie Boyd Dramatic company gave their last performance in this city last night with the presentation of "M'liss; or, The Waif of Smith's Pocket." The play was one of Bret Harte's border dramas and it was replete with amusing scenes and incidents mostly of a western nature. Judging from the continued applause the play must have suited the audience. All of the characters of the play were well sustained, especially the personations of "M'liss" and "Yuba Bill," the former by Nellie Boyd and the latter by O. L. Hart. From here the company goes to Pueblo where they play a short engagement.

City Marshal Beall went to Denver yesterday afternoon, having been summoned to testify in the Seybold case which is now up before the district court. While in Denver the marshal will visit the opera and the fair.

MEXICAN RAILROADS.

English Opinion of the Various American Railroad Enterprises in Mexico.

Description of the Mexican National, Central, and Grant Systems.

A recent number of the London Saturday Review contained the following interesting review of the railway projects in Mexico:—

A correspondent of the Times has lately given an elaborate, although possibly a highly-colored, sketch of what the great railway financiers of the United States are doing for Mexico. There are two great enterprises on foot, to which a third is on the point of being added. It may be said briefly that the Americans are being good enough to cover Mexico with railways. There is the great Central railway from the City of Mexico to the frontier and thence to Kansas, and there is the great National railway from the City of Mexico to the frontier, and thence to Texas. Each of these lines is a prolongation of a large existing system in the states, and is in the hands of capitalists who have done enough to make it probable that they do not lightly talk of schemes, however gigantic. And these schemes are very large, for besides the main lines there are numerous branches, and each of them contemplates a branch to the Pacific as if a branch to the Pacific was a mere nothing. The total length contemplated by the National railway is no less than 2,500 miles, and the intended extent of the Central is about 1,700. We may thus speak in round numbers of a total anticipated length of 4,000 miles. The Central line is of the standard gauge, and the National line is of the metre gauge. Taking one with the other, it is impossible to reckon on the cost of construction and equipment, apart from all watering of stock and the profits of financiers, as less than £5,000 a mile. This is a very low estimate according to English experience; and it must be remembered that in Mexico the cost of the freight of a large portion of the materials must necessarily be very heavy. But, even if only £5,000 a mile is taken, this, on 4,000 miles, means an outlay of £20,000,000 sterling. The Americans do not mean to find all this money themselves. They are to be helped, and very largely helped, by the Mexican government. A subsidy is to be given them, which varies not only with each line, but with different parts of the same line, but in no case falls below £2,500 a mile. Thus, if the total cost of construction is taken at £20,000,000, the Americans would have to find £10,000,000 and the Mexicans would have to find £10,000,000. The total revenue of Mexico is between £3,000,000 and £3,500,000 per annum, and there has hitherto been generally a deficit. The deficit does not perhaps now exist, for the country has had peace for some years; and Mexico may be said to be now paying its way, although there is certainly no surplus. In what time it is thought probable that the National and Central systems should be finished is not stated. But nine years may perhaps be considered a reasonable time. If so, Mexico would have to give these enterprising foreigners in nine years three whole years' revenue. Of course, nothing in finance can be pronounced beforehand to be absolutely impossible; but the world has hitherto been accustomed to talk in a depreciatory way of Mexico. The world would certainly have to change its tone, and allow that Mexico was behaving most handsomely to foreign capitalists, and was displaying infinite financial ingenuity, if it showed itself able and willing to go without any revenue at all every third year, and to hand over all its receipts to the adventurous makers of railways.

But even these two vast systems of railways are not enough for the Americans. A third scheme is being started, which also is in the hands of men of great financial position, and the direction of which is adorned with the names of persons as eminent as General Grant, late president of the United States, and General Diaz, late president of Mexico. As the other two great lines supply the wants of the north of Mexico, this is to supply the wants of the south. It is to start from the City of Mexico, and go in a southwesterly direction to the town of Oaxaca, whence it is to branch, on the westward to the Pacific, and on the eastward to the Atlantic, touching the sea, not only at Vera Cruz, but at a new port, which it is proposed to construct at a point on the coast where there is said to be a safer anchorage than Vera Cruz affords. The holders of the concession have also the astonishing privilege of going "southward to the frontier of Gautemala, if desired." The length of the line contemplated, short of this ambitious extension, is 800 miles; and if this line could also be made for £5,000 a mile, a further expenditure of £4,000,000 would be involved. The holders of this new scheme are more considerate to the Mexicans, or more independent of them, as they have asked for no subvention, and prefer to make the line for themselves, and, in return, be under no limitations as to their tariffs. The Americans are to find all the money that is needed, and it will be very interesting to them to learn what will be needed, for that will teach them, among other things, where their wonderful line is to go. It may be safely said that no one connected with the scheme has the faintest notion what kind of country fills up the space between Oaxaca and the Pacific. The first step to be taken was to send engineers to be the precursors of civilized man in wandering over this unknown region. The surveys which are now being made are, however, sure to show that a railway can somehow be made if any one likes to make it. With money a railway can be made anywhere, and the Americans will get from Oaxaca to the Pacific if they wish. But that they will get there cheaply is beyond belief to those who consider that the formation of the mountain ranges on the west coast offer very serious difficulties, and that the materials must be transported at considerable cost from the Atlantic, or sent round to the Pacific coast. Still, at one price or another this new line, as well as the two established lines, will be made, if the Americans persist in what they have undertaken. And they are already doing something much more than the mere talking of great schemes would imply. The Central and the National lines are hard at work. They have made a good start both at the Mexican and the American ends, and if the statement that by the end of this year the National will have 500 miles in order for working is carried out, no one can deny that there has been a most striking display of energy and of the command of capital.

If it is asked whether the vast amount of capital which it is intended to apply to the construction of railways in Mexico will continue to be found, and whether the railways when made are likely to pay we must first look at what is being done in the United States themselves. The new mileage laid down last year exceeded that of any year since 1871, more than 7,000 miles of new railways having been built in 1880. This was 2,500 miles in excess of what was constructed in 1879, so that the mere excess of last year over the year before equals the whole length of the longest Mexican line. The nominal cost of the new lines was £10,000 a mile; this would give a total expenditure of seventy millions. The real cost, it may be presumed, much less; but it would be a low estimate to compute the actual outlay at forty millions. To people who spend on their own new lines forty millions in one year it must seem a trifle to spend ten millions, or, if the Mexican Southern line is taken into account, fourteen millions, in several years. Even if the Mexican government did not pay a farthing of the subventions promised, the United States would easily make up the deficiency; and it would surprise no one acquainted with Mexico to learn that the directors of these undertakings rely very little on the subventions promised, and are content to look forward to the position of being creditors on a very large scale of a government which they may hope to be able to treat as great and strong creditors are in the habit of treating small and weak debtors. The receipts on the American railways, even in the far west, are highly satisfactory. The National company has already more than 800 miles at work in Colorado and Utah, and it is stated that its system is taking an average of £30 per mile per week, and is worked at 50 per cent. of the gross receipts, which leaves a net income of 8 per cent on a capital of £10,000 to the mile. This is more than a satisfactory result. It is a very astonishing result, and the only question is whether anything like the same result can be attained in Mexico. The conditions are not at all the same. The American railways thrive because everywhere they carry with them new settlers, with whom there is no one to interfere, who are all of European descent, who possess capital and energy, and who are protected by American law and by the general determination of American citizens, except in some wild regions where the desperate go in advance of the orderly, to see the law respected.

Mexico is an old country. It has been for three centuries under the dominion of Spain; it is inhabited by an aboriginal population, very poor and very superstitious; all the land belongs to some one, and the first thought of the inhabitants outside the towns, which are for the most part poor, decayed, stagnant places, is to shoot a new comer, unless it answers better to rob him. On the other hand, the natural resources of Mexico are quite equal to those of the western states of the union, and if the Americans can dominate the Mexicans, they will make them grow rich after the American fashion, whether they like it or not. Probably they will dominate them, but many of those who know Mexico best think that this domination will not be established except after a painful struggle. It must be said, however, that the very scale on which the Americans are working, or are prepared to work, lessens the danger. They will impose themselves so rapidly and at so many points, that the country may be transformed before it thinks of resisting.

College Notes.

The present attendance is a little above fifty. This term begins rather more favorably than last autumn's.

The college session of last Thursday was adjourned on account of the funeral of Professor Sheldon's little daughter. The goodness of heart and the interest in us constantly shown by Professor Sheldon, as well as the kindness of Mrs. Sheldon whenever we meet her, have won a sympathy deeper and more tender than even such events call forth.

John R. Pickett, who has finished the sophomore year and would have been a junior, has decided not to attend college this year, but instead will work as a carpenter. He can miss one year and still graduate before he can vote.

Evelyn M. Johnson, who was a student part of last year and taught drawing during the last term, teaches drawing this year in the University of Denver.

May E. Ely is still ill with mountain fever.

Professor Marden preached last Sunday at the Congregational church, morning and evening.

President Tenney lectured at the college Sunday afternoon on the Bible. He spoke of its value, its variety—embracing many sorts of writing by many authors—it was Moses and John and others, but still it was God, and its study. He told of a right way and a wrong way to read it. People read it too much by chapters, which are only detached parts. He recommended the reading of a whole gospel at one sitting.

Mr. Tenney told how many thousands of books have been written on the Bible. Commentaries are good in some respects, and not good in some. Tribulation is the Bible's interpreter. Ask the author to explain himself.

The first meeting of the college union was held at President Tenney's last Saturday evening. The attendance was very small—four young ladies. It was voted that Professor Marden prepare a list of topics and conduct the meetings.

Three members of the Phi Delta Pi society met at the college last Saturday evening, but transacted no business. The Philocallians have not yet held a meeting. Some of the pupils are desirous of organizing a new society which shall admit both males and females. It is doubtful whether good reason can be given why in a college which admits both sexes and is so small there should be a society of boys and another of girls. The plan of two societies has been tried during the last two years, and the societies have not been very successful.

The work in English composition for this term will be in charge of Professor Bump. Some of the pupils will do work of this kind once a week, and some once a month. Pupils who are not prepared, Professor Bump will give instructions to. In the latter part of the term arrangements will be made for some public exercises. The work in declamation will be conducted by Professor Marden.

The work in geology began yesterday. The text book to be used is by La Conte. The class will recite five times a week during this term only, finishing the book. There will be illustrative lectures once a week, and more or less of field-work throughout the term. The lectures will be given in a darkened room, so that the illustrations can be projected on a screen. Professor Stone is teacher of geology. The time of recitation is from 10.50 to 11.30 each day.

The college authorities are determined to furnish to the young people of Colorado opportunities to obtain an education which have not before been enjoyed. Such arrangements will be made and such facilities for labor be given that any young man or young woman can pay his or her way through college.

President Tenney has bought twenty[illegible] land adjoining the college property, a[illegible] ten acre garden near Weber street, [illegible] accordance with a written agreeme[illegible] with the college trustees, he will kee[illegible] years to furnish labor to college [illegible] Young ladies will be given the chanc[illegible] ing their expenses by working a hal[illegible] Saturday and an hour each other da[illegible] college also intends to make cheap [illegible] the north end of town.

President Tenney has heretofore [illegible] residence as an office. Hereafter he [illegible] the northwest room on the first floor [illegible] college building. He will be in his [illegible] the transaction of college business be[illegible] and 10 o'clock each morning and will [illegible] people on such business at any other [illegible]

The boys' boarding club has not [illegible] organized but efforts are making in [illegible] rection.

STU[illegible]

Miss Nettie Brownell left yester[illegible] Chicago and New York on an exten[illegible] to friends.

Mr. A. Sutton left yesterday after[illegible] Chicago and New York to purchase [illegible] winter goods.

We understand that the Emma [illegible] opera company wanted $1400 for a one [illegible] engagement in this city.

Sheriff Smith is in Denver attendi[illegible] state fair. He took the precaution t[illegible] his revolver at home this time.

A large force of men are now at wor[illegible] ing the bed of the Denver and New [illegible] road in the vicinity of Fursman's ranch.

The baggage wrestlers at the depo[illegible] good reason to rejoice, for the time is [illegible] hand when monster Saratogas are no [illegible]

The county jail is now comfortabl[illegible] Twelve prisoners are now confined [illegible] awaiting the next term of the district [illegible]

There has been a decided falling off [illegible] passenger travel over the Manitou bra[illegible] the Denver and Rio Grande within th[illegible] two weeks.

The Seven Lakes house has become [illegible] popular resort since the trail has been [illegible] to it. The house is but four miles fro[illegible] summit of the Peak.

The Emily Melville opera company a[illegible] on their way from California to Colorad[illegible] the probabilities are that Colorado S[illegible] will have a season of comic opera.

Manager Bosworth, of the Western [illegible] office, is still in need of a messenge[illegible] Some boy who is anxious to learn teleg[illegible] should improve the opportunity offered.

The Gunnison excursion train p[illegible] through this city at five o'clock yes[illegible] morning on its return to Denver. All [illegible] excursionists reported a very enjoyable [illegible]

Mr. F. H. Wiswell and wife start [illegible] a visit to the former home of Mrs. W[illegible] Massachusetts, after which they will [illegible] to Chicago and take up their permanent [illegible] dence.

A burro in a wooden cage was one [illegible] amusing sights at the depot yesterday [illegible] ing. The animal had been thus secur[illegible] shipment by express to Dr. D. S. Evans [illegible] etteville, New York.

Messrs. A. S. Bushnell and H. Lambo[illegible] Ford county, Illinois, are visiting the [illegible] They come west to start in the sheep bu[illegible] and may locate in this vicinity provid[illegible] suitable location can be found.

Since the arrest of Tullis and Laity on [illegible] day last no petty thieving has been report[illegible] the officers and in all probability the [illegible] have come to the conclusion to practice [illegible] infamous business in some other city.

Owing to a change of time on the div[illegible] of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad [illegible] of Pueblo, which went into effect the eleventh inst., mail for the Rio Grande or Alam[illegible] section, the Espanola, New Mexico, exten[illegible] and the San Juan or Durango division of [illegible] Denver and Rio Grande railroad is dispatched by night train No. 3, and closes at 8 p. m. instead of 11.10 as formerly.

Alderman Walker starts for the east to[illegible] He has in his possession several letters of [illegible] troduction to the James boys of Miss[illegible] asking them to give him safe transport[illegible] through that state. Charley feels quite el[illegible] over having these letters. He says if [illegible] James boys present themselves on his t[illegible] the letters will be the means of saving [illegible] his watch and money. Mr. Walker also t[illegible] with him the blue flannel shirt worn by [illegible] on a whaling voyage 30 years ago. He [illegible] the Cape Cod boys would not recognize [illegible] without it.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious D[illegible] cases and Functional Derangements attend[illegible] upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. S[illegible] bottles, $1. Accredited Physicians and Clergym[illegible] supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-h[illegible] the retail price, money to accompany order. So[illegible] by Druggists and by D. B. DEWEY & Co., [illegible] Dey St., New York.

TONIC.—"Increasing the strength, obviating t[illegible] effects of debility, and restoring healthy function[illegible] WEBSTER.

Castoria—35 dose[illegible] 35 cents. A pleasant, [illegible] valuable remedy for fretful and puny [illegible]

CENTAUR LINIMENT

[illegible] Sprains, Wounds, Sciatica, Rheumatism, an[illegible] Pain upon Man or Beast.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The Western Union telegraph company wants still another boy. Call on Manager Bosworth at their office.

Mr. G. L. Howarth, Agent Ellison's assistant at the Denver and Rio Grande depot in this city, has gone east on a brief visit.

Mr. J. Good Ruple, the western agent of the Vandalia line, was in the city yesterday. As usual he carried his little tack hammer.

Captain Wilder left for Ouray on Monday night, where he has extensive mining interests. Mr. Wilder thinks that Ouray is one of the most attractively situated cities in Colorado.

Oysters are ripe, and Billy Bryan, appreciating the fact, has made arrangements at his billiard hall in Manitou to supply his customers with them in every style that they can be gotten up.

Among other attractions booked at the opera house for dates during the next two months are Hawley's Needles and Pins company, Joseffy, the celebrated pianist, Rice's Evangeline party and Remenyi, the violinist.

It seems like unjust discrimination for the medical association to fine a woman $50 for the unlawful practice of medicine, and at the same time allow all the men accused of the same offence to go scot-free upon the payment of costs.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Colorado Springs hotel company yesterday Mr. Rudolph Allen handed in his resignation as secretary and treasurer of said company and Mr. Charles Hallowell was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Prof. H. L. Parker will start an evening school in his rooms over the Denver and Rio Grande express office on September 14th at 7 o'clock. All who are desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity are requested to communicate with him through the postoffice, or be at his rooms on Thursday evening.

None of the Colorado Springs doctors attended the meeting of the State Medical association at Leadville yesterday. From what we can learn the Denver doctors want to control the organization, and outside members have become somewhat dissatisfied. Another instance of Denver's selfishness.

Judge T. A. McMorris received instructions from the interior department yesterday to join the other Indian commissioners at the Uintah agency in Utah at once for the purpose of assisting in the settlement of the Uncompahgres on their new reservation. He left yesterday afternoon for Salt Lake City, from whence he will go to southern Utah.

Mr. John Wilson, of New York, who has been visiting his son, Alderman Wilson, of this city, returned to his home yesterday. Mr. Wilson has formed a great attachment to Colorado Springs, and regretted very much to leave here. Out of the many other cities that he has visited, both in Europe and America, he would gladly choose Colorado Springs for his permanent residence, but the inability of his wife to live in so high an altitude compels him to remain at the east.

A movement is on foot to establish a gymnasium in this city and we understand that it is meeting with the heartiest support of many. So far about fifty members have joined the organization and fully fifty more have signified their intention of doing so. As it is there is no building vacant in the city suitable for the purpose and efforts will be made to have some of our capitalists erect one. Colorado Springs has long needed a gymnasium and we can but wish that the movement may prove a successful one.

Charles Tullis and Edgar Laity, the two men arrested on Sunday last by Officers Beall and Tell, were up before Justice Bentley yesterday afternoon for a hearing. The charge against them was that of grand larceny. Mr. Easterly identified the satchel found in their possession as his property, and as they could not give any sufficient reason for having it the justice found them guilty. They were both bound over to the district court and neither being able to furnish the $300 bail required they were committed to the county jail.

A COMPLIMENT.

How a Young Lady Declared Her Appreciation of An Artist's Pictures.

Mr. Harvey Young, the artist, has given his time almost exclusively to the painting of New Mexican scenery. In order to thoroughly picture life in and about the adobe houses of the Mexicans he found that it would be necessary for him to make a study of the burro, an animal which is indispensable among the natives of the southern territory. He has placed this always amusing animal upon canvas in all conceivable positions and to his credit it can be said that no artist has succeeded better in painting the burro than Mr. Young. His burro pictures as he likes to call them are attracting the attention of the art critics throughout the east and west. Since these pictures have been on exhibition in Colorado Springs Mr. Young's studio has daily been beseiged by visitors who were anxious to see them. Ladies particularly seem to be earnest admirers of his works.

A few days ago a young lady visited the studio at the earnest solicitation of some of her friends, who had already been there once before. Some time was spent in looking over the collection exhibited by Mr. Young. The young lady above referred to admired the pictures very much, and frequently, when occasion offered, she would pass complimentary remarks on the excellent effect and execution. Just as the party started to leave the studio the lady turned to Mr. Young and remarked: "I shall never look at a burro without thinking of you." Not until her friends burst out in a roar of laughter did the young lady realize the full meaning and construction of her compliment. She attempted an explanation, but found it useless, and she left the studio with the determination of never again offering a compliment.

STATE FAIR.

Colorado Industries Poorly Represented.

Description of the Races Yesterday—A Farce as Usual.

Notes About the Fair.

DENVER, September 13.

To-day was the opening of the tenth annual fair of the Colorado Industrial association. The weather was very fine and the attendance small. The exhibits are the smallest in almost every particular shown in the state, every branch of industry being very poorly represented. The mineral exhibit is the exception and will be the largest ever seen in Colorado. Whatever interest there was during the day centered in the races.

THE RACES

The races were called at half-past two o'clock. The first race, trotting, purse $150, first $90, second $45, third $15; for horses that have never beaten 2.50, with the following entries and starters:

J. J. Ellingham enters g. g. Van Buren.
J. J. Sims enters b. g. Garbage.
Hirsch enters ch. g. Daniel H.
C. B. Fish enters blk. m. Jennie Sprague.
C. B. Devnill enters b. m. Baby No. 1.
W. Ball enters b. m. Julia.
F. T. Cochrane enters b. m. Baby No. 2.
J. A. Bell enters br. g. Joe.
H. E. Conley enters br. s. Red Line.

The horses scored several times, but they were sent off "all over" the track. Joe took the lead and maintained it throughout, with Jennie Sprague a good second, and Van Buren third. The rest of the horses were scattered all along the track, and came in the order given below: Daniel H fourth, Julia, Red Line, Baby No. 1, Baby No. 2, and Garbage. Time 2:38.

Second heat—This heat was another "horse follow horse" heat, and was trotted in much the same order, Joe coming under the wire first, Jennie Sprague second; Van Buren third; Red Line fourth; Baby No. 1, Baby No. 2, and Julia in the order named. Garbage and Daniel H distanced. Time 2:46½.

Third heat—The horses got off in better shape in this heat, with Joe again in the lead, which position he maintained throughout, winning the heat and race, with Jennie Sprague second, Van Buren third, and Red Line, Baby No. 1, Baby No. 2 and Julia in the order named. Time 2:46½.

The second was running. Purse $100—1st $75, 2d $25. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year olds, with the following starters:

J. G. Melvin enters s. h. Melvin. J. M. Broadwell enters ch. c. Unknown.

The horses got off with Melvin a little in the lead, which he increased all the way round, winning the race by about ten lengths. Time, 1.28¾.

The third and last race was running. Purse $175—1st $100, 2d $50, 3d $25. Mile dash.

W. H. Howard enters b. m. Ondit. J. M. Broadwell enters g. g. Frank Ford. J. Hays enters ch. m. Sisterly. W. L. Hopkins enters ch. h. Little Barney.

This race was a regular farce, and was won by Ondit, who led from the start, Frank Ford 2d, Sisterly 3d, Little Barney 4th. Time, 1.51.

FAIR NOTES.

Several of the booths are still unoccupied.

Watermelons are selling rapidly.

Bowen's bullion has not yet arrived.

The mineral display is coming to the front rapidly as the best feature of the fair.

The grand stand passed into the hands of private parties this morning at $1,000.

A beautifully finished model of a machine for preparing dough for making crackers is on exhibition in the art hall.

No games of chance or gambling outfits of any nature will be allowed upon the grounds.

Worsted work has an exceedingly fine representative in "Dinner Time," a picture 2x3 feet, wrought by Mrs. Mary Tremp, of Denver.

One commission house and two express wagons, and a side-bar buggy of fine finish and workmanship, are exhibited by A. C. Lighthall.

Jackson, the inimitable landscape photographer, has just arrived with a wagon load of views. They are to be hung in the west wing.

A dray-load of crackers, Colorado made, stand in front of the grand stand. F. W. Crocker says they were made of Colorado wheat flour.

Two fine bulls, a calf and two-year-old, are shown by H. H. Curtis, of Sedalia. He also exhibits a cow and yearling heifer, all of the Hereford stock.

Part of the vegetable display from the Gunnison country was stolen en route. The balance shows well, but has suffered from wilting by the long journey.

The first exhibition of fruits, vegetables and grains from the Rio Grande valley is now being arranged in place. It is said to be very fine and creditable to that section of the state.

A No. 1 display is to be credited to the Denver Fire Brick company. Fifty different articles are in the list, including specimens of the clay from which the articles are manufactured.

One of the most interesting specimens in the mineral department, and one which will attract universal attention, is a block of variegated sandstone from the Treadwell quarry, one mile from Gunnison City.

A ton and a half of iron ore labeled to "assay 68 to 70 per cent. metallic iron," makes quite a showing in the mineral tent. The ore body is situated in Gunnison county, a short distance from the county seat.

Gunnison county coal will surely receive a boom at the exposition. Splendid specimens of the Mount Carbon and Mt. Castle bituminous varieties are already in place. The anthracite had not yet arrived from the depot.

Seventy-five mines of the Kerber creek district are represented by separate lots of ore, while a pyramid of mineral specimens brings the total to about one hundred and fifty. The marshal will visit the opera and the fair.

Assays run from $28 to $23,560.50 (Empress Josephine). The showing is exceedingly creditable, and is to be still further improved, as we are informed by Messrs. L. D. Phillips and Charles Lerchen, in charge, by a lot of anthracite coal taken from the forks of Little and Big Kerber creeks.

In class D, lot 18, lace embroidery, is entry No. 21, a veil and neckerchief of the Martha Washington style, which were made by Mrs. Julia Emmett, the great grandmother of Mrs. Henry Bourne, of Silver Cliff, early in the eighteenth century. They are exquisite pieces of work, and to their owner are beyond price.

Clifton Bell, named as superintendent of the speed ring, is absent from the city.

MUSCLE VS. STEAM.

An Exciting Race Between a Hand Car and a Freight Train.

The Leadville Democrat of yesterday gives the following exciting account of a race between a freight train and a hand car: Division Superintendent Griffin, of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, had a thrilling adventure in making a trip from Kokomo to Wheeler on Saturday last, and it was an exceedingly narrow escape from death. In company with a Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Griffin jumped upon a hand car, and were pumping away in a manner that was calculated to invite perspiration, when they suddenly received warning by a series of whistles that they were being run down by a freight car that was just behind them. They looked around and realized the horror of their predicament in a moment. The engine was coming at a furious rate and was fast gaining upon them lessening their chances of escape at each revolution of the wheels. It was on a down grade, and to attempt to stop the hand car would have been to have hastened death. There was but one way of escaping, and that was to make the muscle of the two men upon the hand car defeat the steam of the engine. It was a race for life, and Messrs. Griffin and Wheeler used all of their strength. They were passing the curves around the mountains at a terrible speed, when suddenly they reached a curve and the hand-car jumped the track on one side, while Mr. Wheeler landed on the opposite. The freight train passed them by, and recovering their feet they proceeded to examine themselves. Mr. Griffin was badly bruised, and had a broken arm, to which he is devoting his affections at present, and which is supported in a sling. His shoulder is also seriously bruised, and the circulation of his blood will be vigorous for many weeks. Mr. Wheeler was shaken up generally, but escaped without any broken bones. Both gentlemen can congratulate themselves upon escaping without more serious injuries.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

Last Night's Performance of the Nellie Boyd Company at the Opera House.

Those who visited the opera house last evening and listened to the recitation of Forget-me-not were amply repaid for their trouble. The play of itself is excellent and gives Miss Boyd a much better opportunity to display her talent than in the part which she took in the cast of "The Banker's Daughter." Miss Boyd in the role of Stephanie made a decided hit and did the subject full justice. She has a very effective command over her features and emotions. Miss Ruby Lafayette as Alice Verney was very good, and she, too, won for herself many admirers.

Mr. H. B. Emery in his personation of the character of Sir Horace Welby also figured conspicuously in the plot. He is well fitted to fill the leading gentleman's part in most any drama, and always entertains his audience by his free and easy manner and excellent acting. The support throughout was very creditable and the acting as a whole much superior to that of the first night's performance. Forget-me-not is a play that always takes. It is written from facts in real life, having their existence in Parisian society. To-night the company will appear for the last time in this city when they will produce Bret Harte's famous drama, "M'liss; or the Waif of Smith's Pocket," with Nellie Boyd in the leading role. The company is a very well balanced one and they are deserving of better patronage than they have been given.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending September 14th, 1881:

Atwood, Lewis I	La Rue, Jere
Bingham, H H	Messenger, Rupert
Brooks, Dr Alman	Metsker, D C
Caddel, J D	Nunnelly, Asa 2
Chaile, G	Pyle, A D
Cummings, George	Portes, R B
Fleeton, Robert	Roberts, Mrs John
Fredericks, John F	Shields, Mrs Emeline
Gemmill, Hugh B	Simons, Rev Wm
Gibberd, James	Smith, George W
Gossett, D W	Spencer, Mrs Mattie
Hunter, Mrs A J	St George, M C
Hunt, John	Tyles, Miss Ella
Irwin, Mrs Mary	Warren, Stamford
Hascall, Mrs Dr	Williams, John H
Keesler, Lewis.	

FOREIGN.

Heenan, M F 2.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M.

From Thursday's Daily.

The Nellie Boyd Dramatic company gave their last performance in this city last night with the presentation of "M'liss; or, The Waif of Smith's Pocket." The play was one of Bret Harte's border dramas and it was replete with amusing scenes and incidents mostly of a western nature. Judging from the continued applause the play must have suited the audience. All of the characters of the play were well sustained, especially the personations of "M'liss" and "Yuba Bill," the former by Nellie Boyd and the latter by O. L. Hart. From here the company goes to Pueblo where they play a short engagement.

City Marshal Beall went to Denver yesterday afternoon, having been summoned to testify in the Seybold case which is now up before the district court. While in Denver the marshal will visit the opera and the fair.

MEXICAN RAILROADS.

English Opinion of the Various American Railroad Enterprises in Mexico.

Description of the Mexican National, Central, and Grant Systems.

A recent number of the London Saturday Review contained the following interesting review of the railway projects in Mexico:—

A correspondent of the Times has lately given an elaborate, although possibly a highly-colored, sketch of what the great railway financiers of the United States are doing for Mexico. There are two great enterprises on foot, to which a third is on the point of being added. It may be said briefly that the Americans are being good enough to cover Mexico with railways. There is the great Central railway from the City of Mexico to the frontier and thence to Kansas, and there is the great National railway from the City of Mexico to the frontier, and thence to Texas. Each of these lines is a prolongation of a large existing system in the states, and is in the hands of capitalists who have done enough to make it probable that they do not lightly talk of schemes, however gigantic. And these schemes are very large, for besides the main lines there are numerous branches, and each of them contemplates a branch to the Pacific as if a branch to the Pacific was a mere nothing. The total length contemplated by the National railway is no less than 2,500 miles, and the intended extent of the Central is about 1,700. We may thus speak in round numbers of a total anticipated length of 4,000 miles. The Central line is of the standard gauge, and the National line is of the metre gauge. Taking one with the other, it is impossible to reckon on the cost of construction and equipment, apart from all watering of stock and the profits of financiers, as less than £5,000 a mile. This is a very low estimate according to English experience; and it must be remembered that in Mexico the cost of the freight of a large portion of the materials must necessarily be very heavy. But, even if only £5,000 a mile is taken, this, on 4,000 miles, means an outlay of £20,000,000 sterling. The Americans do not mean to find all this money themselves. They are to be helped, and very largely helped, by the Mexican government. A subsidy is to be given them, which varies not only with each line, but with different parts of the same line, but in no case falls below £2,500 a mile. Thus, if the total cost of construction is taken at £20,000,000, the Americans would have to find £10,000,000 and the Mexicans would have to find £10,000,000. The total revenue of Mexico is between £3,000,000 and £3,500,000 per annum, and there has hitherto been generally a deficit. The deficit does not perhaps now exist, for the country has had peace for some years; and Mexico may be said to be now paying its way, although there is certainly no surplus. In what time it is thought probable that the National and Central systems should be finished is not stated. But nine years may perhaps be considered a reasonable time. If so, Mexico would have to give these enterprising foreigners in nine years three whole years' revenue. Of course, nothing in finance can be pronounced beforehand to be absolutely impossible; but the world has hitherto been accustomed to talk in a depreciatory way of Mexico. The world would certainly have to change its tone, and allow that Mexico was behaving most handsomely to foreign capitalists, and was displaying infinite financial ingenuity, if it showed itself able and willing to go without any revenue at all every third year, and to hand over all its receipts to the adventurous makers of railways.

But even these two vast systems of railways are not enough for the Americans. A third scheme is being started, which also is in the hands of men of great financial position, and the direction of which is adorned with the names of persons as eminent as General Grant, late president of the United States, and General Diaz, late president of Mexico. As the other two great lines supply the wants of the north of Mexico, this is to supply the wants of the south. It is to start from the City of Mexico, and go in a southwesterly direction to the town of Oaxaca, whence it is to branch, on the westward to the Pacific, and on the eastward to the Atlantic, touching the sea, not only at Vera Cruz, but at a new port, which it is proposed to construct at a point on the coast where there is said to be a safer anchorage than Vera Cruz affords. The holders of the concession have also the astonishing privilege of going "southward to the frontier of Gautemala, if desired." The length of the line contemplated, short of this ambitious extension, is 800 miles; and if this line could also be made for £5,000 a mile, a further expenditure of £4,000,000 would be involved. The holders of this new scheme are more considerate to the Mexicans, or more independent of them, as they have asked for no subvention, and prefer to make the line for themselves, and, in return, be under no limitations as to their tariffs. The Americans are to find all the money that is needed, and it will be very interesting to them to learn what will be needed, for that will teach them, among other things, where their wonderful line is to go. It may be safely said that no one connected with the scheme has the faintest notion what kind of country fills up the space between Oaxaca and the Pacific. The first step to be taken was to send engineers to be the precursors of civilized man in wandering over this unknown region. The surveys which are now being made are, however, sure to show that a railway can somehow be made if any one likes to make it. With money a railway can be made anywhere, and the Americans will get from Oaxaca to the Pacific if they wish. But that they will get there cheaply is beyond belief to those who consider that the formation of the mountain ranges on the west coast offer very serious difficulties, and that the materials must be transported at considerable cost from the Atlantic, or sent round to the Pacific coast. Still, at one price or another this new line, as well as the two established lines, will be made, if the Americans persist in what they have undertaken. And they are already doing something much more than the mere talking of great schemes would imply. The Central and the National lines are hard at work. They have made a good start both at the Mexican and the American ends, and if the statement that by the end of this year the National will have 500 miles in order for working is carried out, no one can deny that there has been a most striking display of energy and of the command of capital.

If it is asked whether the vast amount of capital which it is intended to apply to the construction of railways in Mexico will continue to be found, and whether the railways when made are likely to pay we must first look at what is being done in the United States themselves. The new mileage laid down last year exceeded that of any year since 1871, more than 7,000 miles of new railways having been built in 1880. This was 2,500 miles in excess of what was constructed in 1879, so that the mere excess of last year over the year before equals the whole length of the longest Mexican line. The nominal cost of the new lines was £10,000 a mile; this would give a total expenditure of seventy millions. The real cost, it may be presumed, much less; but it would be a low estimate to compute the actual outlay at forty millions. To people who spend on their own new lines forty millions in one year it must seem a trifle to spend ten millions, or, if the Mexican Southern line is taken into account, fourteen millions, in several years. Even if the Mexican government did not pay a farthing of the subventions promised, the United States would easily make up the deficiency; and it would surprise no one acquainted with Mexico to learn that the directors of these undertakings rely very little on the subventions promised, and are content to look forward to the position of being creditors on a very large scale of a government which they may hope to be able to treat as great and strong creditors are in the habit of treating small and weak debtors. The receipts on the American railways, even in the far west, are highly satisfactory. The National company has already more than 800 miles at work in Colorado and Utah, and it is stated that its system is taking an average of £30 per mile per week, and is worked at 50 per cent. of the gross receipts, which leaves a net income of 8 per cent on a capital of £10,000 to the mile. This is more than a satisfactory result. It is a very astonishing result, and the only question is whether anything like the same result can be attained in Mexico. The conditions are not at all the same. The American railways thrive because everywhere they carry with them new settlers, with whom there is no one to interfere, who are all of European descent, who possess capital and energy, and who are protected by American law and by the general determination of American citizens, except in some wild regions where the desperate go in advance of the orderly, to see the law respected.

Mexico is an old country. It has been for three centuries under the dominion of Spain; it is inhabited by an aboriginal population, very poor and very superstitious; all the land belongs to some one, and the first thought of the inhabitants outside the towns, which are for the most part poor, decayed, stagnant places, is to shoot a new comer, unless it answers better to rob him. On the other hand, the natural resources of Mexico are quite equal to those of the western states of the union, and if the Americans can dominate the Mexicans, they will make them grow rich after the American fashion, whether they like it or not. Probably they will dominate them, but many of those who know Mexico best think that this domination will not be established except after a painful struggle. It must be said, however, that the very scale on which the Americans are working, or are prepared to work, lessens the danger. They will impose themselves so rapidly and at so many points, that the country may be transformed before it thinks of resisting.

College Notes.

The present attendance is a little above fifty. This term begins rather more favorably than last autumn's.

The college session of last Thursday was adjourned on account of the funeral of Professor Sheldon's little daughter. The goodness of heart and the interest in us constantly shown by Professor Sheldon, as well as the kindness of Mrs. Sheldon whenever we meet her, have won a sympathy deeper and more tender than even such events call forth.

John R. Pickett, who has finished the sophomore year and would have been a junior, has decided not to attend college this year, but instead will work as a carpenter. He can miss one year and still graduate before he can vote.

Evelyn M. Johnson, who was a student part of last year and taught drawing during the last term, teaches drawing this year in the University of Denver.

May E. Ely is still ill with mountain fever.

Professor Marden preached last Sunday at the Congregational church, morning and evening.

President Tenney lectured at the college Sunday afternoon on the Bible. He spoke of its value, its variety—embracing many sorts of writing by many authors—it was Moses and John and others, but still it was God, and its study. He told of a right way and a wrong way to read it. People read it too much by chapters, which are only detached parts. He recommended the reading of a whole gospel at one sitting.

Mr. Tenney told how many thousands of books have been written on the Bible. Commentaries are good in some respects, and not good in some. Tribulation is the Bible's interpreter. Ask the author to explain himself.

The first meeting of the college union was held at President Tenney's last Saturday evening. The attendance was very small—four young ladies. It was voted that Professor Marden prepare a list of topics and conduct the meetings.

Three members of the Phi Delta Pi society met at the college last Saturday evening, but transacted no business. The Philocallians have not yet held a meeting. Some of the pupils are desirous of organizing a new society which shall admit both males and females. It is doubtful whether good reason can be given why in a college which admits both sexes and is so small there should be a society of boys and another of girls. The plan of two societies has been tried during the last two years, and the societies have not been very successful.

The work in English composition for this term will be in charge of Professor Bump. Some of the pupils will do work of this kind once a week, and some once a month. Pupils who are not prepared, Professor Bump will give instructions to. In the latter part of the term arrangements will be made for some public exercises. The work in declamation will be conducted by Professor Marden.

The work in geology began yesterday. The text book to be used is by La Conte. The class will recite five times a week during this term only, finishing the book. There will be illustrative lectures once a week, and more or less of field-work throughout the term. The lectures will be given in a darkened room, so that the illustrations can be projected on a screen. Professor Stone is teacher of geology. The time of recitation is from 10.50 to 11.30 each day.

The college authorities are determined to furnish to the young people of Colorado opportunities to obtain an education which have not before been enjoyed. Such arrangements will be made and such facilities for labor be given that any young man or young woman can pay his or her way through college.

President Tenney has bought twenty[land adjoining the college property, a[ten acre garden near Weber street, [accordance with a written agreeme[with the college trustees, he will kee[years to furnish labor to college [Young ladies will be given the chanc[ing their expenses by working a hal[Saturday and an hour each other da[college also intends to make cheap [the north end of town.

President Tenney has heretofore [residence as an office. Hereafter he[the northwest room on the first floo[college building. He will be in his [the transaction of college business be[and 10 o'clock each morning and wil[people on such business at any other [

The boys' boarding club has not [organized but efforts are making in[rection. STU[

Miss Nettie Brownell left yeste[Chicago and New York on an exten[to friends.

Mr. A. Sutton left yesterday aftern[Chicago and New York to purchase f[winter goods.

We understand that the Emma [opera company wanted $1400 for a on[engagement in this city.

Sheriff Smith is in Denver attendi[state fair. He took the precaution [his revolver at home this time.

A large force of men are now at wor[ing the bed of the Denver and New [road in the vicinity of Fursman's ranc[

The baggage wrestlers at the depo[good reason to rejoice, for the time is [hand when monster Saratogas are no [

The county jail is now comfortabl[Twelve prisoners are now confined[awaiting the next term of the district [

There has been a decided falling off [passenger travel over the Manitou br[the Denver and Rio Grande within th[two weeks.

The Seven Lakes house has become[popular resort since the trail has been [to it. The house is but four miles fr[summit of the Peak.

The Emily Melville opera company a[on their way from California to Colorad[the probabilities are that Colorado S[will have a season of comic opera.

Manager Bosworth, of the Western [office, is still in need of a messeng[Some boy who is anxious to learn tele[should improve the opportunity offered[

The Gunnison excursion train [through this city at five o'clock yes[morning on its return to Denver. All [excursionists reported a very enjoyable[

Mr. F. H. Wiswell and wife start to[a visit to the former home of Mrs W[Massachusetts, after which they will [to Chicago and take up their permanent[dence.

A burro in a wooden cage was one [amusing sights at the depot yesterday[ing. The animal had been thus secur[shipment by express to Dr. D. S. Evans[etteville, New York.

Messrs. A. S. Bushnell and H. Lamb[Ford county, Illinois, are visiting this[They come west to start in the sheep bu[and may locate in this vicinity provi[suitable location can be found.

Since the arrest of Tullis and Laity on[day last no petty thieving has been report[the officers and in all probability the[have come to the conclusion to practice [infamous business in some other city.

Owing to a change of time on the divi[of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad [of Pueblo, which went into effect the ele[inst., mail for the Rio Grande or Ala[section, the Espanola, New Mexico, exte[and the San Juan or Durango division of[Denver and Rio Grande railroad is dispat[by night train No. 3, and closes at 8 p. m[stead of 11.10 as formerly.

Alderman Walker starts for the east to[He has in his possession several letters [troduction to the James boys of Miss[asking them to give him safe transport[through that state. Charley feels quite c[over having these letters. He says if [James boys present themselves on his [the letters will be the means of saving [his watch and money. Mr. Walker also h[with him the blue flannel shirt worn by [on a whaling voyage 30 years ago. He [the Cape Cod boys would not recognize [without it.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious D[cases and Functional Derangements attend[upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. S[bottles, $1. Accredited Physicians and Clergym[supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-h[the retail price, money to accompany order. S[by Druggists and by D. B. DEWEY & Co., [Dey St., New York.

TONIC.—"Increasing the strength, obviating [effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions." WEBSTER.

Castoria—35 doses 35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, a[valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Swellings, Rheumatism, an[Pain upon Man or Beast.

From Friday's Daily.

lorado Springs fire department has alled out since the tournament.

f Mute institute will not be opened ception of students until October

F. Crowell and the Misses Crowell ast yesterday via the Santa Fe

Clerk Eaton is busy sending elec- s to the various polling places in y.

Giddings & Stillman are daily re ge invoices of fall and winter goods east.

man K. Bass is building a fine sta- of his new residence on North venue.

takes three Pullman sleepers to ac- te the travel on the Denver & Rio ght trains.

alifornia fruit has been offered for he Colorado Springs markets this ever before.

nver & Rio Grande will sell round ts to Denver for $4.50, good to re- until after Sunday.

L. Besore, one of El Paso county's l ranchmen, came in from his ranch el creek yesterday.

Bentley cut a musk melon yester- s mind. Deputy Sheriff Dana sat w the performance.

nver & New Orleans road has not as red the right of way through some ch properties east of the city.

rn from an authentic source that les Stockbridge has bought out Mr. ce. the Huerfano street druggist.

ellie Boyd company went to Pueblo morning, where they opened the uth Street Opera House last night.

E. P. McGregor, the newly-elected of the Deaf-Mute institute, is now city, awaiting the opening of the

ors seem to be scarce in Colorado None could be procured yesterday the survey for the excavation of the d.

y-eight trunks were handled by the men at the depot upon the arrival of ning express yesterday. Many of longed to the Nellie Boyd company.

uth bound passengers were so nu- t the depot yesterday morning that cessary to take the passenger coach Manitou train and attach it to the train.

nd Mrs. G. N. Whaite celebrated their edding at their residence, on North street, last evening. About thirty ere present, and the presents were ful and handsome.

legant residence of Mr. A. D. Davis, west side of Tejon street and fronting Place, together with furniture con- as been sold by Mr. Rowe to A. F. ter, Esq., for $11,000.

C. J. Roberts, of the Cincinnati Times- in the city and called at the GAZETTE esterday. He is well pleased with lo, and has about concluded to remain state, providing he can find a suitable ss location.

Ladies' Aid society of the Presbyterian gave a very pleasant ice cream sociable ening in the church, on the corner of and Kiowa streets. The literary and t part of the programme was carried d gave general satisfaction.

H. M. Harbert has issued a specimen r of the Deaf Mute Index for the pu- the institute to show to their friends soliciting for subscriptions. The edi- a very neat and newsy one. The next er will not be issued until school com- es.

Piute Indians who were engaged in tbreak last summer on the San Miguel, ho were captured by the Utes and turn- er to the military authorities, passed gh the city yesterday morning on their to the military prison at Leavenworth, as. They came from Lake City, and in charge of a guard of soldiers.

ofessor John Murray will give his third r entertainment, consisting of readings recitations, in Court House hall this even- He will give readings from Sir Walter t's "Heart of Midlothian," and from Dr. rgold (a Christmas story), by Charles ens. His recitations will include Ten- on's "Talking Oak" and "The Courtin'" Lowell.

Seven Lakes House.

elow we print the arrivals at the Seven es House for the past week:

m. J. McCreery, New York; Mrs. L. F. th, New York; Miss Kate Booth, New k; Miss Abbie Booth, New York; L. F. th, New York; Miss Sarah Weiss, Boston; ert B. Weiss, Boston; James Chandler, anon, Ky.; Mrs. B. Ferris, Colorado ings; Mrs. H. B. Nones, Wilmington, Del.; s. F. L. Eastman, Chicago; Miss Belle Les- Chicago; Mrs. James Kempton, Philadel- a; Dora Isenbern, Hawaiian Islands; omas Stremaker and wife, Maryville, Mo.; A. Nichols and wife, Colorado Springs; John Unold and daughter, Julia, La ange, Ills.; J. H. Ryan, Sharkelford, Mo.; K. Riley, Manitou; J. T. O'Keeffe, Pike's eak; J. R. Chapel, New London, Conn.; F. layland Sherman, Colorado Springs; Clar- ce G. Sherman, Colorado Springs; E. Scaife ild, Manitou; William Brown, Mo.; Mrs. L. Hamp, England; Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Col- rado Springs; Miss L. Taylor, New York; r. George J. Bull, Worcester, Mass.; J. E. ewton, Colorado Springs; Rev. A. B. Stret- ell, England.

THE STATE FAIR.

The Weather Still Fine and Attendance Large.

Yesterday's Races Prove the Most Interesting of the Week.

Special to the GAZETTE:

DENVER, September 15.—The weather today was all that could be desired, and the attendance at the fair was the largest of the week. The school children of the city were present in large number, under the care of their teachers, and while the attendance yesterday was about three thousand that of to-day was nearer five.

The most attractive feature of the day was the races, which were the most interesting of the week, and gave general satisfaction to the spectators. They were conducted fairly and honestly, and as such were improvements on those of yesterday.

The afternoon sport commenced with a 2½ miles go-as-you-please pedestrian match, with the following entries:

Wm. Maloney, No. 1.
W. J. Hawksworth, of Bates Jose, No. 2.
W. H. Johnson, "Chicago Boy," No. 3.
F. Hamilton, Hooks 2, No. 4.

At the end of the first half mile Hamilton was ahead, "Chicago" second, and Hawksworth third. Maloney dropped out at the end of the first half mile. The same positions were maintained at the end of the first mile, when Johnson got tired and withdrew. At the end of the mile and a half there were only two left, with Hamilton in the lead and Hawksworth second. At the end of the second mile Hamilton was about 75 yards ahead, and they were both running splendidly with Hawksworth gaining rapidly all the time, passing Hamilton and winning the race by about fifty yards. Time, 13 minutes, 40 seconds.

The first horse race was for the 2:35 class—trotting—purse, $300; first $175; second $90; third $25. The following horses started:

M. C. Wilbur, s. g. Clifton B.
Phillips & Sons, blk. g. Ivanhoe.
J. M. Hughes, b. g. Elcho.
James Bell, b. g. Joe.
C. P. Crawford, blk. g. Little Crow.

There were several protests in regard to this race but they were all settled amicably and all started. The horses scored several times and the drivers of Joe and Little Crow were fined $5 a piece, but they got away finally, with Joe a little in the lead, which position he maintained to the finish, the other horses coming in in the manner named: Elcho 2d; Little Crow 3d; Clifton B. 4th and Ivanhoe 5th. Time 2:37½.

Second Heat—The horses got away in this heat with Little Crow in the lead, but he was soon passed by Joe who maintained the lead throughout the rest of the heat. The other horses held the same position as when they started. Little Crow 2d; Elcho 3d; Clifton B. 4th and Ivanhoe 5th. Time, 2:39½.

Third Heat—Little Crow got the lead in this heat also, but was easily passed on the back stretch by Joe and also by Elcho, who came rapidly up on Joe and made a "dead heat," with Clifton B. 3d; Little Crow 4th and Ivanhoe 5th. Time, 2:36½.

Fourth Heat—Little Crow again got the lead, but was passed by Joe and Elcho. Elcho maintained the lead through. In the meantime Clifton B. had passed Joe and came in 2d: Joe 3d; Little Crow distanced, and the driver was fined $10. Time, 2:40½.

Fifth Heat—There were only three horses left to start in this heat but they got off well together. Joe took the lead on a run after they left the score but was soon passed by Elcho who maintained the lead throughout. Clifton B. passed Joe on the back stretch on the first half mile and came in second and Joe third. Time, 2:38½. Clifton B. who had trotted five heats and not won any was, according to rules, sent to the stable, but got third money in the race.

Sixth Heat—The two horses started with Joe in the lead, but about a hundred yards after passing the score he was passed by Elcho who trotted right away from Joe, winning the heat by about five lengths, which gave Elcho the race. Time, 2:47¼.

The next race was a running mile dash, for four-year-olds; purse, $125; $75 to first, $35 to second and $15 to third, with the following starters:

Ondit, by W. H. Hanard.
Maud, by A. Johnson.

The horses started with Ondit in the lead, which position he maintained throughout, winning the race easily. Time, 2:07.

FAIR NOTES.

The foot races take place to-morrow.

Some very fine Colorado-made show cases are the product of J. G. Smith, and are placed in the art hall.

A hand holding a cornucopia, filled with dexterously chiseled flowers, is exhibited in art hall by Greenlee & Co., the marble workers.

At 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon a meeting is called in agricultural hall of those interested in the culture of bees, to take the preliminary steps for the organization of a bee-keepers' association.

Gunnison county display is a big one. Huge chunks of the anthracite coal are in place and attract much attention. A lot of coked coal from Crested Butte has just arrived.

A varied collection of oil paintings, aquarels, free hand drawings, and fine ivory paintings, the production of Wm. Winter, the artist, is to be seen in the art hall. The most notable piece is an oil portrait of Mrs. Winter.

The six mile equestrienne race did not come off to-day on account of the inability of the ladies to procure necessary horses in time. It will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Far from what it was expected to be is the floral exhibit. Avery Gallup is the only one making an extended display. Mrs. Witter has a large tray of rose blooms and buds, and D. S. Grimes & Co. have a beautiful bed of dahlias. Hardly one-half the space asked for has been filled.

Idaho Springs mining district has a representation from sixty-five mines. The ores are galena, gray copper, silver and gold. Noteworthy in the list are the Hukill, Garden, Freeland, Gem, Trio, Golden Link and Tropic. Assays run from $30 to $5,000. The crubeseite ore from the Hukill is among the rarest in the exhibit. Jesse Gilmore, Esq., is in charge of this display.

At one o'clock to-morrow the drilling match for special premiums of $500 takes place. The following entries have been made: For first prize, Alfred Yates and A. J. Osborn, Joseph and Isaiah Yates, J. R. Bennetts and Con. Murphy; second prize, J. R. Bennetts and Con. Murphy and Judge Wood, Joseph and Isaiah Yates and J. B. Clark, Alfred Yates and A. J. Osborn and Robert Bradley, P. B. Jaxon; third prize, Joseph and Alfred and Isaiah Yates, J. R. Bennetts.

COLORADO COAL.

Some Account of This One of Our Many Sources of Wealth.

The following interesting particulars concerning the coal interest of Gunnison county are taken from the newly-published pamphlet on Gunnison county, published for distribution at the state fair this week:

As highly favored as many portions of our western country have been in extensive fields of coal, none can compare with this portion situated west of the continental divide. While the most favered have only varieties of bituminous coal, Gunnison county has not only several varieties of bituminous coal but also cannel and anthracite.

The coal fields of this region are five in number, viz.: The "Uncompahgre," the "Gunnison," the "White River," the "Yampah," the "Dolores."

The Uncompahgre field is situated on the head waters of the river of that name, and so far as examined comprises about 1,600 square miles. It is believed, however, that further surveys will find a much more extensive area than this.

The coal is bituminous and of good quality for grate, stove and smelting uses. The veins are from 3½ to 6 feet in thickness and are so situated as to be easily worked and drained. The analysis is as follows:

Water	5.730
Fixed carbon	61.326
Volatile matter	30.077
Ash	1.472

The Gunnison field is situated mostly on the head waters of the north and south forks of the Gunnison river.

This field underlies an area of 5,000 square miles and embraces every variety from semi-bituminous to the finest anthracite. So far as thus far worked, there are several veins of variable thickness, from 2½ to 9 feet. From analysis of the bituminous coal of this field it has less ash and water and more combustible matter than any of the tertiary coal along the coal bearing belt of the Union Pacific railroad. That portion of this field at the head of Ohio creek produces the finest smith coal thus far found west of the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania.

The coal in the neighborhood of Crested Butte has been examined by coal men from Pennsylvania and pronounced the best coking coal in the United States. The following analysis of the Crested Butte and of the best Pennsylvania coal is given.

Fixed carbon	72.60
Ash	3.10
Gas	22.80
Moisture	1.10
Per cent. of coke	75.70

Connellsville, Pennsylvania, coal.

Fixed carbon	65.00
Ash	6.50
Gas	24.00
Moisture	4.50
Per cent. of coke	71.50

This Connelsville coal is the best coking coal of the east. The coke of all coal being composed of fixed carbon and ash depends for its value upon the minimum of ash. The coke from the coal of Crested Butte contains from 2 to 6 per cent. less ash than the coke of the best coals in Pennsylvania. So highly is this coal prized for its coking qualities that Leadville, Pueblo and Pennsylvania parties have secured large tracts of coal lands and are preparing to make coke for the great smelters of Denver, Leadville and Pueblo. For purposes of steam all this bituminous coal has no superior if it has its equal on the American continent. Said a well known mineralogist in speaking of this coal: A pound of Pennsylvania anthracite will make twenty-five pounds of steam. One pound of this bituminous coal will make twenty-three pounds of steam, but while one pound of Pennsylvania anthracite is burning two pounds of this bituminous coal will burn. Therefore, while the pound of Pennsylvania anthracite is making twenty-five pounds of steam this coal will make forty-six pounds of steam." In a grate it burns freely with a clear bright flame with no fumes of sulphur.

The only anthracite coal west of the Alleghany mountains is found in this "Gunnison Field." It occurs on Slate river and Anthracite creek. So far as now known the area of its occurrence is about three hundred square miles, and it is thought that it extends down the Anthracite to the North Fork of the Gunnison. In appearance it is the finest anthracite. Assays show that it contains from 88 to 92 per cent. of carbon, making it the equal of the best Pennsylvania anthracite deposits. The importance of this anthracite coal to the ore workers of Colorado cannot be over estimated. The veins are from five to seven feet thick.

The "White river and Yampa River fields," practically one, have an area of five to six thousand square miles, and when fully explored will be found to underlie twice that area. Hayden reports the coal of good quality and the veins easily worked.

The "Dolores field" lies between the Grand and Rio Dolores rivers, and as yet has not been fully examined. The area of occurrence and the quality of the coal are not fully known.

UNDER ARREST.

An Imposter who Has Been Wanted by the Police for Some Time.

From the Denver Republican of yesterday we clip the following extract which may be of interest to some Colorado Springs people:

The police department made another important arrest yesterday, that of Albert J. Jenkins, on whose trail the police have been working for three months past.

Jenkins is an imposter, whose depredations in Denver and throughout the state, although of a petty order, are seldom equaled. His plan was to go into the suburbs, enter a residence and tell the lady of the house that he had been sent there by Mr. Fisher, of Daniels & Fisher, dry goods merchants, to establish an agency for the Butterick patterns, for which Daniels & Fisher are the sole agents for this state. He would tell her how the firm intended to establish agencies in the various portions of the city, and that she had been selected to represent them, if she would. He would unfold to her the immense profits that would accrue from a few sales, and the case was generally presented in such a seductive manner that the lady would accept to become the agent. He would agree to send around the next day some of the patterns and her credentials. Five dollars were generally asked of the lady, for which he would give her a receipt. Thus he would victimize several ladies in a block. The patterns and the credentials not turning up the next day, the ladies would go to Daniels & Fisher's and demand them, and when told that they had been a victim to the sharp, they were loud in their denunciations. Over fifty persons are known to have been thus duped. The police were informed in the matter, but though they were vigilant they were unable to effect his capture until yesterday, when traces of him were gained and he was put under arrest by Detective Connor, while he was in the act of taking in another victim. He is said to have operated in Cheyenne, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and other towns in the state. The victims of Jenkins are requested to come forward and lodge complaints against him.

Boston Wool Market.

We give below the weekly report on the wool market in Boston, taken from the circular of Denny, Rice & Co. of that city:

The total receipts of wool at this port during the last week comprise 4174 bales domestic and 324 foreign, against 6306 bales domestic and 66 foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1881, comprise 129,522 bales domestic and 20,541 bales foreign, against 244,299 bales domestic and 85,763 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1880.

The sales for the week comprise 3,730,703 lbs. of domestic fleece and pulled and 406,500 lbs. of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 4,137,203 lbs. against 2,313,388 lbs. and 3,225,577 lbs. for the two previous weeks' transactions.

The sales as collected from the several houses and given in detail below, foot up the immense total of 4,137,203 lbs., or 1,823,815 lbs. more than last week, which was considered and really was an active week. The increase, it will be seen, amounts to nearly 2,000,000 lbs., and frequently the sales for the entire week have been no more than the increase in the sales this week. The largest business has been done in Texas territory, of which 769,232 lbs. have been sold, which is 122,000 lbs. more than last week. The next largest business has been in Ohio and Pennsylvania, of which 655,100 lbs. have been sold, or an increase of 150,000 lbs. Of Michigan wool the sales have been very large, amounting to 489,000 lbs., which is an increase of 361,000 lbs. over the previous week—the second largest increase in any description, being exceeded only by that of pulled, of which 604,225 lbs. were sold, or an increase of 431,000 lbs. over previous week. The sales of unwashed and unmerchantable were large, amounting to 484,889 lbs., which is 257,000 lbs. more than last week. In combing and delaine the increase in the sales amounted to 84,000 lbs., in scoured to 90,000 lbs., in spring California to 43,000 lbs., and in fall California to 121,000 lbs., and in odds and ends to 30,000 lbs. There were no decreases whatever. In foreign wool there was only a comparatively small increase in the business, amounting to 315,100 lbs., while in domestic the increase was 1,508,715 lbs.

Superintendent Cushing, of the Denver & Rio Grande, accompanied by his family, came down from Denver on a special car yesterday morning. The car was attached to Conductor Sawyer's train and taken to Manitou, where the party remained during the day.

WANTED.

WANTED—A place as first meat and pastry cook by a man with first-class state and local references. Want good pay. Address, Cookie, Gazette office. jw 17 1*

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., September, 13th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at the county seat, on Saturday, October 15, 1881, viz:

Mary Jane Kinney, homestead entry No. 1,811, for the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of section 35 and S. ½ of the S. E. ¼ section 34, township 12, S. of range 67 W., and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: W. W. Jones, George Wriggles, I. Spurlock, and William Burgess, of Edgerton, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also Edwin R. Woolsey, D. S. No. 6,216 for the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ section 18, and S. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of section 17, township 12, S. of range 61 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: J. H. Beutent, T. C. Beutent, Russell Gates, and M. F. McKnight, of Bijou Basin, El Paso county, Colorado.

w-j-17-5 MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of George P. Miller, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of George P. Miller, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the September term, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of August, A. D. 1881.

w-j-3-4 JEROME PLUMMER, Executor.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Daniel Stevens, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Daniel Stevens, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the September term, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of August, A. D. 1881.

w-j-3-4 ANNE STEVENS, Administratrix.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., August 11, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler, Jno. S. Luckraft, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Monday September 19, 1881, before county judge of El Paso county at Colorado Springs. His claim is made by his D. S. No. 1372 and is for the N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of sec. 3, tp. 14, south of range 71 W., and he names the following as his witnesses, viz: Walter Bird, Charles Elwell, L. O. Pourtales and Frank Castello, all of El Paso county, Colo.

wh-20-5 JOHN J. HENRY, Register.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.'S

FARM MACHINERY

John Deere's Walking Plows, Sulky Plows and Cultivators.

Improved Hoosier Grain Drill, twenty years in successful operation. Perfectly protected by patents.

Mitchell Racine Farm Wagon. The monarch of the road.

Cortland Buggies and Platform Spring Wagons, Made of the best materials only. Thoroughly guaranteed,

"Standard" Buggies and Carriages.—Prices moderate. Within the reach of every farmer.

Coates' Lock Lever Hay Rake, with independent steel teeth, self dump and lock lever.

Cane Mills, Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Road Scrapers, Horse Powers, Pulverizing and Smoothing Harrows, etc., etc.

Catalogues or special circulars furnished on application. DEERE, MANSUR & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

wg-23-1y*

CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

GARDEN TRACTS

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Ranches, Ranches.

COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In all parts of. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.

h1014 tf

Only till Saturday.

—THE—

GREAT REMNANT SALE

—AT THE—

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY.

We MUST have the room for OUR MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

NEW FALL GOODS! NEW FALL GOODS!!

Now Arriving Daily.

Out of 500 remnants we had this morning 100 left, to-morrow morning probably we will have 50 only. Come while you have the opportunity. Some at one-half the regular price, some at one-third off the regular price, some at one-fourth off the regular price.

Splendid New Goods Open Next Week.

We are sole agents in Colorado Springs for the

CELEBRATED RAMBLER SHIRT

The best made and the best quality white shirt in the country.

FERRIS & JONES,

dwa 1 ly "Veritas ad Finem."

WANTED!

Large Clean

RAGS

—AT—

THIS OFFICE.

THE

Gazette Bindery

—IS NOW—

FULLY ESTABLISHED,

AND ITS FACILITIES FOR DOING

WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—ARE—

SUPERIOR

To those of any Bindery

—IN THE—

STATE OF COLORADO

BLANK BOOKS

Of Any Style or Description.

Ruled and Bound,

At Prices that will Compare with Those Charged by Eastern Houses.

Especial Attention Given to the Binding of Magazines in all the desirable styles.

It is under the management of a

COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED MAN

Who will guarantee to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

To all who entrust work to his care.

Denver & Rio Grande

RAILWAY.

Nearly 600 Miles in Operation.

The Great Quick, Safe and Direct Line for

Business and Pleasure Travel

IN COLORADO.

The only route embracing the Grandest and Choicest Scenery in nature's repertoire:

The Royal Gorge and Grand Canon of the Arkansas, Veta Pass, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Poncha Springs, Twin Lakes.

Through Trains Between

Denver, Leadville, El Moro and San Antonio

—VIA—

Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Canon City, South Arkansas, Buena Vista, Cucharas and Alamosa.

The connection at South Arkansas with stages via Marshall Pass, affords the shortest, quickest and easiest route, over the best roads, to Gunnison City, Pitkin, Saguache, Ouray, Lake City, Ruby Camp, Crested Buttes, Gothic, and all points in the Gunnison country.

The connection at Alamosa with stages forms an easy and direct route, open twelve months in every year, to Del Norte, Antelope Springs, Wagon Wheel Gap, Saguache, Gunnison City, Ouray, Lake City and all other principal points in the Gunnison and San Juan countries.

Stage connections at Canon City and Texas Creek constitute the only routes to Silver Cliff and Rosita.

Stages at El Moro for Trinidad, four miles distant.

Direct connection at Pueblo with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad for all points

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH

Through tickets to all principal points north south, east and west, with rates always as low as the lowest.

Full information on application to Local Agents, or to

D. C. DODGE, Gen'l Manager. F. C. NIMS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

DENVER, COLORADO. dwg 17

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—About three thousand choice high grade Colorado bred ewes. Have shorn about 8 pounds per head, of prime, light medium wool, guaranteed sound; also herd of registered American Merino bucks, sheared present season 30 pounds of wool per head. J. M. Givens, P. O. Colorado Springs, Colo. wh 37 tf

From Friday's Daily.

The Colorado Springs fire department has not been called out since the tournament.

The Deaf Mute institute will not be opened for the reception of students until October 10th.

Mr. B. F. Crowell and the Misses Crowell started east yesterday via the Santa Fe route.

County Clerk Eaton is busy sending election blanks to the various polling places in the county.

Messrs. Giddings & Stillman are daily receiving large invoices of fall and winter goods from the east.

Mr. Lyman K. Bass is building a fine stable back of his new residence on North Nevada avenue.

It now takes three Pullman sleepers to accommodate the travel on the Denver & Rio Grande night trains.

More California fruit has been offered for sale in the Colorado Springs markets this year than ever before.

The Denver & Rio Grande will sell round trip tickets to Denver for $4.50, good to return on until after Sunday.

Mr. J. L. Besore, one of El Paso county's successful ranchmen, came in from his ranch on Squirrel creek yesterday.

Justice Bentley cut a musk melon yesterday in his mind. Deputy Sheriff Dana sat by and saw the performance.

The Denver & New Orleans road has not as yet procured the right of way through some of the ranch properties east of the city.

We learn from an authentic source that Mr. Charles Stockbridge has bought out Mr. C. F. Niece, the Huerfano street druggist.

The Nellie Boyd company went to Pueblo yesterday morning, where they opened the new Seventh Street Opera House last night.

Prof. R. P. McGregor, the newly-elected principal of the Deaf-Mute institute, is now in the city, awaiting the opening of the school.

Surveyors seem to be scarce in Colorado Springs. None could be procured yesterday to make the survey for the excavation of the new hotel.

Seventy-eight trunks were handled by the baggagemen at the depot upon the arrival of the morning express yesterday. Many of them belonged to the Nellie Boyd company.

The south bound passengers were so numerous at the depot yesterday morning that it was necessary to take the passenger coach from the Manitou train and attach it to the express train.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Whaite celebrated their silver wedding at their residence, on North Tejon street, last evening. About thirty guests were present, and the presents were numerous and handsome.

The elegant residence of Mr. A. D. Davis, on the west side of Tejon street and fronting Acacia Place, together with furniture complete, has been sold by Mr. Rowe to A. F. Carpenter, Esq., for $11,000.

Mr. C. J. Roberts, of the Cincinnati Times-Star, is in the city and called at the GAZETTE office yesterday. He is well pleased with Colorado, and has about concluded to remain in the state, providing he can find a suitable business location.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Presbyterian church gave a very pleasant ice cream sociable last evening in the church, on the corner of Weber and Kiowa streets. The literary and musical part of the programme was carried out and gave general satisfaction.

Mr. H. M. Harbert has issued a specimen number of the Deaf Mute Index for the pupils of the institute to show to their friends while soliciting for subscriptions. The edition is a very neat and newsy one. The next number will not be issued until school commences.

The Piute Indians who were engaged in the outbreak last summer on the San Miguel, and who were captured by the Utes and turned over to the military authorities, passed through the city yesterday morning on their way to the military prison at Leavenworth, Kansas. They came from Lake City, and were in charge of a guard of soldiers.

Professor John Murray will give his third parlor entertainment, consisting of readings and recitations, in Court House hall this evening. He will give readings from Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Midlothian," and from Dr. Marygold (a Christmas story), by Charles Dickens. His recitations will include Tennyson's "Talking Oak" and "The Courtin'" from Lowell.

Seven Lakes House.

Below we print the arrivals at the Seven Lakes House for the past week:

Wm. J. McCreery, New York; Mrs. L. F. Booth, New York; Miss Kate Booth, New York; Miss Abbie Booth, New York; L. F. Booth, New York; Miss Sarah Weiss, Boston; Robert B. Weiss, Boston; James Chandler, Lebanon, Ky.; Mrs. B. Ferris, Colorado Springs; Mrs. H. B. Nones, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. F. L. Eastman, Chicago; Miss Belle Leslie, Chicago; Mrs. James Kempton, Philadelphia; Dora Isenbern, Hawaiian Islands; Thomas Stremaker and wife, Maryville, Mo.; A. A. Nichols and wife, Colorado Springs; Mrs. John Unold and daughter, Julia, La Grange, Ills.; J. H. Ryan, Sharkelford, Mo.; J. K. Riley, Manitou; J. T. O'Keeffe, Pike's Peak; J. R. Chapel, New London, Conn.; F. Wayland Sherman, Colorado Springs; Clarence G. Sherman, Colorado Springs; E. Scaife Wild, Manitou; William Brown, Mo.; Mrs. M. Haap, England; Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Colorado Springs; Miss L. Taylor, New York; Dr. George J. Bull, Worcester, Mass.; J. E. Newton, Colorado Springs; Rev. A. B. Stretell, England.

THE STATE FAIR.

The Weather Still Fine and Attendance Large.

Yesterday's Races Prove the Most Interesting of the Week.

Special to the GAZETTE:

DENVER, September 15.—The weather today was all that could be desired, and the attendance at the fair was the largest of the week. The school children of the city were present in large number, under the care of their teachers, and while the attendance yesterday was about three thousand that of to-day was nearer five.

The most attractive feature of the day was the races, which were the most interesting of the week, and gave general satisfaction to the spectators. They were conducted fairly and honestly, and as such were improvements on those of yesterday.

The afternoon sport commenced with a 2½ miles go-as-you-please pedestrian match, with the following entries:

Wm. Maloney, No. 1.
W. J. Hawksworth, of Bates hose, No. 2.
W. H. Johnson, "Chicago Boy," No. 3.
F. Hamilton, Hooks 2, No. 4.

At the end of the first half mile Hamilton was ahead, "Chicago" second, and Hawksworth third. Maloney dropped out at the end of the first half mile. The same positions were maintained at the end of the first mile, when Johnson got tired and withdrew. At the end of the mile and a half there were only two left, with Hamilton in the lead and Hawksworth second. At the end of the second mile Hamilton was about 75 yards ahead, and they were both running splendidly with Hawksworth gaining rapidly all the time, passing Hamilton and winning the race by about fifty yards. Time, 15 minutes, 40 seconds.

The first horse race was for the 2:35 class—trotting—purse, $300; first $175; second $90; third $25. The following horses started:

M. C. Wilbur, s. g. Clifton B.
Phillips & Sons, blk. g. Ivanhoe.
J. M. Hughes, b. g. Elcho.
James Bell, b. g. Joe.
C. P. Crawford, blk. g. Little Crow.

There were several protests in regard to this race but they were all settled amicably and all started. The horses scored several times and the drivers of Joe and Little Crow were fined $5 a piece, but they got away finally, with Joe a little in the lead, which position he maintained to the finish, the other horses coming in in the manner named: Elcho 2d; Little Crow 3d; Clifton B. 4th and Ivanhoe 5th. Time 2:37½.

Second Heat—The horses got away in this heat with Little Crow in the lead, but he was soon passed by Joe who maintained the lead throughout the rest of the heat. The other horses held the same position as when they started. Little Crow 2d; Elcho 3d; Clifton B. 4th and Ivanhoe 5th. Time, 2:39½.

Third Heat—Little Crow got the lead in this heat also, but was easily passed on the back stretch by Joe and also by Elcho, who came rapidly up on Joe and made a "dead heat," with Clifton B. 3d; Little Crow 4th and Ivanhoe 5th. Time, 2:36½.

Fourth Heat—Little Crow again got the lead, but was passed by Joe and Elcho. Elcho maintained the lead through. In the meantime Clifton B. had passed Joe and came in 2d; Joe 3d; Little Crow distanced, and the driver was fined $10. Time, 2:40½.

Fifth Heat—There were only three horses left to start in this heat but they got off well together. Joe took the lead on a run after they left the score but was soon passed by Elcho who maintained the lead throughout. Clifton B. passed Joe on the back stretch on the first half mile and came in second and Joe third. Time, 2:38½. Clifton B. who had trotted five heats and not won any was, according to rules, sent to the stable, but got third money in the race.

Sixth Heat—The two horses started with Joe in the lead, but about a hundred yards after passing the score he was passed by Elcho who trotted right away from Joe, winning the heat by about five lengths, which gave Elcho the race. Time, 2:47¼.

The next race was a running mile dash, for four-year-olds; purse, $125; $75 to first, $35 to second and $15 to third, with the following starters:

Ondit, by W. H. Hanard.
Maud, by A. Johnson.

The horses started with Ondit in the lead, which position he maintained throughout, winning the race easily. Time, 2:07.

FAIR NOTES.

The foot races take place to-morrow.

Some very fine Colorado-made show cases are the product of J. G. Smith, and are placed in the art hall.

A hand holding a cornucopia, filled with dexterously chiseled flowers, is exhibited in art hall by Greenlee & Co., the marble workers.

At 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon a meeting is called in agricultural hall of those interested in the culture of bees, to take the preliminary steps for the organization of a bee-keepers' association.

Gunnison county display is a big one. Huge chunks of the anthracite coal are in place and attract much attention. A lot of coked coal from Crested Butte has just arrived.

A varied collection of oil paintings, aquarels, free hand drawings, and fine ivory paintings, the production of Wm. Winter, the artist, is to be seen in the art hall. The most notable piece is an oil portrait of Mrs. Winter.

The six mile equestrienne race did not come off to-day on account of the inability of the ladies to procure necessary horses in time. It will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Far from what it was expected to be is the floral exhibit. Avery Gallup is the only one making an extended display. Mrs. Witter has a large tray of rose blooms and buds, and D. S. Grimes & Co. have a beautiful bed of dahlias. Hardly one-half the space asked for has been filled.

Idaho Springs mining district has a representation from sixty-five mines. The ores are galena, gray copper, silver and gold. Noteworthy in the list are the Hukill, Garden, Freeland, Gem, Trio, Golden Link and Tropic. Assays run from $30 to $5,000. The erubescite ore from the Hukill is among the rarest in the exhibit. Jesse Gilmore, Esq., is in charge of this display.

At one o'clock to-morrow the drilling match for special premiums of $500 takes place. The following entries have been made: For first prize, Alfred Yates and A. J. Osborn, Joseph and Isaiah Yates, J. R. Bennetts and Con. Murphy; second prize, J. R. Bennetts and Con. Murphy and Judge Wood, Joseph and Isaiah Yates and J. B. Clark, Alfred Yates and A. J. Osborn and Robert Bradley, P. B. Jaxon; third prize, Joseph and Alfred and Isaiah Yates, J. R. Bennetts.

COLORADO COAL.

Some Account of This One of Our Many Sources of Wealth.

The following interesting particulars concerning the coal interest of Gunnison county are taken from the newly-published pamphlet on Gunnison county, published for distribution at the state fair this week:

As highly favored as many portions of our western country have been in extensive fields of coal, none can compare with this portion situated west of the continental divide. While the most favored have only varieties of bituminous coal, Gunnison county has not only several varieties of bituminous coal but also cannel and anthracite.

The coal fields of this region are five in number, viz.: The "Uncompahgre," the "Gunnison," the "White River," the "Yampah," the "Dolores."

The Uncompahgre field is situated on the head waters of the river of that name, and so far as examined comprises about 1,600 square miles. It is believed, however, that further surveys will find a much more extensive area than this.

The coal is bituminous and of good quality for grate, stove and smelting uses. The veins are from 3½ to 6 feet in thickness and are so situated as to be easily worked and drained. The analysis is as follows:

Water	5.750
Fixed carbon	61.126
Volatile matter	30.057
Ash	4.472

The Gunnison field is situated mostly on the head waters of the north and south forks of the Gunnison river.

This field underlies an area of 5,000 square miles and embraces every variety from semi-bituminous to the finest anthracite. So far as thus far worked, there are several veins of variable thickness, from 2½ to 9 feet. From analysis of the bituminous coal of this field it has less ash and water and more combustible matter than any of the tertiary coal along the coal bearing belt of the Union Pacific railroad. That portion of this field at the head of Ohio creek produces the finest smith coal thus far found west of the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania.

The coal in the neighborhood of Crested Butte has been examined by coal men from Pennsylvania and pronounced the best coking coal in the United States. The following analysis of the Crested Butte and of the best Pennsylvania coal is given.

Fixed carbon	72.60
Ash	5.10
Gas	22.80
Moisture	1.10
Per cent. of coke	75.70

Connellsville, Pennsylvania, coal.

Fixed carbon	65.00
Ash	6.50
Gas	24.00
Moisture	4.50
Per cent. of coke	71.50

This Connelsville coal is the best coking coal of the east. The coke of all coal being composed of fixed carbon and ash depends for its value upon the minimum of ash. The coke from the coal of Crested Butte contains from 2 to 6 per cent. less ash than the coke of the best coals in Pennsylvania. So highly is this coal prized for its coking qualities that Leadville, Pueblo and Pennsylvania parties have secured large tracts of coal lands and are preparing to make coke for the great smelters of Denver, Leadville and Pueblo. For purposes of steam all this bituminous coal has no superior if it has its equal on the American continent. Said a well known mineralogist in speaking of this coal: A pound of Pennsylvania anthracite will make twenty-five pounds of steam. One pound of this bituminous coal will make twenty-three pounds of steam, but while one pound of Pennsylvania anthracite is burning two pounds of this bituminous coal will burn. Therefore, while the pound of Pennsylvania anthracite is making twenty-five pounds of steam this coal will make forty-six pounds of steam." In a grate it burns freely with a clear bright flame with no fumes of sulphur.

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From the Denver Republican of yesterday we clip the following extract which may be of interest to some Colorado Springs people:

The police department made another important arrest yesterday, that of Albert J. Jenkins, on whose trail the police have been working for three months past.

Jenkins is an imposter, whose depredations in Denver and throughout the state, although of a petty order, are seldom equaled. His plan was to go into the suburbs, enter a residence and tell the lady of the house that he had been sent there by Mr. Fisher, of Daniels & Fisher, dry goods merchants, to establish an agency for the Butterick patterns, for which Daniels & Fisher are the sole agents for this state. He would tell her how the firm intended to establish agencies in the various portions of the city, and that she had been selected to represent them, if she would. He would unfold to her the immense profits that would accrue from a few sales, and the case was generally presented in such a seductive manner that the lady would accept to become the agent. He would agree to send around the next day some of the patterns and her credentials. Five dollars were generally asked of the lady, for which he would give her a receipt. Thus he would victimize several ladies in a block. The patterns and the credentials not turning up the next day, the ladies would go to Daniels & Fisher's and demand them, and when told that they had been a victim to the sharp, they were loud in their denunciations. Over fifty persons are known to have been thus duped. The police were informed in the matter, but though they were vigilant they were unable to effect his capture until yesterday, when traces of him were gained and he was put under arrest by Detective Connor, while he was in the act of taking in another victim. He is said to have operated in Cheyenne, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and other towns in the state. The victims of Jenkins are requested to come forward and lodge complaints against him.

Boston Wool Market.

We give below the weekly report on the wool market in Boston, taken from the circular of Denny, Rice & Co. of that city:

The total receipts of wool at this port during the last week comprise 4174 bales domestic and 324 foreign, against 6306 bales domestic and 65 foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1881, comprise 120,522 bales domestic and 20,541 bales foreign, against 244,299 bales domestic and 85,763 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1880.

The sales for the week comprise 3,730,703 lbs. of domestic fleece and pulled and 406,500 lbs. of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 4,137,203 lbs. against 2,313,388 lbs. and 3,223,577 lbs. for the two previous weeks' transactions.

The sales as collected from the several houses and given in detail below, foot up the immense total of 4,137,203 lbs., or 1,823,815 lbs. more than last week, which was considered and really was an active week. The increase, it will be seen, amounts to nearly 2,000,000 lbs., and frequently the sales for the entire week have been no more than the increase in the sales this week. The largest business has been done in Texas territory, of which 769,232 lbs. have been sold, which is 122,000 lbs. more than last week. The next largest business has been in Ohio and Pennsylvania, of which 635,400 lbs. have been sold, or an increase of 130,000 lbs. Of Michigan wool the sales have been very large, amounting to 489,000 lbs., which is an increase of 361,000 lbs. over the previous week—the second largest increase in any description, being exceeded only by that of pulled, of which 604,225 lbs. were sold, or an increase of 431,000 lbs. over previous week. The sales of unwashed and unmerchantable were large, amounting to 484,889 lbs., which is 257,000 lbs. more than last week. In combing and delaine the increase in the sales amounted to 84,000 lbs., in scoured to 90,000 lbs., in spring California to 43,000 lbs., and in fall California to 121,000 lbs., and in odds and ends to 30,000 lbs. There were no decreases whatever. In foreign wool there was only a comparatively small increase in the business, amounting to 315,100 lbs., while in domestic the increase was 1,508,715 lbs.

Superintendent Cushing, of the Denver & Rio Grande, accompanied by his family, came down from Denver on a special car yesterday morning. The car was attached to Conductor Sawyer's train and taken to Manitou, where the party remained during the day.

WANTED.

WANTED—A place as first meat and pastry cook by a man with first-class state and local references. Want good pay. Address, Cookie, Gazette office. jw17 1*

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., September, 13th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at the county seat, on Saturday, October 15, 1881, viz:

Mary Jane Kinney, homestead entry No. 1,811, for the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of section 35 and S. ½ of the S. E. ¼ section 34, township 12, S. of range 67 W., and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: W. W. Jones, George Wriggles, I. Spurlock, and William Burgess, of Edgerton, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also Edwin R. Woolsey, D. S. No. 6,216 for the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ section 18, and S. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of section 17, township 12, S. of range 61 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: J. H. Beutent, T. C. Beutent, Russell Gates, and M. F. McKnight, of Bijou Basin, El Paso county, Colorado.

w-j-17-5 MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of George P. Miller, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of George P. Miller, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the September term, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of August, A. D. 1881.

wj-34 JEROME PLUMMER, Executor.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Daniel Stevens, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Daniel Stevens, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the September term, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of August, A. D. 1881.

w-j-34 ANNE STEVENS, Administratrix.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., August 11, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler, Jno. S. Luckraft, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Monday September 19, 1881, before county judge of El Paso county at Colorado Springs. His claim is made by his D. S. No. 1372 and is for the N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of sec. 3, tp. 14, south of range 71 W., and he names the following as his witnesses, viz: Walter Bird, Charles Elwell, L. O. Pourtales and Frank Castello, all of El Paso county, Colo.

wh-20-5 JOHN J. HENRY, Register.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.'S

FARM MACHINERY

John Deere's Walking Plows, Sulky Plows and Cultivators.

Improved Hoosier Grain Drill, twenty years in successful operation. Perfectly protected by patents.

Mitchell Racine Farm Wagon. The monarch of the road.

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"Standard" Buggies and Carriages.—Price moderate. Within the reach of every farmer.

Coates' Lock Lever Hay Rake, with independent steel teeth, self dumpand lock lever.

Cane Mills, Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Road Scrapers, Horse Powers, Pulverizing and Smoothing Harrows, etc., etc.

Catalogues or special circulars furnished on application. DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,

wg-28 1m. Kansas City, Mo.

CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

GARDEN TRACTS

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Ranches, Ranches.

COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In all par's of. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.

h1014 tf

Only till Saturday.

—THE—

GREAT REMNANT SALE

—AT THE—

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY.

We MUST have the room for OUR MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

NEW FALL GOODS! NEW FALL GOODS!!

Now Arriving Daily

Out of 500 remnants we had this morning 100 left, to-morrow morning probably we will have 50 only. Come while you have the opportunity. Some at one-half the regular price, some at one-third off the regular price, some at one-fourth off the regular price.

Splendid New Goods Open Next Week.

We are sole agents in Colorado Springs for the

CELEBRATED RAMBLER SHIRT

The best made and the best quality white shirt in the country.

FERRIS & JONES,

dwa 1 fy "Veritas ad Finem."

WANTED! Large Clean RAGS —AT— THIS OFFICE.

THE Gazette Bindery —IS NOW— FULLY ESTABLISHED,

AND ITS FACILITIES FOR DOING

WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION —ARE— SUPERIOR To those of any Bindery —IN THE— STATE OF COLORADO

BLANK BOOKS

Of Any Style or Description.

Ruled and Bound,

At Prices that will Compare with Those Charged by Eastern Houses.

Especial Attention Given to the Binding of Magazines in all the desirable styles.

It is under the management of a

COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED MAN

Who will guarantee to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

To all who entrust work to his care.

Denver & Rio Grande RAILWAY.

Nearly 600 Miles in Operation.

The Great Quick, Safe and Direct Line for

Business and Pleasure Travel

IN COLORADO.

The only route embracing the Grandest and choicest Scenery in nature's repertoire:

The Royal Gorge and Grand Canon of the Arkansas, Veta Pass, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Poncha Springs, Twin Lakes.

Through Trains Between

Denver, Leadville, El Moro and San Antonio

—VIA—

Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Canon City, South Arkansas, Buena Vista, Cucharas and Alamosa.

The connection at South Arkansas with stages via Marshall Pass, affords the shortest, quickest and easiest route, over the best roads, to Gunnison City, Pitkin, Saguache, Ouray, Lake City, Ruby Camp, Crested Buttes, Gothic, and all points in the Gunnison country.

The connection at Alamosa with stages forms an easy and direct route, open twelve months in every year, to Del Norte, Antelope Springs, Wagon Wheel Gap, Saguache, Gunnison City, Ouray, Lake City and all other principal points in the Gunnison and San Juan countries.

Stage connections at Canon City and Texas Creek constitute the only routes to Silver Cliff and Rosita.

Stages at El Moro for Trinidad, four miles distant.

Direct connection at Pueblo with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad for all points

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH

Through tickets to all principal points north south, east and west, with rates always as low as the lowest.

Full information on application to Local Agents, or to

D. C. DODGE, Gen'l Manager. F. C. NIMS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

DENVER, COLORADO. dwg 17

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—About three thousand choice high grade Colorado bred ewes. Have shorn about 5½ pounds per head, of prime, light medium wool, guaranteed sound; also herd of registered American Merino bucks, sheared present season 30 pounds of wool per head. J. M. Givens, P. O. Colorado Springs, Colo. wh 37 tf

We are in the race to stay.

Capital, Colorado Springs.

No one can complain of this weather.

Northern Colorado will be for Colorado Springs for the capital.

The view of Pike's Peak will inspire our legislators with sentiments of right and loyalty.

The News has preserved a dignified silence amid the inuedoes of the Leadville Democrat. It now strikes back.

The Democrat is likely to have enough to attend to in its own party without giving so much space to republican quarrels.

The granger element thinks it would be safer to place the capital away from the powerful influences of manufacturing and commercial centers.

We wish Arapahoe would hurry up her assessment. The Times should not criticise other counties when no opportunity is given to criticise Arapahoe.

Foreign affairs are looking up. Spain is huffy because France does not immediately pay the Spanish losses sustained in the Tunisian affair. The question is likely to be settled by arbitration.

The Boulder News and Courier has the two following squibs which show the temper of Northern Colorado:

To be honest in this capital question, if it must leave Denver, Colorado Springs is the proper place for it. But it will not leave Denver.—Register-Call.

Our humble opinion has been, all along, that the north end of the state would be fortunate if it could compromise on Colorado Springs.

Again, we remark that Northern Colorado would do well to compromise on Colorado Springs or fare worse.

A notice of Lennox & Bro. regarding coal will be found in another column. This firm desires to avoid the inconveniences experienced by its patrons last winter. The recommendation made should be heeded. It will be simply impossible to furnish the city with coal, if everyone buys only for present need. Those who can afford to do so should lay in a stock sufficient to carry them through the winter, so that those of more moderate circumstances may be promptly supplied. A great many people in this city have not the means to lay in large stock of coal, and must buy in smaller quantities.

The Republican speaking of the fact that many foreigners come to Coloardo expecting to find work which pays them large sums, and when disappointed write home that there is nothing to do, says:

The brief truth is that Colorado has plenty of room for those of industry and skill, but no room for others. She offers brighter opportunities in all branches than does the east. The industrious laborer who is crowded out in the east will find work here; the mechanic will find no lack of opportunities: the energetic merchant will find a new, a wider and a growing field: the capitalist will find investments of richer yield. The farmer will find rich soil, but under a new climate that requires study: but it has given wealth to those who have intelligently tilled it.

The Rocky Mountain West has been built up by pluck and energy, and it requires pluck and energy for any new-comer to keep pace with the pushing population now here. To those who bring these qualities, however, Colorado offers more opportunities than the east, with a freer and a broader life.

We again call attention to the fact that owing to the delay of Arapahoe and a few other counties, the state board of equalization could not do anything to remedy the inequalities which may exist in this year's assessment. El Paso and many other counties were compelled last year to pay more than their proportion of the state taxes because the board of equalization could not correct the injustices, since many counties did not send in their assessment. The board of equalization is the only remedy left to correct injustice and this the state has not been able to appeal to for years. The attorney-general or proper state officer owes it to the state to see that this injustice is corrected, if the law can correct it.

The vigilance of our executive in looking after Colorado's interests in the settlement of the Indian question has given to him great reputation on the frontier. But it has failed in one respect. Some months ago a tribe of the dreadful Apaches called the Jicarillas was given a reservation in the southern part of this state just east of the Southern Utes. We have been trying hard for two years to secure the removal of the Utes and have nearly succeeded. But now the Apaches are sent in their place. We believe, up to this time, no notice has been taken by the state press of this fact. It is doubtful, if even at the state house, there is any knowledge of this incursion. Through whose influence were these Apaches introduced into the state and why has there not been a protest against it by the proper authorities? These are important questions.

The Leadville Democrat sneers at some of the state papers because they defend the stock of the Denver & Rio Grande from the attacks on Wall street. We supposed the papers of a state should stand up for the industries of its state. The Denver & Rio Grande company has spent nearly $10,000,000 in extensions in the state this year. It has extended its lines to distant parts of the state and greatly stimulated its development. It has done this without subsidies or any special favors from the state. It is exclusively a Colorado railroad, all its lines being in this state and its business dependent upon wise encouragement of the industries on its line. Its every interest is identified with Colorado interests. Unlike the Union Pacific or A., T. & S. F., it has no Omaha, or Kansas City outside the state to build up to get the long haul. Its proposed extensions will all tend to pour the trade of the neighboring territories into the lap of Colorado. It is thus evident that any attack on the Denver and Rio Grande is an attack on the prosperity and the development of the state. Under these circumstances loyalty to the state and press should defend the stock when it is attacked by stock gamblers and hostile interests. The Democrat should remember what the Denver & Rio Grande is doing for Leadville and what the proposed extensions will do for it commercially. Most of the state press have realized these facts and the Democrat will probably regret the unwarranted attack it has made since it recently began to puff Mr. John Evans.

We publish this morning a letter from a United States officer giving Na-na's reasons for his outrages. He feels that he is an outlaw and will sell his life dearly. His interview with Colonel Stapleton shows that he is capables of noble sentiments. The Apache trouble for the last two years have caused an immense loss of life among the innocent. The origin of the war was due to unjust treatment of Victorio, according to the testimony of army officers in Arizona who fought him. He was cruelly forced into a war. When he entered this war he left all hope behind and fought to kill and injure all he could. Too much sympathy cannot be given to the unfortunate people who have suffered so terribly, but there should also be severe denunciation on those whose injustice and dishonesty caused the outbreak. They should be treated at least as accomplices of the hundreds of bloody murders which have been committed in Arizona and New Mexico during the past two years.

TWO JOURNEYS.

The Chicago Inter Ocean finds sharp contrasts between the journeys performed by President Garfield down Pennsylvania avenue on the 4th of March, and up that avenue on the 6th of September, and between the journey from Washington to Springfield in 1865, and from Washington to Long Branch in 1881. In the one case all the associations of assassination and the effect on the people are brought up, and in the other two the sufferings and sorrow incident to Guiteau's crime are made more vivid.

The same paper recalls the memorable journeys made to and from the White house. On the 11th of February, 1861, Abraham Lincoln left his home in Springfield for Washington. It was a well remembered trip. The country was in danger, troubled and oppressed with grave fears. Lincoln was the observed of all men, and as he stopped for a moment at the cities along his route, his reassuring words were eagerly listened to by the loyal people gathered to salute him.

On the 21st of April, 1865, the funeral train of the martyr president left Washington and passed over the same roads traversed by him in 1861. The war was over and the man who had stood at the head of affairs during the long years of uncertainty was dead. Just as the sun of peace was breaking through the stormy clouds of war he was killed, and as his funeral car rolled along thousands of sorrowing people stood with uncovered heads and moist eyes to pay their last tribute to the man they loved.

On the 28th of February, 1881, General Garfield, president-elect, left Mentor for Washington and only brief stops were made at the cities where Lincoln twenty years before had made his reassuring speeches. There was with Garfield, no need of saying a word. Peace and prosperity, trust and confidence had taken the place of fear and war, and Garfield enjoyed a trip which must have been pleasant.

On the 4th of March General Garfield was inaugurated before the largest audience ever gathered at the capital. He stood before 50,000 people, and after the ceremonies were over his journey down Pennsylvania was a grand spectacle. The avenue was one solid mass of people from capitol to White House, and it was the supreme moment in the career of the man.

On the 2d of July the same president, suffering from wounds believed to be mortal, was carried on an ambulance over the same broad avenue. There were no gala scenes that day, and no glittering processions but the hearts of the people were with him, even as they had not been on the 4th of March.

And yet once more does President Garfield make the journey over this, to him at least, well known avenue. For sixty-five days he lies upon a bed of sickness and but few have seen his face. All these weary days he has been fighting death. Time and again he has been given up and yet is saved almost by a miracle to make another journey more memorable than ever he has yet made. On the 6th of September, at early morning, he is driven once more down Pennsylvania avenue. The morning is calm and still, and of the many gathered to watch his passing, not one raises a voice to break the quiet of the day. There are no gay crowds now, and martial music, and glittering array of troops. The president lies weak and thin upon his bed, and save for now and then a weak raising of the hand, or roll of the head, the prostrate figure might be thought a corpse. From Washington the journey is continued on to Long Branch. The president desires to rest so that he may gaze upon the scenes through which he is being swiftly carried. At every station crowds have gathered, silent, tearful, bareheaded, all bowed with the sorrow they feel for the sufferings of the man they now wish "God speed" upon his way. Swiftly runs the train, but faster yet beats every heart fearing and yet hoping, and praying that this may be the journey to health and happiness.

Why Not?

Leadville Democrat.

The state of Colorado is full of the finest quality of both iron and coal. What is there in the way of her entering largely into the business of manufacturing iron, as Pennsylvania does, and at an equal profit? With the completion of our contemplated Mexican railway system, Colorado would supply all New Mexico, Arizona and Northern Mexico with her iron product. This subject is commended to capitalists both at home and in the east. The profits on milling iron from the crude ore are very great, and in all countries where heavy iron deposits exist, work has been found to pay enormous profits. To-day Pennsylvania is one of the richest of the states of the union. She owes it all to her iron deposits and the skill and intelligence with which they have been worked. We trust at no distant day to see this subject receive that attention at the hands of our capitalists,

FOR THE YOUNG.

The concurrent and universal testimony is that he who writes for the young enjoys a reputation far more lasting than that obtained by any who confine themselves in writing for older readers. It may be that this fact is being generally recognized at present, and hence many who have for years delighted their audiences of grown-up men and women are now seeking to gain a reputation similar to that enjoyed by Hans Andersen, by writing for the children. But whatever may be the reason, it is certainly true that the juvenile magazines are just now being filled with stories, poems and essays of writers of acknowledged ability and national reputation.

There is an abundance of material to draw from in the history of our country by those who wish to write for children. Let one study the lives of the adventurous Spaniards who first visited our great deserts and fought their way far inland to the ancient people who lived in Mexico and the west; let them study the lives of the settlers in the backwoods of Maine, or become familiar with the early history of our pilgrim fathers, who attended church with a gun at their side, and who never ploughed or reaped or sowed that they did not fear the attack of hostile Indians, and they will find romance enough to satisfy the most active imagination.

It is most fortunate that our best writers are turning their attention to amusing and instructing children. By their efforts they are building up a taste for what is good and noble rather than for what is simply exciting among the young boys of the day and are gradually but surely supplanting the dime novels and cheap illustrated papers which were at one time in such demand. Such authors as Hezekiah Butterworth, Noah Brooks, J. T. Trowbridge, Rose Cook, and many others employed on St. Nicholas, the Youths' Companion and Wide Awake, too well known to even need mentioning, are doing a noble work and are gaining a reputation that will last as long as there are children to read their stories. And yet these writers have not been obliged to draw upon their imaginations entirely. Hezekiah Butterworth has made a success of his "Zig Zag Journeys" books, and yet they are simply stories of travels in Europe, in which the historical romances of the places visited are told in such a way as to interest and to be understood by the young. Noah Brooks has written successfully of the west and of the early times here, and has indulged in no mawkish sentimentality, but has given instead an account of the experiences of boys whose lives might be followed with profit by every reader. Trowbridge has woven the best of New England teachings into his stories and has been a popular writer for years.

The authors who thus interest and amuse at the same time, who teach the boys and girls to admire what is good and despise what is wrong: who can show that there can be excitement in lives and adventures too, and yet that one need not be a pirate or an outlaw, deserve whatever reputation they obtain.

IS IT A MYTH?

A reverend doctor of Philadelphia has written a letter to the Press of that city in which he draws a sad picture of the condition of religion in France. He declares that the people of the republic are for the most part unbelievers and that they reject the church and all forms of Christianity and substitute for the abandoned creeds not even a semblance of any natural religion. It is to be hoped that the conclusions which this correspondent arrives at are unjust, and it is very probable that they are unfair to the people who live in the rural districts of France, and who give, to-day, apparently as much attention to religion as was ever accorded it during the middle ages. It is very probable that the impressions of the correspondent are the result of observations in Paris and other large cities and that he is wrong in saying that the whole of France is given up to unbelief and neglect of religious teachings.

Nevertheless, says the Philadelphia Record, in discussing this letter, the statement of this clergyman brings us face to face with the important question whether religion is only a childish delusion of untutored races, or is, as we have long been taught to believe, an absolute and substantial verity. Is it kept alive simply by the stress of ecclesiasticism and the appliances of priesthood, and does it wane in its power over the human mind and heart in proportion as there is intellectual advancement, or is it rather something born in the heart, and which will never be entirely driven out, no matter what the life of one may be? Can it be that religion is only another name for superstition; that theism is but mythism, and that it is all a grand mistake?

This is an age of earnest inquiry and close questioning. As we grow better educated we become closer questioners. All things are very apt to be challenged and no credentials can pass to-day without a challenge, even if they are religious. Men ask and expect answers, and there never was more discussion than now concenring that which we call religion, and that which has long been implicitly believed in by many is now questioned freely. The question of whether religion is a myth or not, whether there is a God, an eternity, a judgment, is one that will be still more severely discussed as it is proved that what has long been thought supernatural is only natural, and as science continues to make inroads into the realms of the seemingly miraculous. Religion, or the Bible from which comes all our religious belief is now attacked and questioned and studied by acute minds more than ever. Many are so constituted that they CANNOT believe without strong proof being given to convince them that what they are told is true, and the very core of what was once accepted universally is being searched for. Ingersoll and his class have large followers, and if the correspondent in Paris sees many signs of this questioning and apparent unbelief it is not a matter of surprise for he would find it all over the world. Let one attend an Ingersoll lecture, and listen to the plaudits of the vast audience as some telling remark is made

man in this country would be inclined to say that there was here general unbelief and an abandonment of long established creeds.

But whatever science and astronomy may do to break down the religious belief which has lasted so long it must be a weak mind indeed which is ready at an instant's notice to believe that the great historic force of religion which has done so much for mankind already and which promises so much for the future is after all only an illusion and a vast untruth. Religion has played too important a part in the affairs of men from the earliest times, and has stood hot tests too often before this to be to-day accepted only as a myth which can only live in the minds of the untutored. Is it possible all at once that our heads are wiser than our hearts and that the logical faculty is at once to become our best guide? Is the inner sense to be supplanted by the knowledge we can obtain by our ears and our eyes? Shall it be said now, after all these years, that there is no God simply because we are not able to convince ourselves that He is, has been and ever will be? If we cannot understand all the mysteries of nature even, which baffle the philosopher as well as the savage, shall it be said at once that because we cannot see clearly His purposes that there is no Deity?

No. There have been false religions, but that is no reason to suppose that the religious sense from which they sprang is also false. If our cherished beliefs were false, religion would not have been able to do so much for human development as history shows it has done. It has for ages been a condition of progress from lower to higher planes in life. Out of it have come the principles of morality and justness. By its rules the actions of men have been regulated. The world has been better and more progressive because of it, and if it were and had been only a myth, a false belief, it would long ago have ceased to exist. The invectives against it to-day are only the temporary reverses of a warfare whose final crown is victory.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The emperor of Germany and the czar of Russia have lately met at Dantzic, and report says that the meeting was in every way a pleasant one. The emperor was accompanied by Bismarck and Alexander III. had with him M. de Tiers. It is said that in conversation with the czar regarding the affairs of Russia, Bismarck offered the sensible advice that there should be extensive agragrian and financial reforms instituted, which advice, if the czar is wise, he will immediately attend to.

The meeting of these men is important in at least one particular. In the lifetime of Alexander II. the relations between Germany and Russia were of the friendliest character. The visits exchanged were frequent and harmonious. On the accession, however, of Alexander III, it was feared that there would not be a continuation of the good feeling. The young czar was not supposed to be at all friendly with the Emperor William, and the fact that his wife, who many supposed had much influence with the czar, was herself possessed of but little love for German royalty, led to the belief that not only socially, but politically, the two rulers would not get on satisfactorily.

The present meeting, however, must convince the Europeans that whatever feelings of regard Alexander III. may or may not have regarding Germany and the Germans and whatever dislike his wife may entertain for that country he will not allow personal feelings to interfere with what he considers his duty. He knows very well that an alliance with Germany is not to be despised and if any friendly meeting on his part can strengthen the feeling between the two nations he proposes to be on hand. The meeting may be one calculated to encourage the continuation of general peace in Europe, or it may mean that there is to be formed a triple alliance between Germany, Russia and Austria but at present it seems that it is chiefly important as demonstrating the fact that good feeling is still existing between Russia and Germany. There may have been some plain talk indulged in by the rulers gathered at Dantzic, and no doubt Emperor William did not hesitate to inform Alexander that he would prefer his friendship and alliance rather than that he should give any aid to France. Germany does not perhaps forget that France is already growing quite strong enough to prove a more formidable foe than in 1871, and that she may have some intention of regaining Alsace and Lorraine and in case of war if Russia were to give too much aid to the republic it would be bad for Germany.

But there is not likely to be much excitement caused by the meeting. If an alliance is formed it means a continuance of peace in Europe, and had the meeting been held for any purpose other than peaceful, itw ould not have taken place so publicly, nor would it have been known at all. England looks with indifference upon the whole affair and is not liable to notice any meeting of this kind unless her road to India is questioned or the fate of Turkey is discussed.

Denver Methods.

Golden Transcript.

The Leadville Herald takes the trouble to relate the circumstance of a salesman for an eastern wholesale jewelry house who was told in Denver that it would be of no use to go to Leadville, that the town was dead, and the jewelry stores there were unable to pay their bills. He went, out of curiosity, however, and sold to one house a larger bill than he had sold to all the Denver houses. The Herald supposed that the parties who told the story were electioneering for Denver for the state capital. Now, by the time Leadville has been served that way by Denver parties as often as have all the towns hereaway, her papers will not waste their space in mentioning the subject.

Arapahoe's Delinquency.

Georgetown Miner.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE takes up the cudgel and goes for Arapahoe county again on the assessment business. It will be remembered that the GAZETTE exposed the manner Arapahoe evaded paying her just dues by undervaluing property, and now this year that county fails to make returns in time for the board of equalization to act in the matter. The GAZETTE is in favor of having the officers of Arapahoe county, who have failed to comply with the law, prosecuted, and there is certainly no good reason why

LITERARY NOTES.

Lord Beaconsfield always kept a copy of every letter he received, and of every letter he sent.

Robert Carter & Bros. will issue Sept. 15 "The Incarnate Savior," a life of Christ by the Rev. W. R. Nicoll.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish in the fall a translation of "Spain and the Spaniards," by Edmundo de Amicis.

An illustrated edition of Bayard Taylor's "Home Ballads" is in preparation for the holidays by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

James R. Osgood & Co. will soon publish "The Poets and Poetry of Ireland," an anthology of Irish poetry, by Alfred M. Williams.

R. Worthington has ready "Chatterbox Junior," a volume of original stories by Miss Alcott, Joshua Kendall, Miss Pollard and others.

A holiday edition of Field's "Yesterday with Authors" will soon appear. It will contain steel portraits of ten of the writers mentioned in it.

Stretford-on-Avon, the home of the greatest English dramatist, has had the added attractraction recently of the presence of the greatest English Laureate.

A dictionary of curious, quaint, and out-of-the way matters, under the title of "Words, Facts and Phrases," by Eliezer Edwards, is in the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Miss Mary Clemmer, owing to ill health, has been ordered by her physicians to cease from all literary labor. Her multitudes of friends will wish for her speedy recovery.

Thomas Hughes is preparing an article on the late Dean Stanley for an early number of Harper's Magazine. It will contain many interesting reminiscences of the youth as well as the later years of the Dean.

Harper & Brothers will publish in November a "Popular Cyclopedia of United States History, from the Aboriginal Period to 1876," by Benson J. Lossing, LL. D., in two volumes, illustrated with 1,000 engravings.

"Midsummer Songs and Christmas Carols," which D. Lothrop & Co. are to publish this winter will have a cover of smooth cloth printed in colors from the wood block, the first of its kind which has ever been made in this country.

Five of Bayard Taylor's poems will make up the text of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s holiday book, which will bear the title of "Home Ballads," and will be illustrated by Gibson Hovendon, Taylor and others. Closson, Andrew & Linton will do the engraving, and the cover will be original in design.

As an indication of the wide-spread superstition of the middle classes of France and Germany, the statement is made that one hundred and fifty thousand copies of "Notre Dame de Lourdes" have been sold. This is the story of the alleged appearance of the Virgin Mary at the shrine of Lourdes!

"The Dramatic and Poetical Writings of Charles Dickens" are in process of collection, under the editorial care of that diligent seeker after the overlooked and curious in literature, Mr. Richard Horne Shepherd. Five dramatic pieces and numerous lyrical squibs and graver poems will make up an entertaining volume for the great novelist's admirers.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, is described as giving an exhilarating surprise to the "baggage smasher" at a Bangor wharf the other day. He arrived at the wharf in a carriage, descended, asked where the baggage master was, seized his big trunk as if it were a trifling portmanteau, and crossed the wharf lightly to where that lofty official was standing. It is recorded that those who did not know the genial rector of Trinity thought he was a champion "strong man."

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that they have arranged to publish a series of volumes entitled "American Men of Letters," using the title as a generic term that may include both sexes. The volumes will be biographical essays and studies rather than formal biographies, and as their prime object is to illustrate the different phases of American literature, each subject will be considered in reference to his time and surroundings, the social and political influences that molded him, and his own influence upon American letters.

The room at Knebworth hall, in which the late Lord Lytton wrote most of his works, and which is still used as a study by his son, is at the extreme southern end of the western front, overlooking the garden, and approachable from the long hall containing the pictures just described. Here the novelist shut himself in for several hours each day, forbidding anyone to disturb him between 10 and 1 o'clock. He usually spent the afternoon in sauntering about the grounds, driving or fishing, and when the family were alone he lighted his hookah in the evenings and chatted with them. It is not easy to reconcile this picture of indolence with his extraordinary productiveness. He wrote altogether 200 volumes, and yet he limited his desk-work to three hours a day.

The Best Location.

Tin Cup Record.

The question of a permanent location for the state capital to be decided by the votes of the people at the coming election, is one of more vital importance to the state at large than to any particular city or locality. We propose to discuss briefly the claims of prominent points, aspirants for the honor, and to give our own views upon the subject. Denver, Pueblo, Cañon City, Colorado Springs, and possibly the Carbonate Camp, will complete the list of cities that assert their claims to this distinction. Denver, the metropolis of the state, advances the fact that she is the metropolis and consequently entitled to it. If there was any force whatever in this position the same might be asserted of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, and other large cities, each the metropolis of their particular state. This position was urged by New Orleans when two years ago the same question was decided by the people of the state of Louisiana and rejected by the voters as one very particular reason against its location there.

It will be readily admitted that the more powerful rings, cliques and monopolies whose chief object it is to exercise in their favor a

all their centers at the metropolis, and as l islators are but men after all, the further moved from that influence their seats can the less danger of its effect. If the capital to be, or has been, of any benefit to the pa ticular city or point of its location, Den has had her share, and inasmuch as her loc tion is far from the geographical or popula center of the state, should concede at once t point and yield her claims in the interest of t state at large. Pueblo is open to the sam objection, both in consequence of her gro ing importance as a commercial center an her situation as far to one side of the sta as Denver is to the other. One state institu tion is already permanently located at Cañ City, sufficient to satisfy the aspirations that point, even if she possessed a more ce tral position; and as to Leadville, it is b the matter of a few months hence when mo of the mining camps of the Gunnison count will be able to rival her claims, yet the ci zens of the western slope, from which is come much the largest proportion of futu wealth of the state, are too modest to thin for one moment of advancing a claim to suc distinction, satisfied if the selection be mad at some point reasonably easy of access an geographically central.

This point can be found where our legisl ture will be comparatively free from the mo debasing influences that would surround it a either of the others, at a pleasant, healthf and central point equi-distant from both th leading points and as nearly in the geograph cal center of the state as it is possible to g by selecting Colorado Springs for our capita The extension of the A., T. & S. F. R. from Pueblo to Denver will give it railroa facilities both by broad and narrow gauge; it freedom from the more rigorous cold of wi ter or oppressive heat in summer, to whic either Pueblo or Denver is subject, places high up in the scale of eligibility, and its s lection would be but a fair consideration, w think, of the interests of the state, north south, east or west.

Proof of Growth.

Denver Times.

In the absence of an annual census, th postal business transacted in any city fu nishes the best data for estimating its growth The report of the business of the Denver post office, published to-day, shows that the num ber of letters and papers handled by the car riers for the year ending September 1st, th second year of the carrier service, is nearl double that of the year previous. The tota number of pieces handled the first year was 2,374,861; for the second year it was 4,185, 950. The fact of the immense growth of the city could not be more convincingly demon strated.

The North Opposed.

Denver Press.

A leading citizen of Denver, who recently returned from an extended trip in the north states to us that he found a general sentimen of opposition to Denver for the capital.

Her Selfish Policy.

Greeley Sun.

Judging from the tone of the state press Denver is unpopular in every corner of Colorado. Her selfish policy is now reacting.

The Northern Feeling.

Greeley Sun.

We hazard the prediction that Colorado Springs is the only one of the southern claimants that would receive any support from the northern part of the state.

Gems and their Setting.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

DEAR SIR—In an article on the poetry of Edgar Poe, quoted in THE GAZETTE some days ago, the exact meaning of the writer appears somewhat undefined. He speaks of the "Music of sweet sounds," for which Poe and Swinburne are justly famed, as a "merely intellectual pleasure." What kind of gratification then may be expected from a brilliant or tender thought, or a lucid and striking description? are these to be relegated to the category of merely emotional and therefore evanescent literary work? Is not poetry, by which is meant the felicitous choice of words in which to clothe pure and noble ideas, or to interpret the tuneful harmonies of nature, the very highest intellectual gift bestowed on man, and as such destined to outlive many a really valuable prose composition in which fancy and imagination have had no part. It has been truly said by one who himself well knew the power of words:

"There is in souls a sympathy with sounds."

One or two illustrations will bring this before the reader. We find in an old writer:

"Man never is, but always to be, blest."

Shelley gives the same idea in a more poetic garb, as follows:

"We look before and after
And pine for what is not:
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught."

Again,

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
Thus rendered by Tennyson.

* * * * * *

"Or that the past will always win
A glory from its being far,
And orb into the perfect star
We saw not where we moved therein."

The delicate play of fancy over so simple a flower as the sweet pea by one of nature's true poets is worth citing:

"Here are sweet peas, on tip toe for a flight
With wings of gentle flush o'er delicate white,
And taper fingers catching at all things,
To bind them all about with tiny rings."

In literal form the sweet pea is a papilionaceous flower having tendrils. A loving perception truly had Keats of earth's minutest charms, but to this was added an almost unrivalled power of musical description. The opening passage of "Endymion" fully proves this claim.

Word painting is a true art, and one which will survive in spite of Mr. Tilley's criticism. One more extract, which may recall to some old memories of sunny hours, and we have done:

"The poetry of earth is never dead;
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
From hedge to hedge about the new mown mead;
That is the grass hopper's—he takes the lead
In summer luxury—he has never done
With his delights, for when tired out with fun
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed."

Gossip.

For the GAZETTE.

A pale sweet flower, just flushed by rosy morn,
Gave of its fragrance to the passer by.
A willing gift—perchance an augury.
So thought the stranger of a hope new born.
When life should cease to be a thing to scorn
Of petty aims, of dreams scarce worth a sigh.
So nobler, purer thought and fantasy,
Entered his soul on that faint perfume born.
A thing, creeping thing had marked its way,
And, ere the night its dewy charge was keeping
Across the innocent blooms had gnawed its way.
Changed fair to foul, rejoicing into weeping.
So doth the envenomed tongue o'er cloud with shame
Divine compassion, linked with fairest fame.

We are in the race to stay.

Capital, Colorado Springs.

No one can complain of this weather.

Northern Colorado will be for Colorado Springs for the capital.

The view of Pike's Peak will inspire our legislators with sentiments of right and loyalty.

The News has preserved a dignified silence amid the inuendoes of the Leadville Democrat. It now strikes back.

The Democrat is likely to have enough to attend to in its own party without giving so much space to republican quarrels.

The granger element thinks it would be safer to place the capital away from the powerful influences of manufacturing and commercial centers.

We wish Arapahoe would hurry up her assessment. The Times should not criticise other counties when no opportunity is given to criticise Arapahoe.

Foreign affairs are looking up. Spain is huffy because France does not immediately pay the Spanish losses sustained in the Tunisian affair. The question is likely to be settled by arbitration.

The Boulder News and Courier has the two following squibs which show the temper of Northern Colorado:

To be honest in this capital question, if it must leave Denver, Colorado Springs is the proper place for it. But it will not leave Denver.—Register-Call.

Our humble opinion has been, all along, that the north end of the state would be fortunate if it could compromise on Colorado Springs.

Again, we remark that Northern Colorado would do well to compromise on Colorado Springs or fare worse.

A notice of Lennox & Bro. regarding coal will be found in another column. This firm desires to avoid the inconveniences experienced by its patrons last winter. The recommendation made should be heeded. It will be simply impossible to furnish the city with coal, if everyone buys only for present need. Those who can afford to do so should lay in a stock sufficient to carry them through the winter, so that those of more moderate circumstances may be promptly supplied. A great many people in this city have not the means to lay in large stock of coal, and must buy in smaller quantities.

The Republican speaking of the fact that many foreigners come to Coloardo expecting to find work which pays them large sums, and when disappointed write home that there is nothing to do, says:

The brief truth is that Colorado has plenty of room for those of industry and skill, but no room for others. She offers brighter opportunities in all branches than does the east. The industrious laborer who is crowded out in the east will find work here; the mechanic will find no lack of opportunities; the energetic merchant will find a new, a wider and a growing field; the capitalist will find investments of richer yield. The farmer will find rich soil, but under a new climate that requires study; but it has given wealth to those who have intelligently tilled it.

* * * * *

The Rocky Mountain West has been built up by pluck and energy, and it requires pluck and energy for any new-comer to keep pace with the pushing population now here. To those who bring these qualities, however, Colorado offers more opportunities than the east, with a freer and a broader life.

We again call attention to the fact that owing to the delay of Arapahoe and a few other counties, the state board of equalization could not do anything to remedy the inequalities which may exist in this year's assessment. El Paso and many other counties were compelled last year to pay more than their proportion of the state taxes because the board of equalization could not correct the injustices, since many counties did not send in their assessment. The board of equalization is the only remedy left to correct injustice and this the state has not been able to appeal to for years. The attorney-general or proper state officer owes it to the state to see that this injustice is corrected, if the law can correct it.

The vigilance of our executive in looking after Colorado's interests in the settlement of the Indian question has given to him great reputation on the frontier. But it has failed in one respect. Some months ago a tribe of the dreadful Apaches called the Jicarillas was given a reservation in the southern part of this state just east of the Southern Utes. We have been trying hard for two years to secure the removal of the Utes and have nearly succeeded. But now the Apaches are sent in their place. We believe, up to this time, no notice has been taken by the state press of this fact. It is doubtful, if even at the state house, there is any knowledge of this incursion. Through whose influence were these Apaches introduced into the state and why has there not been a protest against it by the proper authorities? These are important questions.

The Leadville Democrat sneers at some of the state papers because they defend the stock of the Denver & Rio Grande from the attacks on Wall street. We supposed the papers of a state should stand up for the industries of its state. The Denver & Rio Grande company has spent nearly $10,000,000 in extensions in the state this year. It has extended its lines to distant parts of the state and greatly stimulated its development. It has done this without subsidies or any special favors from the state. It is exclusively a Colorado railroad, all its lines being in this state and its business dependent upon wise encouragement of the industries on its line. Its every interest is identified with Colorado interests. Unlike the Union Pacific or A., T. & S. F., it has no Omaha, or Kansas City outside the state to build up to get the long haul. Its proposed extensions will all tend to pour the trade of the neighboring territories into the lap of Colorado. It is thus evident that any attack on the Denver and Rio Grande is an attack on the prosperity and the development of the state. Under these circumstances loyalty to the state and press should defend the stock when it is attacked by stock gamblers and hostile interests. The Democrat should remember what the Denver & Rio Grande is doing for Leadville and what the proposed extensions will do for it commercially. Most of the state press have realized these facts and the Democrat will probably regret the unwarranted attack it has made since it recently began to puff Mr. John Evans.

We publish this morning a letter from a United States officer giving Na-na's reasons for his outrages. He feels that he is an outlaw and will sell his life dearly. His interview with Colonel Stapleton shows that he is capables of noble sentiments. The Apache trouble for the last two years have caused an immense loss of life among the innocent. The origin of the war was due to unjust treatment of Victorio, according to the testimony of army officers in Arizona who fought him. He was cruelly forced into a war. When he entered this war he left all hope behind and fought to kill and injure all he could. Too much sympathy cannot be given to the unfortunate people who have suffered so terribly, but there should also be severe denunciation on those whose injustice and dishonesty caused the outbreak. They should be treated at least as accomplices of the hundreds of bloody murders which have been committed in Arizona and New Mexico during the past two years.

TWO JOURNEYS.

The Chicago Inter Ocean finds sharp contrasts between the journeys performed by President Garfield down Pennsylvania avenue on the 4th of March, and up that avenue on the 6th of September, and between the journey from Washington to Springfield in 1865, and from Washington to Long Branch in 1881. In the one case all the associations of assassination and the effect on the people are brought up, and in the other two the sufferings and sorrow incident to Guiteau's crime are made more vivid.

The same paper recalls the memorable journeys made to and from the White house. On the 11th of February, 1861, Abraham Lincoln left his home in Springfield for Washington. It was a well remembered trip. The country was in danger, troubled and oppressed with grave fears. Lincoln was the observed of all men, and as he stopped for a moment at the cities along his route, his reassuring words were eagerly listened to by the loyal people gathered to salute him.

On the 21st of April, 1865, the funeral train of the martyr president left Washington and passed over the same roads traversed by him in 1861. The war was over and the man who had stood at the head of affairs during the long years of uncertainty was dead. Just as the sun of peace was breaking through the stormy clouds of war he was killed, and as his funeral car rolled along thousands of sorrowing people stood with uncovered heads and moist eyes to pay their last tribute to the man they loved.

On the 28th of February, 1881, General Garfield, president-elect, left Mentor for Washington and only brief stops were made at the cities where Lincoln twenty years before had made his reassuring speeches. There was with Garfield, no need of saying a word. Peace and prosperity, trust and confidence had taken the place of fear and war, and Garfield enjoyed a trip which must have been pleasant.

On the 4th of March General Garfield was inaugurated before the largest audience ever gathered at the capital. He stood before 50,000 people, and after the ceremonies were over his journey down Pennsylvania was a grand spectacle. The avenue was one solid mass of people from capitol to White House, and it was the supreme moment in the career of the man.

On the 2d of July the same president, suffering from wounds believed to be mortal, was carried on an ambulance over the same broad avenue. There were no gala scenes that day, and no glittering processions but the hearts of the people were with him, even as they had not been on the 4th of March.

And yet once more does President Garfield make the journey over this, to him at least, well known avenue. For sixty-five days he lies upon a bed of sickness and but few have seen his face. All these weary days he has been fighting death. Time and again he has been given up and yet is saved almost by a miracle to make another journey more memorable than ever he has yet made. On the 6th of September, at early morning, he is driven once more down Pennsylvania avenue. The morning is calm and still, and of the many gathered to watch his passing, not one raises a voice to break the quiet of the day. There are no gay crowds now, and martial music, and glittering array of troops. The president lies weak and thin upon his bed, and save for now and then a weak raising of the hand, or roll of the head, the prostrate figure might be thought a corpse. From Washington the journey is continued on to Long Branch. The president desires to rest so that he may gaze upon the scenes through which he is being swiftly carried. At every station crowds have gathered, silent, tearful, bareheaded, all bowed with the sorrow they feel for the sufferings of the man they now wish "God speed" upon his way. Swiftly runs the train, but faster yet beats every heart fearing and yet hoping, and praying that this may be the journey to health and happiness.

Why Not?

Leadville Democrat.

The state of Colorado is full of the finest quality of both iron and coal. What is there in the way of her entering largely into the business of manufacturing iron, as Pennsylvania does, and at an equal profit? With the completion of our contemplated Mexican railway system, Colorado would supply all New Mexico, Arizona and Northern Mexico with her iron product. This subject is commended to capitalists both at home and in the east. The profits on milling iron from the crude ore are very great, and in all countries where heavy iron deposits exist, work has been found to pay enormous profits. To-day Pennsylvania is one of the richest of the states of the union. She owes it all to her iron deposits and the skill and intelligence with which they have been worked. We trust at no distant day to see this subject receive that attention at the hands of our capitalists,

FOR THE YOUNG.

The concurrent and universal testimony is that he who writes for the young enjoys a reputation far more lasting than that obtained by any who confine themselves in writing for older readers. It may be that this fact is being generally recognized at present, and hence many who have for years delighted their audiences of grown up men and women are now seeking to gain a reputation similar to that enjoyed by Hans Andersen, by writing for the children. But whatever may be the reason, it is certainly true that the juvenile magazines are just now being filled with stories, poems and essays of writers of acknowledged ability and national reputation.

There is an abundance of material to draw from in the history of our country by those who wish to write for children. Let one study the lives of the adventurous Spaniards who first visited our great deserts and fought their way far inland to the ancient people who lived in Mexico and the west; let them study the lives of the settlers in the backwoods of Maine, or become familiar with the early history of our pilgrim fathers, who attended church with a gun at their side, and who never ploughed or reaped or sowed that they did not fear the attack of hostile Indians, and they will find romance enough to satisfy the most active imagination.

It is most fortunate that our best writers are turning their attention to amusing and instructing children. By their efforts they are building up a taste for what is good and noble rather than for what is simply exciting among the young boys of the day and are gradually but surely supplanting the dime novels and cheap illustrated papers which were at one time in such demand. Such authors as Hezekiah Butterworth, Noah Brooks, J. T. Trowbridge, Rose Cook, and many others employed on St. Nicholas, the Youths' Companion and Wide Awake, too well known to even need mentioning, are doing a noble work and are gaining a reputation that will last as long as there are children to read their stories. And yet these writers have not been obliged to draw upon their imaginations entirely. Hezekiah Butterworth has made a success of his "Zig Zag Journeys" books, and yet they are simply stories of travels in Europe, in which the historical romances of the places visited are told in such a way as to interest and to be understood by the young. Noah Brooks has written successfully of the west and of the early times here, and has indulged in no mawkish sentimentality, but has given instead an account of the experiences of boys whose lives might be followed with profit by every reader. Trowbridge has woven the best of New England teachings into his stories and has been a popular writer for years.

The authors who thus interest and amuse at the same time, who teach the boys and girls to admire what is good and despise what is wrong; who can show that there can be excitement in lives and adventures too, and yet that one need not be a pirate or an outlaw, deserve whatever reputation they obtain.

IS IT A MYTH?

A reverend doctor of Philadelphia has written a letter to the Press of that city in which he draws a sad picture of the condition of religion in France. He declares that the people of the republic are for the most part unbelievers and that they reject the church and all forms of Christianity and substitute for the abandoned creeds not even a semblance of any natural religion. It is to be hoped that the conclusions which this correspondent arrives at are unjust, and it is very probable that they are unfair to the people who live in the rural districts of France, and who give, to-day, apparently as much attention to religion as was ever accorded it during the middle ages. It is very probable that the impressions of the correspondent are the result of observations in Paris and other large cities and that he is wrong in saying that the whole of France is given up to unbelief and neglect of religious teachings.

Nevertheless, says the Philadelphia Record, in discussing this letter, the statement of this clergyman brings us face to face with the important question whether religion is only a childish delusion of untutored races, or is, as we have long been taught to believe, an absolute and substantial verity. Is it kept alive simply by the stress of ecclesiasticism and the appliances of priesthood, and does it wane in its power over the human mind and heart in proportion as there is intellectual advancement, or is it rather something born in the heart, and which will never be entirely driven out, no matter what the life of one may be? Can it be that religion is only another name for superstition; that theism is but mythism, and that it is all a grand mistake?

This is an age of earnest inquiry and close questioning. As we grow better educated we become closer questioners. All things are very apt to be challenged and no credentials can pass to-day without a challenge, even if they are religious. Men ask and expect answers, and there never was more discussion than now concerning that which we call religion, and that which has long been implicitly believed in by many is now questioned freely. The question of whether religion is a myth or not whether there is a God, an eternity, a judgment, is one that will be still more severely discussed as it is proved that what has long been thought supernatural is only natural, and as science continues to make inroads into the realms of the seemingly miraculous. Religion, or the Bible from which comes all our religious belief is now attacked and questioned and studied by acute minds more than ever. Many are so constituted that they CANNOT believe without strong proof being given to convince them that what they are told is true, and the very core of what was once accepted universally is being searched for. Ingersoll and his class have large followers, and if the correspondent in Paris sees many signs of this questioning and apparent unbelief it is not a matter of surprise for he would find it all over the world. Let one attend an Ingersoll lecture, and listen to the plaudits of the vast audience as some telling remark is made against the long accepted belief and a French man in this country would be inclined to say that there was here general unbelief and an abandonment of long established creeds.

But whatever science and astronomy may do to break down the religious belief which has lasted so long it must be a weak mind indeed which is ready at an instant's notice to believe that the great historic force of religion which has done so much for mankind already and which promises so much for the future is after all only an illusion and a vast untruth. Religion has played too important a part in the affairs of men from the earliest times, and has stood hot tests too often before this to be to-day accepted only as a myth which can only live in the minds of the untutored. Is it possible all at once that our heads are wiser than our hearts and that the logical faculty is at once to become our best guide? Is the inner sense to be supplanted by the knowledge we can obtain by our ears and our eyes? Shall it be said now, after all these years, that there is no God simply because we are not able to convince ourselves that He is, has been and ever will be? If we cannot understand all the mysteries of nature even, which baffle the philosopher as well as the savage, shall it be said at once that because we cannot see clearly His purposes that there is no Deity?

No. There have been false religions, but that is no reason to suppose that the religious sense from which they sprang is also false. If our cherished beliefs were false, religion would not have been able to do so much for human development as history shows it has done. It has for ages been a condition of progress from lower to higher planes in life. Out of it have come the principles of morality and justness. By its rules the actions of men have been regulated. The world has been better and more progressive because of it, and if it were and had been only a myth, a false belief, it would long ago have ceased to exist. The invectives against it to-day are only the temporary reverses of a warfare whose final crown is victory.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The emperor of Germany and the czar of Russia have lately met at Dantzic, and report says that the meeting was in every way a pleasant one. The emperor was accompanied by Bismarck and Alexander III. had with him M. de Tiers. It is said that in conversation with the czar regarding the affairs of Russia, Bismarck offered the sensible advice that there should be extensive agragrian and financial reforms instituted, which advice, if the czar is wise, he will immediately attend to.

The meeting of these men is important in at least one particular. In the lifetime of Alexander II. the relations between Germany and Russia were of the friendliest character. The visits exchanged were frequent and harmonious. On the accession, however, of Alexander III. it was feared that there would not be a continuation of the good feeling. The young czar was not supposed to be at all friendly with the Emperor William, and the fact that his wife, who many supposed had much influence with the czar, was herself possessed of but little love for German royalty, led to the belief that not only socially, but politically, the two rulers would not get on satisfactorily.

The present meeting, however, must convince the Europeans that whatever feelings of regard Alexander III. may or may not have regarding Germany and the Germans and whatever dislike his wife may entertain for that country he will not allow personal feelings to interfere with what he considers his duty. He knows very well that an alliance with Germany is not to be despised and if any friendly meeting on his part can strengthen the feeling between the two nations he proposes to be on hand. The meeting may be one calculated to encourage the continuation of general peace in Europe, or it may mean that there is to be formed a triple alliance between Germany, Russia and Austria but at present it seems that it is chiefly important as demonstrating the fact that good feeling is still existing between Russia and Germany. There may have been some plain talk indulged in by the rulers gathered at Dantzic, and no doubt Emperor William did not hesitate to inform Alexander that he would prefer his friendship and alliance rather than that he should give any aid to France. Germany does not perhaps forget that France is already growing quite strong enough to prove a more formidable foe than in 1871, and that she may have some intention of regaining Alsace and Lorraine and in case of war it Russia were to give too much aid to the republic it would be bad for Germany.

But there is not likely to be much excitement caused by the meeting. If an alliance is formed it means a continuance of peace in Europe, and had the meeting been held for any purpose other than peaceful, itw ould not have taken place so publicly, nor would it have been known at all. England looks with indifference upon the whole affair and is not liable to notice any meeting of this kind unless her road to India is questioned or the fate of Turkey is discussed.

Denver Methods.

Golden Transcript.

The Leadville Herald takes the trouble to relate the circumstance of a salesman for an eastern wholesale jewelry house who was told in Denver that it would be of no use to go to Leadville, that the town was dead, and the jewelry stores there were unable to pay their bills. He went, out of curiosity, however, and sold to one house a larger bill than he had sold to all the Denver houses. The Herald supposed that the parties who told the story were electioneering for Denver for the state capital. Now, by the time Leadville has been served that way by Denver parties as often as have all the towns hereaway, her papers will not waste their space in mentioning the subject.

Arapahoe's Delinquency.

Georgetown Miner.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE takes up the cudgel and goes for Arapahoe county again on the assessment business. It will be remembered that the GAZETTE exposed the manner Arapahoe evaded paying her just dues by undervaluing property, and now this year that county fails to make returns in time for the board of equalization to act in the matter. The GAZETTE is in favor of having the officers of Arapahoe county, who have failed to comply with the law, prosecuted, and there is certainly no good reason why it should not be done.

LITERARY NOTES.

Lord Beaconsfield always kept a copy of every letter he received, and of every letter he sent.

Robert Carter & Bros. will issue Sept. 15 "The Incarnate Savior," a life of Christ by the Rev. W. R. Nicoll.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish in the fall a translation of "Spain and the Spaniards," by Edmundo de Amicis.

An illustrated edition of Bayard Taylor's "Home Ballads" is in preparation for the holidays by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

James R. Osgood & Co. will soon publish "The Poets and Poetry of Ireland," an anthology of Irish poetry, by Alfred M. Williams.

R. Worthington has ready "Chatterbox Junior," a volume of original stories by Miss Alcott, Joshua Kendall, Miss Pollard and others.

A holiday edition of Field's "Yesterday with Authors" will soon appear. It will contain steel portraits of ten of the writers mentioned in it.

Stretford-on-Avon, the home of the greatest English dramatist, has had the added attraction recently of the presence of the greatest English Laureate.

A dictionary of curious, quaint, and out-of-the way matters, under the title of "Words, Facts and Phrases," by Eliezer Edwards, is in the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Miss Mary Clemmer, owing to ill health, has been ordered by her physicians to cease from all literary labor. Her multitudes of friends will wish for her speedy recovery.

Thomas Hughes is preparing an article on the late Dean Stanley for an early number of Harper's Magazine. It will contain many interesting reminiscences of the youth as well as the later years of the Dean.

Harper & Brothers will publish in November a "Popular Cyclopedia of United States History, from the Aboriginal Period to 1876," by Benson J. Lossing, LL. D., in two volumes, illustrated with 1,000 engravings.

"Midsummer Songs and Christmas Carols," which D. Lothrop & Co. are to publish this winter will have a cover of smooth cloth printed in colors from the wood block, the first of its kind which has ever been made in this country.

Five of Bayard Taylor's poems will make up the text of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s holiday book, which will bear the title of "Home Ballads," and will be illustrated by Gibson Hovendon, Taylor and others. Closson, Andrew & Linton will do the engraving, and the cover will be original in design.

As an indication of the wide-spread superstition of the middle classes of France and Germany, the statement is made that one hundred and fifty thousand copies of "Notre Dame de Lourdes" have been sold. This is the story of the alleged appearance of the Virgin Mary at the shrine of Lourdes!

"The Dramatic and Poetical Writings of Charles Dickens" are in process of collection, under the editorial care of that diligent seeker after the overlooked and curious in literature, Mr. Richard Horne Shepherd. Five dramatic pieces and numerous lyrical squibs and graver poems will make up an entertaining volume for the great novelist's admirers.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, is described as giving an exhilarating surprise to the "baggage smasher" at a Bangor wharf the other day. He arrived at the wharf in a carriage, descended, asked where the baggage master was, seized his big trunk as if it were a trifling portmanteau, and crossed the wharf lightly to where that lofty official was standing. It is recorded that those who did not know the genial rector of Trinity thought he was a champion "strong man."

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that they have arranged to publish a series of volumes entitled "American Men of Letters," using the title as a generic term that may include both sexes. The volumes will be biographical essays and studies rather than formal biographies, and as their prime object is to illustrate the different phases of American literature, each subject will be considered in reference to his time and surroundings, the social and political influences that molded him, and his own influence upon American letters.

The room at Knebworth hall, in which the late Lord Lytton wrote most of his works, and which is still used as a study by his son, is at the extreme southern end of the western front, overlooking the garden, and approachable from the long hall containing the pictures just described. Here the novelist shut himself in for several hours each day, forbidding anyone to disturb him between 10 and 1 o'clock. He usually spent the afternoon in sauntering about the grounds, driving or fishing, and when the family were alone he lighted his hookah in the evenings and chatted with them. It is not easy to reconcile this picture of indolence with his extraordinary productiveness. He wrote altogether 200 volumes, and yet he limited his desk-work to three hours a day.

The Best Location.

Tin Cup Record.

The question of a permanent location for the state capital to be decided by the votes of the people at the coming election, is one of more vital importance to the state at large than to any particular city or locality. We propose to discuss briefly the claims of prominent points, aspirants for the honor, and to give our own views upon the subject. Denver, Pueblo, Cañon City, Colorado Springs, and possibly the Carbonate Camp, will complete the list of cities that assert their claims to this distinction. Denver, the metropolis of the state, advances the fact that she is the metropolis and consequently entitled to it. If there was any force whatever in this position the same might be asserted of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, and other large cities, each the metropolis of their particular state. This position was urged by New Orleans when two years ago the same question was decided by the people of the state of Louisiana and rejected by the voters as one very particular reason against its location there.

It will be readily admitted that the more powerful rings, cliques and monopolies whose chief object it is to exercise in their favor a

all their centers at the metropolis, and as l
islators are but men after all, the further
moved from that influence their seats can
the less danger of its effect. If the capital
to be, or has been, of any benefit to the p
ticular city or point of its location, Den
has had her share, and inasmuch as her lo
tion is far from the geographical or popul
center of the state, should concede at once
point and yield her claims in the interest of
state at large. Pueblo is open to the sa
objection, both in consequence of her gro
ing importance as a commercial center a
her situation as far to one side of the st
as Denver is to the other. One state insti
tion is already permanently located at Ca
City, sufficient to satisfy the aspirations
that point, even if she possessed a more c
tral position; and as to Leadville, it is b
the matter of a few months hence when m
of the mining camps of the Gunnison count
will be able to rival her claims, yet the ci
zens of the western slope, from which is
come much the largest proportion of futu
wealth of the state, are too modest to thin
for one moment of advancing a claim to su
distinction, satisfied if the selection be ma
at some point reasonably easy of access a
geographically central.

This point can be found where our legisl
ture will be comparatively free from the mo
debasing influences that would surround it
either of the others, at a pleasant, healthf
and central point equi-distant from both t
leading points and as nearly in the geograph
cal center of the state as it is possible to g
by selecting Colorado Springs for our capita
The extension of the A., T. & S. F. R.
from Pueblo to Denver will give it railro
facilities both by broad and narrow gauge; i
freedom from the more rigorous cold of wi
ter or oppressive heat in summer, to whi
either Pueblo or Denver is subject, place
high up in the scale of eligibility, and its s
lection would be but a fair consideration, w
think, of the interests of the state, nort
south, east or west.

Proof of Growth.

Denver Times.

In the absence of an annual census, t
postal business transacted in any city fu
nishes the best data for estimating its growt
The report of the business of the Denver post
office, published to-day, shows that the num
ber of letters and papers handled by the car
riers for the year ending September 1st, t
second year of the carrier service, is near
double that of the year previous. The tota
number of pieces handled the first year wa
2,374,861; for the second year it was 4,188,
950. The fact of the immense growth of th
city could not be more convincingly demon
strated.

The North Opposed.

Denver Press.

A leading citizen of Denver, who recently
returned from an extended trip in the north
states to us that he found a general sentimen
of opposition to Denver for the capital.

Her Selfish Policy.

Greeley Sun.

Judging from the tone of the state press
Denver is unpopular in every corner of Colo
rado. Her selfish policy is now reacting.

The Northern Feeling.

Greeley Sun.

We hazard the prediction that Colorado
Springs is the only one of the southern claim
ants that would receive any support from the
northern part of the state.

Gems and their Setting.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

DEAR SIR—In an article on the poetry of
Edgar Poe, quoted in THE GAZETTE some
days ago, the exact meaning of the writer ap
pears somewhat undefined. He speaks of the
"Music of sweet sounds," for which Poe and
Swinburne are justly famed, as a "merely in
tellectual pleasure." What kind of gratifica
tion then may be expected from a brilliant or
tender thought, or a lucid and striking de
scription? are these to be relegated to the
category of merely emotional and therefore
evanescent literary work? Is not poetry, by
which is meant the felicitous choice of words
in which to clothe pure and noble ideas, or to
interpret the tuneful harmonies of nature,
the very highest intellectual gift bestowed on
man, and as such destined to outlive many
a really valuable prose composition in which
fancy and imagination have had no part. It
has been truly said by one who himself well
knew the power of words:

"There is in souls a sympathy with sounds."

One or two illustrations will bring this be
fore the reader. We find in an old writer:

"Man never is, but always to be, blest."

Shelley gives the same idea in a more
poetic garb, as follows:

"We look before and after
And pine for what is not:
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught."

Again,

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

Thus rendered by Tennyson.

* * * * *

"Or that the past will always win
A glory from its being far,
And orb into the perfect star
We saw not where we moved therein."

The delicate play of fancy over so simple a
flower as the sweet pea by one of nature's
true poets is worth citing:

"Here are sweet peas, on tip toe for a flight
With wings of gentle flush o'er delicate white,
And taper fingers catching at all things,
To bind them all about with tiny rings."

In literal form the sweet pea is a papilionaceous flower having tendrils. A loving perception truly had Keats of earth's minutest charms, but to this was added an almost unrivalled power of musical description. The opening passage of "Endymion," fully proves this claim.

Word painting is a true art, and one which will survive in spite of Mr. Tilley's criticism. One more extract, which may recall to some old memories of sunny hours, and we have done:

"The poetry of earth is never dead;
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
From hedge to hedge about the new mown mead;
That is the grass hopper's—he takes the lead
In summer luxury—he has never done
With his delights, for when tired out with fun
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed."

Gossip.

For the GAZETTE.

A pale sweet flower, just flushed by rosy morn,
Gave of its fragrance to the passer by,
A willing gift—perchance an augury.
So thought the stranger of a hope new born,
When life should cease to be a thing to scorn
Of petty aims, of dreams scarce worth a sigh,
So nobler, purer thought and fantasy,
Entered his soul on that faint perfume born.
A thing, creeping thing had marked its way,
And, ere the night its dewy charge was keeping
Across the innocent blooms had gnawed its way,
Changed fair to foul, rejoicing into weeping.
So doth the envenomed tongue o'er cloud with shame
Divine compassion, linked with fairest fame.

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GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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...num.....$10.00 | Six Months.....$5.00
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WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
...num.....$2.00 | Six Months.....$1.00
...Months.....50 | One Month.....25

ADVERTISING.
...made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.
...ties for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

...persons having advertisements in this paper desiring them discontinued will please let it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. Harry Iles is the authorized collector and agent for the Gazette Publishing Company. No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

...ertising agents are respectfully notified that we do dot want any advertising from them.
R. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Tuesday's Daily.

...state fair opens at Denver to-day.

...southern capital convention meets at ...City to-day.

...Carrie Gurnsey left yesterday on a ...o friends in Chicago.

...st has cut down the extensive crop of ...owers in the experimental garden.

...General W. J. Palmer left for New ...yesterday, from whence she will sail ...rope.

...F. H. Austin left for the east via the Fe yesterday morning. He will remain ...some time.

...R. H. Delahay, of the auditor's office of ...& R. G., has gone to Kansas City on a ...eeks' vacation.

...J. W. Collins started on a visit to his ...me in Michigan yesterday morning. He ...s to be gone some time.

...D. J. Martin returned from the east on ...y where he went to place his children ...Lake Forest seminary.

...Bon Ton restaurant will be open in the ...until 12 o'clock at night. Fine fresh ...s will be served in all styles.

...S. E. Solly left for the east yesterday ...bsent three weeks. During his absence ...G. Bull will have charge of his prac-

...Henry Feldwisch, associate editor of ...ayer Republican, passed through the ...sterday on his way to Cañon City to at-...he capital convention.

...E. F. Bramshe, of the well known ...sale liquor firm of Bramshe & Son, of ...nati, is in the city. He is making a ...l tour of the state for pleasure.

...saddles were stolen from Roman's ...rden on Saturday night. The officers ...lay recovered one of them but did not ...any clue which would lead to the ar-...the thieves.

...ity Physician Kimball was notified yes-...that a Mrs. Richville, living at Colo-...ity, was much in need of pecuniary as-...s medical assistance. He gave the case ...mediate attention.

...W. Taylor, the greatest missionary of ...e, will deliver a free lecture in Court ...hall this evening at 7.45 p. m. Sub-..." Personal labors and observations ...the Kaffirs in southern Africa."

...Phil Mosser has leased the brick black-...shop, next to the Empire house, and ...o blacksmithing by himself. He is still ...g horses in the superior manner that ...ade him so well known in Colorado.

...W. F. Howe, of Carrollton, Kentucky, ...the evening train yesterday with the ...of his brother, George F. Howe, which ...een embalmed and ensealed in a metallic ...t by Hallet & Baker, undertakers in ...ity.

...G. S. Swope has leased part of ...burgh's millinery store, where he will ...ew days open up a jewelry establish-...He expects to carry a large stock, ...opes at least to secure a fair share of ...nage.

...John Wanless and wife have just re-...d from Denver, where they have been ...ding the season of the Emma Abbott ... Mrs. Wanless speaks highly of the ...any, and thinks that we would do well ...o them here.

...Woman's Christian Temperance Union ...give an entertainment on Tuesday even-...September 22d, the proceeds to be used ...fray the expenses of the state temper-...convention, which meets in this city on ...th. Fuller particulars will be publish-...the GAZETTE in course of time.

...J. A. Monahan, of Colorado City, was ...fore Justice Bentley yesterday charged ...violating the state medical law. He ...d that he had not practiced his profession ...June, 1880, some time before the law ...effect. The case was dismissed, and ...incurred taxed up to the medical asso-...on.

...Harry Fowler and Miss Mintie Briggs ...married at the residence of Mr. ...Wilbur on Weber street yesterday, the ...C. T. Le Boutillier officiating. The ...ony was very private, only a few of the ...intimate friends of the contracting ...ies being present. The happy pair left ...Denver on the afternoon train.

...A. Allen, the Tejon street jeweler, has ...red the services of Mr. H. Dahle who has ...for the last ten years with A. R. Ingols, ...Denver jeweler. Mr. Dahle is a gentle-...of large experience in the manufacture ...welry, having worked for years in the ...ing manufactory of the east. Mr. Allen ...fortunate in securing the services of such a

COLORADO STEEL.

Facts about the South Pueblo Steel Works.

A Glance at One of the Greatest Industries of the State.

For some time past the people of Colorado have watched with interest the progress that was being made in the construction of the steel works at South Pueblo. Now that these extensive works are completed and in working order the following facts concerning them, taken from the Pueblo News, will no doubt prove of interest to our readers:

The steel works' iron furnace made its first cast of eight tons at 11 o'clock Wednesday, morning. This may be truthfully regarded as one of the most important announcements ever made in connection with western industries; a sort of a mile-stone showing South Pueblo's gigantic strides toward becoming an industrial center and making an epoch in the history of western enterprise that will long be remembered.

THE STEEL WORKS.

The construction of these works, situated on the mesa adjoining South Pueblo, was started in February, 1880, by the Colorado Coal and Iron company. The works consist of three especial departments—the smelting department, foundry department, and the department for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, rails, nails, &c.

THE SMELTING DEPARTMENT

has just completed and has in operation one blast furnace of fifteen feet boshes, sixty-five feet in height. It is one of the most perfect of iron furnaces and is complete in all its appointments. From this time on the furnace will be in constant operation, running day and night, and turning out 80 to 100 tons of pig iron every twenty-four hours. There are upwards of 2,000 tons of ore from the company's own mines in western and southern Colorado in sight at the works, 1,000 tons of coke from the coke works at El Moro is stored in the bins along the south side of the works, and great stacks of the best limestone are seen along the D. & R. G. track right at hand. There are

500 MEN

at work in and about the furnace and in construction. It is a perfect bee-hive, and one runs across an employe at every crook and turn, no matter whether he is prowling through some subterranean passage full of massive machinery or taking a bird's eye view of the works and the surrounding country from the stately tower. This hoist tower is seventy-five feet high. Every man seems to know just what to do and how to do it.

THE FIRST CAST OF THE FURNACE

was turned out with the most satisfactory results. The machinery moved off as smoothly as the works in a lady's watch, and when the cast was drawn the molten liquid rolled out into the damp sand and took its place in the moulds with the most perfect regularity. A great crowd of visitors flocked around to see the first cast, and many ambitious relic hunters got their fingers burned by attempting to carry off small sections of the iron. During the afternoon visitors continued to arrive, and everybody wanted a piece of the first run, which the foreman of the foundry, Mr. Joshua Crowther, kindly permitted them to have. One of the workmen was pressed into service by the crowd, and kept busy cracking the pig iron into "carryable" sections.

THE ENGINE

house is a splendid, roomy structure. The engine itself is of ponderous proportions. It was made by the I. P. Morris company, Port Richmond Iron Works, Philadelphia; about 1,000-horse power, diameter of cylinder 42 inches, seven foot stroke, with two balance wheels 24 feet in diameter. Four large boilers supply the steam. The works are so arranged as to take up all the gas that arises from the furnace and burn it under the boilers.

THE CONVERTER HOUSE AND RAIL MILL.

To the east of the smelter is located the foundry where much of the machinery used in the construction of these works has been made, and a little to the southeast is the first Bessemer steel converter house and rail rolling mill ever erected west of the Mississippi river, a great structure, which will be finished in something like three months. The puddling mill for the manufacture of puddle bar, nail plates and nails, is also in process of erection near by. These two branches of the works, together with the foundry, will convert the pig iron product of the foundry into marketable goods, steel rails, steel ingots, castings and all sorts of machinery, ironware and nails, by mid-winter, at which time the company will have employed there

1,200 MEN.

Among the industries which the company have on the grounds are the brick yards, a saw mill, blacksmith shop, machine shop, etc.

The town, which has been christened Steel Works, has about forty double homes erected for the use of the employes, many of them handsome residences, a dozen more well nigh finished, and foundations built for ten more, which are to be pushed to completion before others are commenced. There are besides 75 tents in around the steel works. Everything is occupied. The general store is about ready to open, and the large hotel will be completed in two weeks, at which time Capt. L. M. Dunn, now in St. Louis, purchasing his furniture and fixtures, will assume control of it.

500 DWELLINGS

will be erected this fall in South Pueblo on the mesa and around the Steel works. Contractor Worline has the contract for building fifty of these. He is hard at work, has the stone foundation for some ten or twelve already in and has commenced the frame work on four or five. A large number of these houses are being erected by the South Pueblo Homestead and Building association for sale to employes of the C. C. & I. Co. and D. & R. G. and others. They are built after various styles and are not mere cottages, but excellent residences, one and a half and two stories high.

At the present rate of building it will be only a short time before that extensive section lying between the mesa town and the Steel works will be covered with dwellings.

The News congratulates the C. C. & I. Co. upon its success thus far attained.

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

Its Production Last Night by the Nellie Boyd Dramatic Company.

The Nellie Boyd dramatic company were greeted at the opera house last night by a good sized and appreciative audience. Bronson Howard's most successful America drama "The Banker's Daughter" was the play rendered. In the cast of characters Nellie Boyd was assigned the part of Florence St. Vincent Brown and not that of Lilian, the Banker's Daughter, as was supposed she would be, character. To the Colorado Springs show goers Miss Canavan's face was perfectly familiar as she has appeared here upon several occasions before. She did not appear to good advantage last night in the character of Lilian as the part was not well adapted to her style, although we must say that she gave her lines a full effect and quite delighted her audience. Miss Canavan has always been a favorite with the Colorado Springs people. Nellie Boyd scored a flattering success from the very first time she stepped upon the stage. Her acting is fascinating in the extreme while her saucy manner and amusing attitudes won her many admirers.

Mr. J. P. Curran, as Lawrence Westbrook, sustained his part admirably, as did also Mr. G. M. Welty, the personator of Mr. Babbage. Mr. H. B. Emery did excellently well in his rendition of his character of John Streblow. He is perfectly at home upon the stage, and speaks his lines in a clear and distinct manner. Messrs. G. W. Montey, C. L. Stewart, the former as Harold Rutlidge, and the latter as Count D' Carjac, were both strong in their parts. Space will not permit of giving all personal mention; suffice to say that each part was satisfactorily sustained. It would be an injustice not to mention Mr. O. L. Hart, for he is decidedly the funny man of the company and a comedian of rare merit.

This evening the company will appear again in the popular drama, "Forget Me Not," in which Nellie Boyd will assume the title role, supported by the remainder of the company.

A CLEVER CATCH.

Two of the Sneak Thieves that Have Been Working the City Arrested.

For some weeks past a gang of petty sneak thieves have been operating in the city, and despite the efforts of the police to find them out they have eluded arrest. The property stolen by them has as a general thing not been very valuable, and they could not have realized very much. On Saturday last Officer Beall had his eyes on two suspicious looking characters who seemed to have no particular vocation and were roaming about as if in search of plunder.

He watched their movements closely, and although he could not detect them in the act of stealing, he had good reason to think that they were guilty. On Sunday afternoon the two men above referred to went to the depot presumably with the intention of leaving the town. Officer Beall still continued to shadow them, and just as the train pulled into the platform, he and Officer Tell placed the two under arrest and conducted them to the jail. The men gave the names of Charles E. Tullis and Edgar Say.

It was subsequently learned that the two men had been boarding at the El Paso house and the officers went there and instituted some inquiries. It appears that they had been boarding there some time without paying their board bills. One of the men not having any money resorted to false pretenses to pay his bill. He had given to the proprietor the following note, on the strength of which he was getting his board.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 8.

This man's board will be all right as he is employed at this office and will have work for at least two weeks. M. L. BASSEY,
Foreman Job Room GAZETTE Pub. Co.

No such man as Bassey is or has ever been employed in the GAZETTE office and the name was purely a fictitious one. Mr. Mason had never taken the trouble to ascertain whether such a man existed or whether he really had employment at this office. At the El Paso house the officers were shown what the proprietor said was the baggage owned by the two men arrested. One of the satchels proved to be the identical one stolen from Mr. Easterly and the other contained effects which would indicate that it was the property of a certain Charles A. Dunn.

Evidence seems conclusive that the officers have caught the right parties. They will be arraigned for trial this morning before Justice Bentley.

From Sunday's Daily.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

In the Fourth Judicial District.

In pursuance of the action of the chairmen of the republican central committees of the several counties embraced in the fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, a convention of the republicans of said district is hereby called to meet at Colorado Springs on the eighteenth (18th) day of October next at 11 o'clock a. m., A.D. 1881, for the purpose off effecting an organization of said district, to nominate a candidate for the office of district attorney to be voted for at the approaching fall election and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The several counties within the district are requested to elect delegates to this convention, on or before October 15th, the representation being that allowed the same counties in the Leadville convention last year, as follows, to-wit:

Chaffee county, ten (10).
Douglass county, five (5).
Elbert county, four (4).
El Paso county, eleven, (11).
Park county, nine (9).

REUBEN BERREY,
Chairman Pro Tempore.

WALTER A. SMITH,
Secretary Pro Tempore.

JAMES MOYNAHAN,
J. G. EVANS,
F. F. GARDNER,
REUBEN BERREY,
Committee.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 10, 1881.

All papers in the fourth district will please copy.

A large cinnamon bear crossed the Cheyenne toll road the other day immediately in front of a wagon containing a party of ladies and a gentleman. The ladies fainted and the gentleman got under the seats and the driver swooned. At last accounts the bear was seen crossing the Denver and Rio Grande track in the vicinity of Cañon City, still running, all in a perspiration and his hair partly turned white. Such actions as above described would have a tendency to disorganize

OUR NEW HOTEL.

Contract Let to a Denver Firm for Its Construction.

To be the Most Complete Hostelry in the State.

The letting of the contract for the construction of the new hotel to Messrs. A. L. Ripley & Co., of Denver, will, no doubt, be gratifying news to every citizen of Colorado Springs as well as to the traveling public generally. For years Colorado Springs has felt the need of a first class hotel, and the fact of our not having one has been a decided detriment to our interests. One could hardly pick up an eastern paper containing accounts of our state in which the inferior hotel accommodations of our city was not mentioned. Last spring some of our public spirited citizens prompted the movement of constructing a hotel, and as a result of their labors $125,000 was raised for that purpose. During the early part of July there was printed in the columns of THE GAZETTE a description of the proposed building as planned by Messrs. Peabody and Stearns, the Boston and New York architects. Soon after the publication of this article the committee having the hotel in charge, came to the conclusion that the building as first planned could not be erected for less than $150,000, which was $25,000 more than had been pledged for that purpose. It was deemed advisable to have the plans so revised as to cost within $125,000 and still not materially change the appearance and convenience of the structure. To this change is owing the delay which has occurred. As soon as the committee determined to change the plans Messrs. Peabody & Stearns were notified of the fact and Mr. P. P. Furber was sent to this city to make the changes and take charge of the construction.

As is well known by many the hotel is to be located on Cascade avenue directly at its intersection with Pike's Peak. This location was contributed by the Colorado Springs Company; and on account of the fine mountain view no better place could have been chosen. A reporter of the GAZETTE yesterday called on Architect Furber in his office in Union block yesterday, and was shown the plans of the elegant structure on which in a very few days work will be begun. The building might be said to be of Queen Anne architecture, although it varies from it in some respects.

It will be built on the side hill sloping toward the experimental garden and fronting the mountains. This frontage will have an elevation of five stories including basement and a length of one hundred and fifty-three feet with prominent bay's baleonies and other projections. The outer walls of the hotel will be of Douglass lava stone with Manitou magnesia stone trimmings. It will to a great extent be surrounded by spacious verandas and baleonies. On the Cascade avenue front the building will be four stories in height, the offices, dining room etc. being on a level with that street.

The basement properly speaking will be devoted to kitchen, laundry, billiard room, card room, barber shop, also nurses', children's and servant's halls. On the north end of the basement will be four large rooms with pressed brick walls and tile floors for Turkish baths. The kitchen, laundry and dry room will have iron beams and brick walls thus making it fire proof. On the ground floor in the northeast corner of the building is the office 26x36. Directly across the main hall from the office and fronting to the north and west is the dining room 37x41, with a large and well-lighted bay projecting westward.

On the west side of the hall which extends entirely across the building from north to south, is the ordinary or supper room, music room, drawing room, the latter 22x47 in size with a large bay to the westward. On the north end of the ground floor is a handsome suite of rooms including parlor, two chambers and bath room with a private corridor. All of the rooms are large and well lighted. Between the two bays on the west is a broad curved veranda, also another along the entire east front.

The second, third and fourth stories are almost exclusively devoted to sleeping rooms, of which there are 71 in number. On each floor there are three suites of rooms with bath rooms attached while many of the other rooms are connected with doors and can be used as suites. Part of the fourth story is set aside for servants' quarters, although as it is arranged only the female help will have rooms in the building. Many of the south rooms in the second and third stories have small private baleonies provided especially for the use of invalids.

There will not be a poorly lighted or poorly ventilated room in the building. The water closets upon each floor will all be together in order to admit of perfect ventilation. The system of ventilation will be the most complete in use and will be worked in connection with the steam-heating apparatus. The interior finish will be of oiled Colorado pine with the exception of the main staircase which is of brown ash. On the north end of the hotel is the ladies' private entrance and near it a pleasant reception room.

Near the center of the building and in close proximity to the grand staircase is located the elevator, leading to the upper floors. The building as a whole is very conveniently arranged, and when completed will be one that Colorado Springs may well be proud of. We understand that the contract awarded to Messrs. A. L. Ripley & Co. includes the entire building, with the exception of the heating and plumbing apparatus. The amount of the firm's bid falls but little short of $100,000.

Mr. Furber is anxious that ground should be broken for the new building this week, and it probably will be. When once commenced the work will be pushed right along, and if possible the walls will be put up and the structure enclosed before the cold

BOWEN'S BONANZA.

An Intelligent Review of an Immense Mine.

Many Colorado Springs people have heard casually of Judge Bowen's rich gold mine. From the Denver Tribune of Saturday we take the following account of it:

Probably no mine in the state at this time is attracting more attention than the one owned by ex-Judge Thomas M. Bowen, in Summit district, San Juan County. A week ago a hurried account compiled from the best information then obtainable, was given in these columns. It was necessarily defective in many particulars, but as it contained at least a general idea of this newest addition to the great strikes periodically occurring in the mountain regions, it was given to the public as received, with the implied understanding that a full description would be supplemented at the earliest practicable day.

Yesterday Mr. George D. Nickel, the leading civil engineer of the southwest, came up from Del Norte on business connected with the surveyor general's office. Meeting him as an old acquaintance, the writer in the course of a general conversation upon the prospect of the southwest, gathered the following notes of Bowen's property. Having been called a short time ago to make a survey of this mine, surface and underground, he was prepared to give specific detail.

Owing to a mistaken view of the general course of the lode, Bowen's patent was located across, instead of lineally along the vein. The claim, therefore, is curiously enough like the Irishman's barn, 1,500 feet wide but only 150 feet long; that is to say, he has only the width of workable ground on his lode that is contained within the side lines of his survey. This limited territory may, and may not, embrace the full extent of his main ore chute. If yes, it is all right as it stands. If nay, Tom Bowen is to that extent unfortunate.

In order to work it more conveniently and economically, he passed from the outcrop shaft down the hill 100 feet (vertically), and ran a side-hill crosscut or adit to the lode. This improvement was completed last June. The vein is, in present workings, 17 feet wide, between walls of solid porphyry, the distinguishing country rock of the mountain. Mr. Nickel thinks it is unmistakably a true fissure and not a mere trough or blow-out, as many unfamiliar with it have supposed. The extremely rich ore from which the extraordinary yields are obtained, when first encountered, was about 2 feet wide. It has widened under development to 10 feet, streaked here and there with seams the width of a finger of almost solid gold. The mass (18 feet) yields in the mill from $1,500 to $2,500 per ton. Outside of this extremely rich vein, the crevice matter (7 feet thick) gives from $15 to $25 per ton, and there is enough of it at this rate of production, if there were nothing better in the mine, to make its owner very wealthy in a few years. The miners of Gilpin county would consider that amount and value of surface quartz a veritable bonanza.

One hundred feet below Bowen's workings (vertically) the Little Annie company have driven a cross cut adit across Bowen's lode to their own, which adjoins it, and by mutual arrangement will use it for the conveyance of their ores, which are of the same character, to the surface. Where this adit crosses Bowen's ground the vein is the same size as in the upper level, and the ores equally rich. He can therefore count with certainty that, with the exception of a 50-foot slope already extracted in the upper adit, he has 200 feet in depth (practically 150 feet) by 150 feet in length opened for easy, cheap and rapid production. This ground is capable of producing almost any amount of quartz required, very much more than several mills the size of that on the claim could crush.

The mill, situated conveniently near the mine, has 30 stamps, and is kept running night and day. One battery of five stamps runs constantly upon the richest ores, the remainder upon the lower grades. Mr. Nickel says during his stay he saw a clean-up from the five-stamp battery of over $8,000 in a run of 25 hours. This illustrates the marvelous richness of the ore. The mill was built by Barclay, an old Gilpin county millwright, and upon the plans generally in use there.

Our informant states that Bowen has been offered in his presence by responsible capitalists one million dollars cash in hand for this property, and it was refused. Mr. Nickel subsequently remonstrated with him for not accepting this offer, made in good faith, but Bowen seems firmly convinced that by holding on his fortune will be as good as Tabor's in a few years. With this aim in view he steadily declines to negotiate for its sale.

It is proper to state right here that many extravagant reports concerning this mine have been circulated. The Tribune itself is responsible for at least one of them, respecting the amount of gold sent here from that source, but as our informant was himself in error, this is advanced in mitigation of our offense. To the best of our knowledge there has been sent to Denver from this mine from July 1 to August 15 about $40,000. Whether this represents the whole or only a part of the gross yield, we have no present means of ascertaining. One thing is certain, however. If Mr. Nickel's statement of the strength of the vein is correct, Bowen might easily turn out from $70,000 to $100,000 per month if desired. It is only a question of the capacity of the mill to reduce and amalgamate.

Reasoning from the facts before us, there is sufficient authority for the statement heretofore advanced by the Tribune that this is the most remarkable gold mine ever discovered in the Rocky mountains. The gold is unusually fine, ranging from 930 to 689 fine after melting at the mint. The loss in refining does not exceed 3½ per cent. How long the mine will maintain present conditions in the matter of strength and yields can only be determined by sinking and drifting below the intersection of the Little Annie adit above referred to. Venturing an opinion from long experience with fissure veins, and especially in decomposed gossan, we do not believe Bowen can safely calculate upon the maintenance of these conditions much below the lowest point now reached—200 feet from the surface. Even this depth of decomposed quartz is extremely rare in well-defined fissures lying between solid walls. Sooner or later this will be displaced by iron pyrites or the sulphurets of iron and copper. What measure they will contain when encountered is the problem to be solved when that point shall be reached. It may be quite as rich as the surface ores, and quite as probable barren. But above and beyond all considerations of this character stands the single indisputable fact that in the 200 feet of ground thus far penetrated there is valuable quartz enough to make Tom Bowen a millionaire even if there's not a pound of good material below, so that in any event his fortune is assured.

RUBY DISTRICT.

A Promising Future for the Mines of this Locality—Some of the Richest Ore Now Being Produced.

From a Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

IRWIN, September 6.—Thus far this summer we have not had the activity in opening up new mines or in the working of them before brought to production we had hoped for, yet as the season advances more and more is being done. Here, as in all new camps, a large majority of the claims are owned by men who are not able to develop, and of necessity go slow. This accounts for much of the backwardness in the development of the mining claims of this camp. But that your readers may see that our camp is taking no back seat, and that our mines are quite as rich as I have before reported I give the camp as it now is as far as I have seen at this time.

The Ruby Chief, the first discovery made in this district, has been leased and bonded by Howard Smith and Charles Deffenbaugh. A new shaft has been sunk by them to the depth of fifty feet, connecting with the former workings. A large shaft and engine house has been erected and steam hoisting machinery is being set up. The mine never looked better than at the present time. The last lot of ore milled (six tons) yielded over 500 ounces to the ton. Work on this mine will be vigorously prosecuted from this time on.

The Standard company, who purchased the Hopewell last spring, have now a shaft sunk to the depth of 35 feet, and a large shaft house and engine house almost completed; commodious dwelling, boarding house and other buildings, giving quite a town-like appearance to what was two months ago a spot without habitation. The shaft of this mine is sunk vertically, and is not expected to cross the vein until a depth of 150 feet is reached. At the bottom of the shaft they have now a spur, or seam from which, some rich ruby ore is being taken. Their mine, being on the Ruby Chief vein, work would go on in all confidence even if no sign of ore was yet reached in the shaft. In leveling off for the shaft buildings several tons of good ore were taken from the croppings.

A contract is being let for sinking the shaft of the Lead Chief 100 feet deeper. It is now 100 feet.

Vigorous work is being done on the Venango, and preparations for continued sinking during the coming winter are being made. Some rich ore is now being stoped out, and at the bottom of the wings the richest ore yet reached is found. The ore of this mine is ruby and native silver, and almost entirely free from base metals.

Preparations for vigorous work, in the erection of buildings, etc., are being made on the Bullion King and Monte Christo mines.

The Venango continues to increase in body and in quantity of ore as the workings reach deeper in the vein. Bids are now being taken for the running of a tunnel into the vein from the foot of the mountain, which will tap the vein 225 feet below the present working tunnel. A tunnel is also being run to open the vein several hundred feet west of the present workings.

The richest ore yet found in the district is now being taken from the bottom of the Forrest Queen shaft, at a depth of 180 feet, the greatest depth reached in the district. Connection of shaft and tunnel will be made in a few days, and this done, the productive capacity of the mine will be greatly increased.

A tunnel is being run to cut the Beesway vein at a considerable depth below the workings of last year, and it is expected the vein will be reached in a few days. This is believed to be one of the best veins in the district, and has already produced some very high grade ore.

Between the Venango and the Beesway, the Belmont company are running a tunnel, which is now in 150 feet, to cut the Blind King vein. A shaft is also being sunk on the vein to connect with the tunnel at the depth of 200 feet.

In doing the annual assessment work ore has been reached in a number of claims which before showed but good indications of ore when a sufficient depth was reached. Thus far, it seems, there is no risk in sinking on any defined vein in this district.

I saw, a few days ago, some samples of ore taken from a vein on North Anthracite creek, which, for richness in silver, rivals the best ore of this district. The ore differs materially from the ores found here, the silver being mainly in the form of silver glance, and, to me, appeared to contain chloride of silver, also. Assays showed an average value of about 1,000 ozs. silver to the ton. This runs from near the surface. There are two claims taken on the vein, the opening on one showing ten inches of ore, the other eighteen inches. This is the first discovery made on North Anthracite creek. It is more than probable a new and rich mining district will be opened up there. In direct line, this discovery is eight to ten miles north, north-west of Irwin.

The D., S. P. & P. railway company are clearing off the timber preparatory to grading their road-bed down Anthracite creek, west of Irwin. The D. & R. G. company, we trust, will have their track completed to Irwin before winter sets in.

The Presbyterian society have the frame of their church building up, and will complete as rapidly as possible. The building is 30 by 60 feet, and will have a spire 90 feet high. The society is neither strong nor wealthy, and even with the liberal aid they have received outside, the building is quite a tax upon them. Should any of your readers feel like aiding them, contributions sent to the pastor, Lewis Hamilton, would be thankfully received.

For two months past we have had a superabundance of rain, and the end seems not yet. This morning the mountains were white with snow, but it is gone this evening. This is a timely reminder to prepare for winter. E. C.

Last month the money order department of the Leadville postoffice remitted $50,000 to the east and Europe.

The season at Manitou seems far from being closed. On Friday night there were only two vacant rooms in the Manitou house. This exceedingly popular house is certainly deserving of the success it has had under Mr. Jennings' capable management.

Mr. A. Peabody Flagg, the Boston artist who has been sojourning at Manitou for the past two months, left yesterday for the east. While at Manitou Mr. Flagg made a large number of sketches, some of which we understand will appear in one of the leading eastern magazines next month.

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THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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Per annum.....$2.00 | Six Months.....$1.00
Three Months.....50 | One Month.....25

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. Mr. Harry Iles is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company. No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon. Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do dot want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The state fair opens at Denver to-day.

The southern capital convention meets at Cañon City to-day.

Miss Carrie Gurnsey left yesterday on a visit to friends in Chicago.

Frost has cut down the extensive crop of sun flowers in the experimental garden.

Mrs. General W. J. Palmer left for New York yesterday, from whence she will sail for Europe.

Mr. F. H. Austin left for the east via the Santa Fe yesterday morning. He will remain absent some time.

Mr. R. H. Delahay, of the auditor's office of the D. & R. G., has gone to Kansas City on a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. J. W. Collins started on a visit to his old home in Michigan yesterday morning. He expects to be gone some time.

Mr. D. J. Martin returned from the east on Sunday where he went to place his children in the Lake Forest seminary.

The Bon Ton restaurant will be open in the future until 12 o'clock at night. Fine fresh oysters will be served in all styles.

Dr. S. E. Solly left for the east yesterday to be absent three weeks. During his absence Dr. J. G. Bull will have charge of his practice.

Mr. Henry Feldwisch, associate editor of the Denver Republican, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Cañon City to attend the capital convention.

Mr. E. F. Bramshe, of the well known wholesale liquor firm of Bramshe & Son, of Cincinnati, is in the city. He is making a general tour of the state for pleasure.

Two saddles were stolen from Roman's beer garden on Saturday night. The officers yesterday recovered one of them but did not secure any clue which would lead to the arrest of the thieves.

County Physician Kimball was notified yesterday that a Mrs. Richville, living at Colorado City, was much in need of pecuniary as well as medical assistance. He gave the case his immediate attention.

Rev. W. Taylor, the greatest missionary of the age, will deliver a free lecture in Court House hall this evening at 7.45 p. m. Subject: "Personal labors and observations among the Kaffirs in southern Africa."

Mr. Phil Mosser has leased the brick blacksmith shop, next to the Empire house, and gone to blacksmithing by himself. He is still shoeing horses in the superior manner that has made him so well known in Colorado.

Mr. W. F. Howe, of Carrollton, Kentucky, left on the evening train yesterday with the body of his brother, George F. Howe, which had been embalmed and ensealed in a metallic casket by Hallet & Baker, undertakers in this city.

Mr. G. S. Swope has leased part of Thornburgh's millinery store, where he will in a few days open up a jewelry establishment. He expects to carry a large stock, and hopes at least to secure a fair share of patronage.

Col. John Wanless and wife have just returned from Denver, where they have been attending the season of the Emma Abbott opera. Mrs. Wanless speaks highly of the company, and thinks that we would do well to have them here.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will give an entertainment on Tuesday evening, September 22d, the proceeds to be used to defray the expenses of the state temperance convention, which meets in this city on the 28th. Fuller particulars will be published in the GAZETTE in course of time.

Dr. J. A. Monahan, of Colorado City, was up before Justice Bentley yesterday charged with violating the state medical law. He stated that he had not practiced his profession since June, 1880, some time before the law took effect. The case was dismissed, and costs incurred taxed up to the medical association.

Mr. Harry Fowler and Miss Mintie Briggs were married at the residence of Mr. M. C. Wilbur on Weber street yesterday, the Rev. G. T. Le Boutillier officiating. The ceremony was very private, only a few of the more intimate friends of the contracting parties being present. The happy pair left for Denver on the afternoon train.

Mr. A. Allen, the Tejon street jeweler, has secured the services of Mr. H. Dahle who has been for the last ten years with A. R. Ingols, the Denver jeweler. Mr. Dahle is a gentleman of large experience in the manufacture of jewelry, having worked for years in the leading manufactory of the east. Mr. Allen is fortunate in securing the services of such a

COLORADO STEEL.

Facts about the South Pueblo Steel Works.

A Glance at One of the Greatest Industries of the State.

For some time past the people of Colorado have watched with interest the progress that was being made in the construction of the steel works at South Pueblo. Now that these extensive works are completed and in working order the following facts concerning them, taken from the Pueblo News, will no doubt prove of interest to our readers:

The steel works' iron furnace made its first cast of eight tons at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. This may be truthfully regarded as one of the most important announcements ever made in connection with western industries; a sort of a mile-stone showing South Pueblo's gigantic strides toward becoming an industrial center and making an epoch in the history of western enterprise that will long be remembered.

THE STEEL WORKS.

The construction of these works, situated on the mesa adjoining South Pueblo, was started in February, 1880, by the Colorado Coal and Iron company. The works consist of three especial departments—the smelting department, foundry department, and the department for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, rails, nails, &c.

THE SMELTING DEPARTMENT

has just completed and has in operation one blast furnace of fifteen feet boshes, sixty-five feet in height. It is one of the most perfect of iron furnaces and is complete in all its appointments. From this time on the furnace will be in constant operation, running day and night, and turning out 80 to 100 tons of pig iron every twenty-four hours. There are upwards of 2,000 tons of ore from the company's own mines in western and southern Colorado in sight at the works, 1,000 tons of coke from the coke works at El Moro is stored in the bins along the south side of the works, and great stacks of the best limestone are seen along the D. & R. G. track right at hand. There are

500 MEN

at work in and about the furnace and in construction. It is a perfect bee-hive, and one runs across an employe at every crook and turn, no matter whether he is prowling through some subterranean passage full of massive machinery or taking a bird's eye view of the works and the surrounding country from the stately tower. This hoist tower is seventy-five feet high. Every man seems to know just what to do and how to do it.

THE FIRST CAST OF THE FURNACE

was turned out with the most satisfactory results. The machinery moved off as smoothly as the works in a lady's watch, and when the cast was drawn the molten liquid rolled out into the damp sand and took its place in the moulds with the most perfect regularity. A great crowd of visitors flocked around to see the first cast, and many ambitious relic hunters got their fingers burned by attempting to carry off small sections of the iron. During the afternoon visitors continued to arrive, and everybody wanted a piece of the first run, which the foreman of the foundry, Mr. Joshua Crowther, kindly permitted them to have. One of the workmen was pressed into service by the crowd, and kept busy cracking the pig iron into "carryable" sections.

THE ENGINE

house is a splendid, roomy structure. The engine itself is of ponderous proportions. It was made by the I. P. Morris company, Port Richmond Iron Works, Philadelphia; about 1,000-horse power, diameter of cylinder 42 inches, seven foot stroke, with two balance wheels 24 feet in diameter. Four large boilers supply the steam. The works are so arranged as to take up all the gas that arises from the furnace and burn it under the boilers.

THE CONVERTER HOUSE AND RAIL MILL.

To the east of the smelter is located the foundry where much of the machinery used in the construction of these works has been made, and a little to the southeast is the first Bessemer steel converter house and rail rolling mill ever erected west of the Mississippi river, a great structure, which will be finished in something like three months. The puddling mill for the manufacture of puddle bar, nail plates and nails, is also in process of erection near by. These two branches of the works, together with the foundry, will convert the pig iron product of the foundry into marketable goods, steel rails, steel ingots, castings and all sorts of machinery, ironware and nails, by mid-winter, at which time the company will have employed there

1,200 MEN.

Among the industries which the company have on the grounds are the brick yards, a saw mill, blacksmith shop, machine shop, etc.

The town, which has been christened Steel Works, has about forty double homes erected for the use of the employes, many of them handsome residences, a dozen more well nigh finished, and foundations built for ten more, which are to be pushed to completion before others are commenced. There are besides 75 tents in around the steel works. Everything is occupied. The general store is about ready to open, and the large hotel will be completed in two weeks, at which time Capt. L. M. Dunn, now in St. Louis, purchasing his furniture and fixtures, will assume control of it.

500 DWELLINGS

will be erected this fall in South Pueblo on the mesa and around the Steel works. Contractor Worline has the contract for building fifty of these. He is hard at work, has the stone foundation for some ten or twelve already in and has commenced the frame work on four or five. A large number of these houses are being erected by the South Pueblo Homestead and Building association for sale to employes of the C. C. & I. Co. and D. & R. G. and others. They are built after various styles and are not mere cottages, but excellent residences, one and a half and two stories high.

At the present rate of building it will be only a short time before that extensive section lying between the mesa town and the Steel works will be covered with dwellings.

The News congratulates the C. C. & I. Co. upon its success thus far attained.

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

Its Production Last Night by the Nellie Boyd Dramatic Company.

The Nellie Boyd dramatic company were greeted at the opera house last night by a good sized and appreciative audience. Bronson Howard's most successful America drama "The Banker's Daughter" was the play rendered. In the cast of characters Nellie Boyd was assigned the part of Florence St. Vincent Brown and not that of Lilian, the Banker's Daughter, as was supposed she would be, character. To the Colorado Springs show goers Miss Canavan's face was perfectly familiar as she has appeared here upon several occasions before. She did not appear to good advantage last night in the character of Lilian as the part was not well adapted to her style, although we must say that she gave her lines a full effect and quite delighted her audience. Miss Canavan has always been a favorite with the Colorado Springs people. Nellie Boyd scored a flattering success from the very first time she stepped upon the stage. Her acting is fascinating in the extreme while her saucy manner and amusing attitudes won her many admirers.

Mr. J. P. Curran, as Lawrence Westbrook, sustained his part admirably, as did also Mr. G. M. Welty, the personator of Mr. Babbage. Mr. H. B. Emery did excellently well in his rendition of his character of John Streblow. He is perfectly at home upon the stage, and speaks his lines in a clear and distinct manner. Messrs. G. W. Montey, C. L. Stewart, the former as Harold Rutlidge, and the latter as Count D' Carjac, were both strong in their parts. Space will not permit of giving all personal mention; suffice to say that each part was satisfactorily sustained. It would be an injustice not to mention Mr. O. L. Hart, for he is decidedly the funny man of the company and a comedian of rare merit.

This evening the company will appear again in the popular drama, "Forget Me Not," in which Nellie Boyd will assume the title role, supported by the remainder of the company.

A CLEVER CATCH.

Two of the Sneak Thieves that Have Been Working the City Arrested.

For some weeks past a gang of petty sneak thieves have been operating in the city, and despite the efforts of the police to find them out they have eluded arrest. The property stolen by them has as a general thing not been very valuable, and they could not have realized very much. On Saturday last Officer Beall had his eyes on two suspicious looking characters who seemed to have no particular vocation and were roaming about as if in search of plunder.

He watched their movements closely, and although he could not detect them in the act of stealing, he had good reason to think that they were guilty. On Sunday afternoon the two men above referred to went to the depot presumably with the intention of leaving the town. Officer Beall still continued to shadow them, and just as the train pulled into the platform, he and Officer Tell placed the two under arrest and conducted them to the jail. The men gave the names of Charles E. Tullis and Edgar Say.

It was subsequently learned that the two men had been boarding at the El Paso house and the officers went there and instituted some inquiries. It appears that they had been boarding there some time without paying their board bills. One of the men not having any money resorted to false pretenses to pay his bill. He had given to the proprietor the following note, on the strength of which he was getting his board.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 8.

This man's board will be all right as he is employed at this office and will have work for at least two weeks. M. L. BASSEY,
Foreman Job Room GAZETTE Pub. Co.

No such man as Bassey is or has ever been employed in the GAZETTE office and the name was purely a fictitious one. Mr. Mason had never taken the trouble to ascertain whether such a man existed or whether he really had employment at this office. At the El Paso house the officers were shown what the proprietor said was the baggage owned by the two men arrested. One of the satchels proved to be the identical one stolen from Mr. Easterly and the other contained effects which would indicate that it was the property of a certain Charles A. Dunn.

Evidence seems conclusive that the officers have caught the right parties. They will be arraigned for trial this morning before Justice Bentley.

From Sunday's Daily.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

In the Fourth Judicial District.

In pursuance of the action of the chairmen of the republican central committees of the several counties embraced in the fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, a convention of the republicans of said district is hereby called to meet at Colorado Springs on the eighteenth (18th) day of October next at 11 o'clock a. m., A.D. 1881, for the purpose off effecting an organization of said district, to nominate a candidate for the office of district attorney to be voted for at the approaching fall election and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The several counties within the district are requested to elect delegates to this convention, on or before October 15th, the representation being that allowed the same counties in the Leadville convention last year, as follows, to-wit:

Chaffee county, ten (10).
Douglass county, five (5).
Elbert county, four (4).
El Paso county, eleven, (11).
Park county, nine (9).

REUBEN BERREY,
Chairman Pro Tempore.

WALTER A. SMITH,
Secretary Pro Tempore.

JAMES MOYNAHAN,
J. G. EVANS,
F. F. GARDNER,
REUBEN BERREY,
Committee.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 10, 1881.

All papers in the fourth district will please copy.

A large cinnamon bear crossed the Cheyenne toll road the other day immediately in front of a wagon containing a party of ladies and a gentleman. The ladies fainted and the gentleman got under the seats and the driver swooned. At last accounts the bear was seen crossing the Denver and Rio Grande track in the vicinity of Cañon City, still running, all in a perspiration and his hair partly turned white. Such actions as above discribed would have a tendency to disorganize

OUR NEW HOTEL.

Contract Let to a Denver Firm for Its Construction.

To be the Most Complete Hostelry in the State.

The letting of the contract for the construction of the new hotel to Messrs. A. L. Ripley & Co., of Denver, will, no doubt, be gratifying news to every citizen of Colorado Springs as well as to the traveling public generally. For years Colorado Springs has felt the need of a first class hotel, and the fact of our not having one has been a decided detriment to our interests. One could hardly pick up an eastern paper containing accounts of our state in which the inferior hotel accommodations of our city was not mentioned. Last spring some of our public spirited citizens prompted the movement of constructing a hotel, and as a result of their labors $125,000 was raised for that purpose. During the early part of July there was printed in the columns of THE GAZETTE a description of the proposed building as planned by Messrs. Peabody and Stearns, the Boston and New York architects. Soon after the publication of this article the committee having the hotel in charge, came to the conclusion that the building as first planned could not be erected for less than $150,000, which was $25,000 more than had been pledged for that purpose. It was deemed advisable to have the plans so revised as to cost within $125,000 and still not materially change the appearance and convenience of the structure. To this change is owing the delay which has occurred. As soon as the committee determined to change the plans Messrs. Peabody & Stearns were notified of the fact and Mr. P. P. Furber was sent to this city to make the changes and take charge of the construction.

As is well known by many the hotel is to be located on Cascade avenue directly at its intersection with Pike's Peak. This location was contributed by the Colorado Springs Company; and on account of the fine mountain view no better place could have been chosen. A reporter of the GAZETTE yesterday called on Architect Furber in his office in Union block yesterday, and was shown the plans of the elegant structure on which in a very few days work will be begun. The building might be said to be of Queen Anne architecture, although it varies from it in some respects.

It will be built on the side hill sloping toward the experimental garden and fronting the mountains. This frontage will have an elevation of five stories including basement and a length of one hundred and fifty-three feet with prominent bay's balconies and other projections. The outer walls of the hotel will be of Douglass lava stone with Manitou magnesia stone trimmings. It will to a great extent be surrounded by spacious verandas and balconies. On the Cascade avenue front the building will be four stories in height, the offices, dining room etc. being on a level with that street.

The basement properly speaking will be devoted to kitchen, laundry, billiard room, card room, barber shop, also nurses', children's and servant's halls. On the north end of the basement will be four large rooms with pressed brick walls and tile floors for Turkish baths. The kitchen, laundry and dry room will have iron beams and brick walls thus making it fire proof. On the ground floor in the northeast corner of the building is the office 26x36. Directly across the main hall from the office and fronting to the north and west is the dining room 37x41, with a large and well-lighted bay projecting westward.

On the west side of the hall which extends entirely across the building from north to south, is the ordinary or supper room, music room, drawing room, the latter 22x47 in size with a large bay to the westward. On the north end of the ground floor is a handsome suite of rooms including parlor, two chambers and bath room with a private corridor. All of the rooms are large and well lighted. Between the two bays on the west is a broad curved veranda, also another along the entire east front.

The second, third and fourth stories are almost exclusively devoted to sleeping rooms, of which there are 71 in number. On each floor there are three suites of rooms with bath rooms attached while many of the other rooms are connected with doors and can be used as suites. Part of the fourth story is set aside for servants' quarters, although as it is arranged only the female help will have rooms in the building. Many of the south rooms in the second and third stories have small private balconies provided especially for the use of invalids.

There will not be a poorly lighted or poorly ventilated room in the building. The water closets upon each floor will all be together in order to admit of perfect ventilation. The system of ventilation will be the most complete in use and will be worked in connection with the steam-heating apparatus. The interior finish will be of oiled Colorado pine with the exception of the main staircase which is of brown ash. On the north end of the hotel is the ladies' private entrance and near it a pleasant reception room.

Near the center of the building and in close proximity to the grand staircase is located the elevator, leading to the upper floors. The building as a whole is very conveniently arranged, and when completed will be one that Colorado Springs may well be proud of. We understand that the contract awarded to Messrs. A. L. Ripley & Co. includes the entire building, with the exception of the heating and plumbing apparatus. The amount of the firm's bid falls but little short of $100,000.

Mr. Furber is anxious that ground should be broken for the new building this week, and it probably will be. When once commenced the work will be pushed right along, and if possible the walls will be put up and the structure enclosed before the cold

BOWEN'S BONANZA.

An Intelligent Review of an Immense Mine.

Many Colorado Springs people have heard casually of Judge Bowen's rich gold mine. From the Denver Tribune of Saturday we take the following account of it:

Probably no mine in the state at this time is attracting more attention than the one owned by ex-Judge Thomas M. Bowen, in Summit district, San Juan County. A week ago a hurried account compiled from the best information then obtainable, was given in these columns. It was necessarily defective in many particulars, but as it contained at least a general idea of this newest addition to the great strikes periodically occurring in the mountain regions, it was given to the public as received, with the implied understanding that a full description would be supplemented at the earliest practicable day.

Yesterday Mr. George D. Nickel, the leading civil engineer of the southwest, came up from Del Norte on business connected with the surveyor general's office. Meeting him as an old acquaintance, the writer in the course of a general conversation upon the prospect of the southwest, gathered the following notes of Bowen's property. Having been called a short time ago to make a survey of this mine, surface and underground, he was prepared to give specific detail.

Owing to a mistaken view of the general course of the lode, Bowen's patent was located across, instead of lineally along the vein. The claim, therefore, is curiously enough like the Irishman's barn, 1,500 feet wide but only 150 feet long; that is to say, he has only the width of workable ground on his lode that is contained within the side lines of his survey. This limited territory may, and may not, embrace the full extent of his main ore chute. If yes, it is all right as it stands. If nay, Tom Bowen is to that extent unfortunate.

In order to work it more conveniently and economically, he passed from the outcrop shaft down the hill 100 feet (vertically), and ran a side-hill cross-cut or adit to the lode. This improvement was completed last June. The vein is, in present workings, 17 feet wide, between walls of solid porphyry, the distinguishing country rock of the mountain. Mr. Nickel thinks it is unmistakably a true fissure and not a mere trough or blow-out, as many unfamiliar with it have supposed. The extremely rich ore from which the extraordinary yields are obtained, when first encountered, was about 2 feet wide. It has widened under development to 10 feet, streaked here and there with seams the width of a finger of almost solid gold. The mass (18 feet) yields in the mill from $1,500 to $2,500 per ton. Outside of this extremely rich vein, the crevice matter (7 feet thick) gives from $15 to $25 per ton, and there is enough of it at this rate of production, if there were nothing better in the mine, to make its owner very wealthy in a few years. The miners of Gilpin county would consider that amount and value of surface quartz a veritable bonanza.

One hundred feet below Bowen's workings (vertically) the Little Annie company have driven a cross cut adit across Bowen's lode to their own, which adjoins it, and by mutual arrangement will use it for the conveyance of their ores, which are of the same character, to the surface. Where this adit crosses Bowen's ground the vein is the same size as in the upper level, and the ores equally rich. He can therefore count with certainty that, with the exception of a 50-foot slope already extracted in the upper adit, he has 200 feet in depth (practically 150 feet) by 150 feet in length opened for easy, cheap and rapid production. This ground is capable of producing almost any amount of quartz required, very much more than several mills the size of that on the claim could crush.

The mill, situated conveniently near the mine, has 30 stamps, and is kept running night and day. One battery of five stamps runs constantly upon the richest ores, the remainder upon the lower grades. Mr. Nickel says during his stay he saw a clean-up from the five-stamp battery of over $8,000 in a run of 27 hours. This illustrates the marvelous richness of the ore. The mill was built by Barclay, an old Gilpin county millwright, and upon the plans generally in use there.

Our informant states that Bowen has been offered in his presence by responsible capitalists one million dollars cash in hand for this property, and it was refused. Mr. Nickel subsequently remonstrated with him for not accepting this offer, made in good faith, but Bowen seems firmly convinced that by holding on his fortune will be as good as Tabor's in a few years. With this aim in view he steadily declines to negotiate for its sale.

It is proper to state right here that many extravagant reports concerning this mine have been circulated. The Tribune itself is responsible for at least one of them, respecting the amount of gold sent here from that source, but as our informant was himself in error, this is advanced in mitigation of our offense. To the best of our knowledge there has been sent to Denver from this mine from July 1 to August 15 about $40,000. Whether this represents the whole or only a part of the gross yield, we have no present means of ascertaining. One thing is certain, however. If Mr. Nickel's statement of the strength of the vein is correct, Bowen might easily turn out from $70,000 to $100,000 per month if desired. It is only a question of the capacity of the mill to reduce and amalgamate.

Reasoning from the facts before us, there is sufficient authority for the statement heretofore advanced by the Tribune that this is the most remarkable gold mine ever discovered in the Rocky mountains. The gold is unusually fine, ranging from 950 to 989 fine after melting at the mint. The loss in refining does not exceed 3½ per cent. How long the mine will maintain present conditions in the matter of strength and yields can only be determined by sinking and drifting below the intersection of the Little Annie adit above referred to. Venturing an opinion from long experience with fissure veins, and especially in decomposed gossan, we do not believe Bowen can safely calculate upon the maintenance of these conditions much below the lowest point now reached—200 feet from the surface. Even this depth of decomposed quartz is extremely rare in well-defined fissures lying between solid walls. Sooner or later this will be displaced by iron pyrites or the sulphurets of iron and copper. What measure they will contain when encountered is the problem to be solved when that point shall be reached. It may be quite as rich as the surface ores, and quite as probable barren. But above and beyond all considerations of this character stands the single indisputable fact that in the 200 feet of ground thus far penetrated there is valuable quartz enough to make Tom Bowen a millionaire even if there's not a pound of good material below, so that in any event his fortune is assured.

RUBY DISTRICT.

A Promising Future for the Mines of this Locality—Some of the Richest Ore Now Being Produced.

From a Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

DAWIN, September 6.—Thus far this summer we have not had the activity in opening up new mines or in the working of them before brought to production we had hoped for, yet as the season advances more and more is being done. Here, as in all new camps, a large majority of the claims are owned by men who are not able to develop, and of necessity go slow. This accounts for much of the backwardness in the development of the mining claims of this camp. But that your readers may see that our camp is taking no back seat and that our mines are quite as rich as I have before reported I give the camp as it now is as far as I have seen at this time.

The Ruby Chief, the first discovery made in this district, has been leased and bonded by Howard Smith and Charles Deffenbaugh. A new shaft has been sunk by them to the depth of fifty feet, connecting with the former workings. A large shaft and engine house has been erected and steam hoisting machinery is being set up. The mine never looked better than at the present time. The last lot of ore milled (six tons) yielded over 500 ounces to the ton. Work on this mine will be vigorously prosecuted from this time on.

The Standard company, who purchased the Hopewell last spring, have now a shaft sunk to the depth of 75 feet, and a large shaft house and engine house almost completed; commodious dwelling, boarding house and other buildings, giving quite a town-like appearance to what was two months ago a spot without habitation. The shaft of this mine is sunk vertically, and is not expected to cross the vein until a depth of 150 feet is reached. At the bottom of the shaft they have now a spur, or seam from which, some rich ruby ore is being taken. Their mine, being on the Ruby Chief vein, work would go on in all confidence even if no sign of ore was yet reached in the shaft. In leveling off for the shaft buildings several tons of good ore were taken from the croppings.

A contract is being let for sinking the shaft of the Lead Chief 100 feet deeper. It is now 100 feet.

Vigorous work is being done on the Venango, and preparations for continued sinking during the coming winter are being made. Some rich ore is now being stoped out, and at the bottom of the wings the richest ore yet reached is found. The ore of this mine is ruby and native silver, and almost entirely free from base metals.

Preparations for vigorous work, in the erection of buildings, etc., are being made on the Bullion King and Monte Christo mines.

The Venango continues to increase in body and in quantity of ore as the workings reach deeper in the vein. Bids are now being taken for the running of a tunnel into the vein from the foot of the mountain, which will tap the vein 225 feet below the present working tunnel. A tunnel is also being run to open the vein several hundred feet west of the present workings.

The richest ore yet found in the district is now being taken from the bottom of the Forrest Queen shaft, at a depth of 180 feet, the greatest depth reached in the district. Connection of shaft and tunnel will be made in a few days, and this done, the productive capacity of the mine will be greatly increased.

A tunnel is being run to cut the Beeswax vein at a considerable depth below the workings of last year, and it is expected the vein will be reached in a few days. This is believed to be one of the best veins in the district, and has already produced some very high grade ore.

Between the Venango and the Beeswax, the Belmont company are running a tunnel, which is now in 150 feet, to cut the Blind King vein. A shaft is also being sunk on the vein to connect with the tunnel at the depth of 200 feet.

In doing the usual assessment work ore has been reached in a number of claims which before showed but good indications of ore when a sufficient depth was reached. Thus far, it seems, there is no risk in sinking on any defined vein in this district.

I saw, a few days ago, some samples of ore taken from a vein on North Anthracite creek, which, for richness in silver, rivals the best ore of this district. The ore differs materially from the ores found here, the silver being mainly in the form of silver glance, and, to me, appeared to contain chloride of silver, also. Assays showed an average value of about 1,000 ozs. silver to the ton. This runs from near the surface. There are two claims taken on the vein, the opening on one showing ten inches of ore, the other eighteen inches. This is the first discovery made on North Anthracite creek. It is more than probable a new and rich mining district will be opened up there. In direct line, this discovery is eight to ten miles north, north-west of Irwin.

The D., S. P. & P. railway company are clearing off the timber preparatory to grading their road-bed down Anthracite creek, west of Irwin. The D. & R. G. company, we trust, will have their track completed to Irwin before winter sets in.

The Presbyterian society have the frame of their church building up, and will complete as rapidly as possible. The building is 30 by 60 feet, and will have a spire 90 feet high. The society is neither strong nor wealthy, and even with the liberal aid they have received outside, the building is quite a tax upon them. Should any of your readers feel like aiding them, contributions sent to the pastor, Lewis Hamilton, would be thankfully received.

For two months past we have had a superabundance of rain, and the end seems not yet. This morning the mountains were white with snow, but it is gone this evening. This is a timely reminder to prepare for winter.

E. C.

Last month the money order department of the Leadville postoffice remitted $50,000 to the east and Europe.

The season at Manitou seems far from being closed. On Friday night there were only two vacant rooms in the Manitou house. This exceedingly popular house is certainly deserving of the success it has had under Mr. Jennings' capable management.

Mr. A. Peabody Flagg, the Boston artist who has been sojourning at Manitou for the past two months, left yesterday for the east. While at Manitou Mr. Flagg made a large number of sketches, some of which we understand will appear in one of the leading eastern magazines next month.

THE PRESIDENT.

He Passes Another Comfortable Day.

But Makes no Progress Towards Convalescence.

The Morning Bulletin Regarded Suspiciously.

Condition of the Blood Causes Some Anxiety.

SOME PROGRESS.

ELBERON, September 15.—At the morning dressing, at 8.30, the temperature was 98.4, pulse 100, respiration 20. He passed a comfortable night, sleeping until 3 a. m., when he was wakeful for two hours, during which his pulse rose to 110, but without a marked elevation of temperature which characterized the febrile disturbance heretofore. After this time he slept till morning. More nourishment was taken during the night than for several nights past. In reviewing the case of the president since his arrival at Long Branch it may be said that in spite of the various septic accidents, which have for several weeks and do still complicate his case, he certainly has not retrograded, but on the contrary has made some progress towards convalescence.

PRIVATE SECRETARY BROWN

says the president feels brighter this morning. The weather is cool and blustering.

GOSSIP ON HIS CONDITION.

LONG BRANCH, September 15. The president passed a comfortable night and Bliss says if he did not progress last night he is not competent to judge. There was no foundation for the rumor of an operation being contemplated to relieve the lung. Agnew also denied the story. The first he had heard of it was in the morning papers. Bliss goes to New York for a few hours to-day. Hamilton ventured an opinion on the president's chances of recovery to a friend this morning, in which he briefly stated in substance that the septic condition of the president's blood will necessarily cause fluctuations of pulse, temperature and respiration from time to time, until it is entirely eliminated. He considers it safe to say that the president will overcome the disturbances which may occur from impurity of blood, but it is altogether probable that various annoyances will be occasioned before he entirely is rid of blood poison. He believes the president will eventually overcome the effects of the poisonous blood and after that is accomplished recuperation will be very rapid. It will probably take to accomplish this about five weeks. Present indications give every reasonable ground for the belief that he would ultimately recover and be as well as before he was shot. The president expressed a desire for a Parker house steak, which is being prepared for him. Boynton considers that as long as the president holds his own the chances are in his favor, and that while his condition to-day is as well as yesterday, there cannot be said to be any marked change. The president was placed in his reclining chair at noon.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

ELBERON, N. J., September 15, 6 p. m.—The president passed a quiet day, sleeping a little. He has coughed occasionally, expectoration being less purulent. A great variety of nourishment has been taken without discomfort. He was placed upon an invalid chair and remained forty-five minutes in a position little more elevated than on previous occasions. At 12 noon his temperature was 98.9, pulse 102, respiration 21. At the afternoon dressing, 5.30 p. m., temperature was 99.2, pulse 106, respiration 21.

(Signed) D. H. AGNEW,
D. W. BLISS,
F. H. HAMILTON.

THE SURGEONS' FEARS.

NEW YORK, September 15. A Long Branch special says: One reason for the delay of the bulletin this morning was the care expended by the surgeons on its phraseology. For the first time the surgeons commit themselves to the statement that the president suffers from chronic blood poisoning. Their language is intended to be reassuring, but it is easy to see that they feel an anxiety as to the issue of the complications to which they refer.

EATING MINCED STEAK.

LONG BRANCH, September 15.—The president's condition continues favorable. He has eaten three teaspoonfuls of minced porter house steak, and has swallowed the fiber.

THE PYEMI THEORY.

LONG BRANCH, September 15. The language of the morning bulletin excites general comment. In the light of the history of the case it has great significance. The surgeons in charge have from the first been exceedingly reluctant to admit the presence of blood poisoning in a dangerous degree. This may be due to two reasons. First, to admit the presence of chronic pyæmia is to acknowledge the desperate condition of their patient. Second, to do so says substantially that the theory of their outside critics is correct. The sentiment of the medical profession has within a few days, however, grown to be nearly unanimous in support of the pyæmia theory. The symptoms are unmistakable. The violent fluctuation of the pulse is a sure indication of virulent poison. The action of the heart is weak and spasmodic, and works in spurts, whereas the pulse of a well man beats with regularity. The statement by Dr. Boynton that the pulse has gone to 130 and over at night, while it has been reported a few hours before and after at 100 is a symptom taken in connection with all the circumstances which clearly points to pyæmia. The various septic accidents of the case is a matter of merely subsidiary consequences. The president suffers from constitutional disturbance, which follows a well defined course, and generally results in lingering death. Acute pyæmia is fatal usually in 48 hours; in a milder or chronic form it is sometimes months before the patient dies, and there are instances of final recovery. Nobody finds fault with the hopeful turn in the morning bulletin, and the fact of complications supplies the ground for hope.

FAVORABLE SYMPTOMS.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The World's Long Branch special says: "A symptom in the president's case which is extremely favorable, and which has not been much spoken about as yet, has recently appeared. This is almost an entire disappearance of sweating when he is asleep. When he was in Washington, and for a day or two after he arrived here, he never went to sleep without profuse perspiration making its appearance. During the last week, however, this has been steadily lessening, and now when he wakes up his body has natural moisture upon it and nothing more. This symptom is the strongest proof of general improvement which has yet appeared, and his physicians are greatly encouraged by it. It is said on good authority that Drs. Hamilton, Agnew and Bliss are privately of the opinion that there is no doubt of his recovery."

MACVEAGH'S DISPATCH.

ELBERON, September 15.

To Minister Lowell, London:

The president's condition does not appear to have undergone any material change today. All his symptoms continue substantially the same as yesterday except expectoration from right lung has been rather less difficult and less profuse. He is still very weak and this weakness is due to the condition of his his blood. While it continues grave anxiety must also continue.

[Signed] MACVEAGH.

THE QUESTION OF PYEMIA.

LONG BRANCH, September 15.—The language of the morning bulletin excited general comment, especially among representatives of the press, who have been maintaining there were indications of blood poisoning in the president's case. Diligent inquiry to-day failed to elicit any explanation of the phrase "septic," which was used in the morning bulletin beyond the fact that it indicated impurity of blood, or in other words blood poisoning. Previous to the issuance of the morning bulletin a conference of the attending surgeons, Bliss, Agnew and Hamilton, was held, and it is understood was prolonged by an argument as to what should be announced.

THE DAY NOT UNFAVORABLE.

LONG BRANCH, September 15.—Dr. Boynton understands the word septic in the bulletin to mean pyæmia, and that there may be two or more small abscesses on the right lung. The complication is not growing worse, and in all probability is repairing. There is danger, however, of the left lung being attacked. Agnew says he considered the cessation of perspiration, which has been a very unfavorable symptom in the president's case, as one of the best signs yet. The febrile rise to-night is so light that no importance is attached to it. Hamilton considers the president in as favorable condition to-night as last night. Swaim says the president has fully maintained all he had yesterday, and is in as good condition this evening as he was last, with probability of a little gain in strength. Boynton, referring to the remarkable high average of the pulse, says that day in and day out the the pulse averaged from 115 to 117. The doctor thinks the president's normal pulse ranges between 74 and 76. While frankly admitting the uncertainty he still sees a way out. He thinks the president's vitality will equal the emergency.

This morning he received a very pretty night clock for the president. The card attached bore the words "With sympathy from five interested children of Boston." The clock will be placed in the president's chamber. A very handsome three-wheeled easy chair was received from John Hoey.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM

was received from Topeka.

To Mrs. Garfield:

"Twenty thousand veteran soldiers in reunion assembled send you sympathy and love and ask you to say to our stricken comrade that our hearts are beating with anxious hope for his recovery. Say to him we believe that under heaven aided by that sublime courage and faith which in the past have been to all people his crown of glory he will be preserved to the country he has served so long, so faithfully and so well."

[Signed] LOUIS HASHBACK,
Commanding.

The surgeons retired before 12, the attendants and family before 11. At last accounts the president was resting comfortably, with good prospects of having a quiet night. A stiff breeze is blowing from the northeast to-day. To-night, about 11, commenced a storm, and the midnight weather is disagreeable. Bliss says while he was in New York to-day on Wall street he was besieged by brokers anxious for the latest news from the president.

Criminal Notes.

DENVER, September 15.—Clay Wilson, charged with the killing of Jim. Moon, was arraigned before Judge Elliott this afternoon. The indictment was read to him and he pleaded not guilty. At the request of Gen. Browne, his counsel, the case was set for trial to-day.

United States Marshal Wilcox last evening received a dispatch from Deputy Cantril, stating that Dingman, the stage robber, had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Del Norte court. Cantril starts with the convict for Denver to-day. Dingman will not be taken to the Detroit prison, as has been stated, but to the territorial prison in Laramie, Wyoming. Cantril will take Burton to Pueblo for trial the last of next week. The belief is that he will be sent up for life.

For Secretary of the Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 15.—Officers and many members of the G. A. R. of this city have united in signing a memorial addressed to Senator Miller, asking his influence in securing the secretaryship of the senate for the Pacific coast and urging Marcus D. Barwick for the position.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Important Mass Meeting of the Land Leaguers.

The Proposed Exhibition of Irish Manufacturers.

William and Alexander's Little Talk at Dantzic.

The Late Victory of Iroquois Received With Great Satisfaction.

THE EMPERORS' MEETING.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The Herald's St. Petersburg special says: On the meeting of the emperors as soon as the imperial sovereigns were alone and had embraced each other, the czar addressed the emperor in the following words, which I repeat almost exactly: "I have come to tell you that I have inherited all the sentiments that my father ever cherished towards you. I will hold to them all my life. I am happy, most happy, to have an opportunity of saying this to your majesty." To show there was no wish to make a mystery of it this speech was repeated to Prince Bismarck. Nothing was signed at the meeting of the emperors, but nevertheless solemn engagements have been contracted. The czar has promised that if Germany finds herself dragged into a war, Russia will maintain the same attitude as she did in 1870. After Emperor William replied to his imperial visitors' greeting, the conversation fell on nihilism. Emperor William advised his grand-nephew to have recourse to the same means of combatting the evil as he himself had adopted since Nobiling's attempt, that is, war to the knife. "In the year which followed this policy," said he, "German law courts have passed sentence on 3,000 socialists. Now however, cases of socialism are much less frequent."

THE VICTORY OF IROQUOIS.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The Herald's London dispatch says: The chief topic of conversation was the grand victory of the American horse to-day. Innumerable excuses were made for the way he has been operated against. Some said that Archer would at the last moment ride for Lord Bradford, others that the horse was still suffering from the stoppage Pincus gave him week before last. Seldom has such a reception been accorded any but a north country horse as that given to Iroquois when he returned to Paddock. Hearty cheers were given for Lorillard, Archer and Pincus finishing with perhaps still louder cheers for America. Pincus was quite overcome with his reception. He deserves the greatest praise for the method he adopted in training the horse, as nobody but one who perfectly understood his constitution could have brought him to his post as fit as Jacob Pincus did to-day.

When the excitement had somewhat cooled down I spoke to Archer, who I might mention had 600 sovereigns laid on himself, about the way he won. He said he held a good position on the rails until he spoke to Iroquois, when the latter responded gallantly, and with the greatest ease sailed past the post as winner. It has been the most exciting and interesting race of late years.

THE IRISH EXHIBITION.

LONDON, September 15.—At a meeting at Dublin about the proposed exhibition of Irish manufacturers, the committee to advance the enterprise was appointed after a prolonged and noisy scene. The land leaguers insisted upon adding names to neutralize objectionable names first proposed. The names were all added on division, the land leaguers being in a large majority. Immediately after the Dublin convention a series of monster land meetings will be commenced. The first will be at Irish Town Sunday, on the very spot where Michael Davitt began the league movement in 1879. Parnell presides.

THE THUNDERER'S OPINION.

LONDON, September 15.—The Times in discussing the National League convention says: The note which the land leaguers uniformly breathe is one of continued agitation. There was no sign from first to last of any intention on the part of the men who live by agitation to accept the land act as a settlement of the Irish question. Once and for all Ireland must understand this, the kingdom is and will continue to be politically united. The kingdom of Great Britain will no more tolerate secession than the United States tolerated it in 1860.

THE LEAGUE'S DISTURBANCE.

DUBLIN, September 15.—The misgivings felt in regard to the possibility of uniting all parties in a movement for the revival of Irish, or for any useful object, are manufacturies justified by the result of the meeting yesterday in connection with the proposed exhibition. The land league left no doubt that their existence is involved in the result, and that if they allowed the thoughts of the people to be engrossed with any practical measures for the promotion of honest labor their own occupation would be gone, and the country would become fearful and refuse to listen to their wild and wretched appeals. Hence organized obstruction to the meeting was resorted to. The confusion was at one time great. It was nearly a hand to hand fight. Had the league element not entered the arena the meeting would have been highly representative.

THE IRISH MASS CONVENTION.

DUBLIN, September 15.—About a thousand delegates attended the opening proceedings of the national convention to-day. Bigar. J. P. O'Connor and Rev. Healy Sullivan were present. Previous to the opening of the convention a conference of the delegates from the labor league was held, and Sexton informed them that the convention would adjourn the consideration of questions affecting the laborers until to-morrow, for the purpose of obtaining labor delegates to confer with Parnell and the executive of the land league. Twenty-one members of parliament were present. Parnell amidst the greatest enthusiasm took the chair. Sexton read a number of telegrams, particularly from the American branch of the league, exhorting the delegates never to rest until landlordism is abolished, not to pay rent, to hold back their harvests, etc. Parnell in opening his speech referred to the thinning of their ranks by "coercion" since the last convention. He said for every ten imprisoned one hundred would join the league. He recapitulated the resolutions and said the question of self government was the most important. He always considered it could never be settled as long as the questions in regard to rent remained in dispute. The land act left the rent question as a continual source of discontent and strife between the different classes in Ireland. He had no doubt this was designed and so arranged by the British government. He warned the farmers not to trust to the land act. It was, he said, designed to break the league. Nobody should appeal to the land courts until the test cases to be prepared by the league had been submitted. They should press forward to abolish landlordism and gain legislative independence. He advised the farmers to borrow money under the land act so as to give work to laborers and invited the latter to join the branches of the league. He pledged himself to head the the laborers' movement if the farmers did not give them fair play.

Reading congratulatory telegrams occupied an hour. Among the more notable were threats to stop American subscriptions in event of the agitation slackening. Sextou and T. P. O'Connor were elected secretaries of the convention. There was a very large attendance of the priests.

Parnell reasserted that fair rent would be the value of land in a state of nature before improved by the tenant or his predecessors. In regard to the industrial question he said that Irishmen should encourage home manufactures if they had to pay dearer than for foreign goods. Things not productable in Ireland should be bought in America. English goods should not be bought in any event. Sexton then moved that the land league's resolution should be carried with acclamation.

ARIZONA APACHES.

The People Determined to Punish Them—Wilcox Reports the San Carlos Indians Excited.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 15.—Dispatches from Tucson, A. T., say: Acting Governor Gasper has secured an organization of minute men in all outlying camps and will have sufficient arms to supply them. The restive spirit of the Indians of San Carlos reservation forebodes trouble. It is the general desire to see business settled now and inasmuch as the people are well armed a more auspicious time than now could not be chosen for settlers. Settlers of low San Pedro have organized a company of forty, officered by experienced Indian fighters. They have sent Agent Tiffany, of San Carlos agency word to keep his Indians on their reservation and that all found off will be treated as hostiles. This will doubtless breed trouble, as the agent has given the Indians heretofore their full liberty, and it is doubtful if they will obey his orders in this instance. San Pedro settlers are determined to carry out their resolutions. Col. Price is moving with two companies of cavalry for the north towards Apache, where he will co-operate with Gen. Carr. Col. Sanford will be in the same neighborhood about the same time. All three of these officers are experienced in Indian warfare. It is the intention of the courts which have jurisdiction of the localities of the massacres and other places where Indian murders have been committed to indict the guilty Indians so far as their names are known. The sheriff or marshal, as the case may be, will summon a posse, and there will be no difficulty in securing 1,000 men to assist in the work. They will probably go on the reservation and seize the guilty ones, and, if necessary, resort to such measures as will save the expense of a trial. The people are thoroughly aroused on the question of the removal or extermination of the Apaches. Memorials to congress will be sent from every settlement in Arizona and New Mexico asking aid in the matter. There is but one opinion on this point.

The Citizen has the following special from Willcox: Headquarters moved to Grant yesterday, thence they move to Camp Thomas to-day or to-morrow. There is some excitement among the Indians on the San Carlos reservation. Troops are marching to the front on foot. There are not sufficent horses to mount all the men. Supplies are being forwarded by Colonel Hodges as fast as they arrive.

The measures of General Wilcox in concentrating all his forces in the vicinity of the hostiles has had the effect of keeping them in the vicinity of Cibicu creek. The hostiles tried to get communication with the reservation Indians yesterday. Scouting parties have destroyed large quantities of Indian stores. Their atrocities are being confined to Tonta Basin and Cibicu.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

Proceedings Instituted Against the Canon del Agua Company.

SANTA FE, September 15.—By direction of the United States Attorney General MacVeagh and in pursuance of a recommendation from Commissioner MacFarland, suit was filed to-day in the first judicial district court at this territory to oust the Canon del Agua company, a strong Boston company, from the grant which they now occupy about forty miles from here on the ground of a fraudulent survey of the same. Congressman Hazelton of the Fifth Wisconsin district and Judge Downs of this city, are appointed special solicitors to manage the case on behalf of the United States to act in co-operation with United States Attorney S. M. Barnes. The case is one of great importance involving a very valuable property and upon which the Cañon del Agua company have already expended nearly a million dollars for its development.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

Mrs. Burke Beats Her Record—The Fair a Great Success.

OMAHA, September 15.—Mrs. Burke, of Omaha, who recently beat Miss Lizzie Pinneo in a ten mile race at Council Bluffs, making a record of 22½ minutes, and the next week riding against that record at Des Moines and making ten miles in 21½ minutes, to-day at Nebraska state fair rode for $1,000 against her Council Bluffs record. She used four horses and made six changes during the race. She made ten miles in 20 minutes and 34 seconds, the fastest time ever made. She rides again on Saturday.

The attendance at the fair to-day is variously estimated from 20,000 to 25,000. Special trains arrived from all parts of the state. The fair is a grand success as to exhibits and attendance, but is rather tame in programme of amusements. The balloonists, chariot racers and others having failed to put in an appearance. The horse races also are very poor.

A Novel Divorce Case.

CHICAGO, September 15.—There was an extraordinary divorce case in the supreme court to-day. Mrs. Elizabeth Falvey modestly asks divorces from two husbands. In 1868 she married Dennis Falvey at Lynn, Mass., but in 1872 he deserted her. Two years later Edward Hines told her Falvey was dead, and persuaded her to marry him. Subsequently she learned that Falvey was not only living in Quincy, Mass., but was married to another woman and had several children. Mrs. Falvey therefore asks to be relieved from Falvey because of his gross violation of marriage vows, and Hines because she could not legally contract a marriage when she married him. The case is unique in the history of divorce.

Manured with Human Bones.

NEW YORK, September 15.—A special from London says a great sensation has been caused at Bristol by the discovery of a cargo of three hundred tons of human bones being discharged to the order of a local firm engaged in manufacturing manure. The bones were shipped from Rodosto at Constantinople, and are supposed to be the remains principally of the defenders of Plevna. There are complete limbs among the horrible cargo, and in some cases the hair still adheres to the skull. Peter Cooper says it is a common thing among the British to buy human bones. In fact, they will take all they can get, and they will take them from any part of the world. They use them for manuring their lands. He has often heard it said that England was manured with bones taken from the battle field of Waterloo.

Cheap Railroad Rates.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The Grand Trunk railway which vainly endeavored to force a recognition from the Vanderbilt road by its cheap Boston and Buffalo rates has taken steps to-day which will, it seems, necessarily bring the Vanderbilt lines to time. It has established a round trip thirty day ticket from Chicago to Buffalo for ten dollars with rebate addendum. This will allow passengers to go to Buffalo for five dollars, reach any point on the New York Central for two cents per mile and return to Chicago from Buffalo for five dollars. The rate to Rochester by this means is reduced to $6.50 and to Albany $10.90 which is a heavy cut.

Chicago News.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio roads yesterday, by way of livening up the railroad war, made a remarkable cut of schedule rates to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington, making the rate from Chicago to each of these points five dollars.

At the fair grounds yesterday afternoon, Miss Belle Cook, of California, in a twenty-mile race with Miss Jewett, made the best time on record, 45 minutes, 16 seconds, beating her by about seven-eighths of a mile. Jewett's horse, soon after she mounted him for the last mile, bolted the fence, threw her and caused her to faint.

Little Brown Jug will try to-day to beat Maud S.'s record for a purse of $2,500.

On Saturday Miss Cook will ride a twenty-mile race against Miss Williams, an English woman.

Boston Races.

BOSTON, September 15.—Thirty thousand people witnessed the great stallion race at Beacon park, Piedmont, Wedgewood and Santa Claus started. The latter won the first heat in 2.17¾, Piedmont second. Piedmont won the second heat in 2.20¼, Santa Claus 2.21½. The third heat was won by Santa Claus, Piedmont second; time, 2.18. Santa Claus won fourth heat and the race, Piedmont second; time, 2.19. The pacing race was won by Mattie Hunter; Lucy second; Bay Billy distanced; Rowdy Boy drawn; best time, 2.16¼. Trinket trotted for special purse of $500 to beat her own record of 2.17½, and made the mile in 2.16½.

Michigan's Need.

DETROIT, September 15.—Governor Jerome issues a proclamation, showing that families burned out are entirely destitute and need everything. He urges other states to supply them with necessaries to start in life again, as the load is too heavy for the citizens of this state. He gives a graphic picture of the suffering and terrors that beset these people.

Prince Napoleon Resigns.

PARIS, September 15.—Prince Jerome Napoleon has decided to leave France for Constantinople. He is preparing a manifesto renouncing his claim to the leadership of the Bonapartists in favor of his son Prince Victor.

Railroad Changes.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.—It is reported in railroad circles here that the passenger and ticket departments of the Wabash railroad will soon be reorganized with H. C. Townsend, present general passenger agent, at its head.

The Blessed Rain.

LOUISVILLE, September 15.—It is now raining hard here, for the first time since the 14th of July. More has now fallen than in two months put together.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Charles A. Byrne, formerly of the Truth, was arrested to-day charged with embezzlement of $1,835.

Hunt, Haltzinger & Co.'s picture and frame manufactory, of Cincinnati, was destroyed yesterday. Loss $30,000. Insurance $9,000.

A St. Johns, N. B., dispatch says a slight earthquake was felt Wednesday morning at Greenwich.

The Robinson planing mill at Cincinnati burned Wednesday night. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $16,000.

Senator Van Wyck spoke out at Omaha Wednesday in favor of the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department.

The king and queen of Italy formally opened the geographical congress at Venice yesterday. De Lesseps delivered the inaugural speech.

Madame Susan Bonaparte, daughter-in-law of the late Madame Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte, and widow of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, died yesterday morning at Baltimore.

The directors of the Northern Pacific railroad yesterday elected the following officers: President, Henry Villard; vice-president, Thomas F. Oakes; second vice-president, Anthony J. Thomas; secretary, Samuel Wilkinson; treasurer, L. Belknap.

The elders of several Jewish communities in the eastern provinces have appealed to the members of the Berlin synagogue to exert their influence for the purpose of affording their provincial brethren protection in the event of rioting during the coming Jewish festival.

A Love Match After All.

Boston Transcript.

I have this moment received a private letter from an American lady in England, saying: "Yesterday I was at the Baroness Burdett-Bartlett-Coutts' at a very delightful garden party, but it rained, of course, as it always does at an English garden party, and we adjourned to the conservatory for the entertainment. I must tell you that the sandwiches contained nothing but butter and spiced tomatoes, and were delicious. The baroness was clad in brown satin, with a profusion of white lace, and wore fewer jewels than some American women wear to breakfast. She looks every year her age, but her hair has not a thread of gray in it. I like her. As for her husband, he is, as the Boston girls say, 'too awfully nice for anything.' I do not wonder that the baroness fell in love with him, and married him, and that she is very proud of him. She looks radiantly happy, and evidently doesn't care a whit for the queen's snub, which everybody has been talking about, and with so devoted and charming a husband, who also looks serenely happy, why should she?"

OUT WEST.

The Del Norte public schools opened on September 12th.

The Colorado state medical association met at Leadville yesterday.

Trinidad has forwarded a large collection of specimens to the Topeka fair.

Bowenton is the name of a postoffice recently established in Rio Grande county.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of Colorado for 1881 will be 1,250,000 bushels.

About $2,000,000 has been expended by the Santa Fe this year in improving the track.

Mr. Jeffries has assumed the city editorship of the Denver Times vice G. P. McArthur resigned.

The Ouray postoffice does the heaviest stamp and money order business in the San Juan country.

Squire Walker, of Trinidad, raised a pumpkin on his farm near that city weighing 136½ pounds.

It is said that explosives are used for the wholesale slaughter of trout in the Rio Grande river.

There is some talk of building a $30,000 hotel at Gunnison City. Half the money has been subscribed.

Track is now being laid on the Atlantic and Pacific road west of Winslow at the rate of two miles per day.

The Pitkin Guards of Lake City have received a complement of new breech loading rifles and equipments.

The Denver Tribune has a large tent on the fair grounds at Denver, which is always open to friends and visiting editors.

Two gold retorts from Judge Bowen's mine weighing 140 pounds, and valued at $30,000 will be on exhibition at the state fair.

The first annual meeting of the Saguache jockey club will be held on the 6th and 7th of October. Some $700 in premiums are offered.

There seems to be some dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Boulder county fair has been conducted. It is proposed to hold another in October.

The tree upon which Billy Le Roy was hanged in Del Norte has a swing attached to it and beneath its branches is a favorite play ground for the children.

Boulder wants to organize a humane society.

Splendid specimens of Gunnison coal are on exhibition at the state fair.

The Denver school children will take a holiday next Friday, so that they can attend the state fair.

Mr. C. C. Holbrook has disposed of his interest in the Castle Rock Journal to Mr. A. B. Johnson.

About 500 invitations have been issued for the conductors and engineers ball at Trinidad on September 20th.

Bands of emigrants are daily going into the vacated Ute reservation. All tillable lands will soon be taken up.

The receipts for the Abbott engagement at Denver for the seven performances given last week were $14,404.50.

Mr. Joseph Felteau, proprietor of Felteau's mill, near Idaho Springs, was gored to death by a vicious bull on Tuesday.

John W. Mahone, a resident of Malta, has been missing for several days, and is supposed to have wondered off in a fit of temporary insanity.

Preparations are being made to sink the artesian well at Salt Wells, Wyoming. The well at Red Desert in the same territory is down 900 feet.

Nine hundred excursionists arrived at Denver on the Denver and Rio Grande and the South Park opera trains on Tuesday. The Denver and Rio Grande transported 575 out of the 900.

The Denver Times moved into its splendid new block on Larimer street yesterday. It is said to be the handsomest and most convenient newspaper office between Chicago and San Francisco.

Conductor Giles of the A., T. and S. F. is the oldest conductor in the west. He ran a train on the Erie road thirty-two years before assuming his present position.

Pueblo county has twenty-nine prisoners in its county jail—three women and twenty-six men.

Mayor Richmond, of Pueblo, is the president of a musical and dramatic club just organized there.

Two girls now at Gunnison City claim to have been abducted from their homes in Grand Rapids, Mich.

The state medical association concluded their annual gathering with a ball at the Clarendon in Leadville.

The tunnel on the Alpine branch of the South Park road is 11,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is 1,800 feet long.

The governor's staff will attend the opera at Denver this evening in uniform at invitation of Lieutenant Governor Tabor.

A company has been formed with a stock capital of $300,000 to pierce the earth for petroleum at Florence in Custer county.

The Colorado Coal and Iron company have fifty men to work at the iron in Smith's gulch taking out ore for shipment to Pueblo.

It has been deemed wise to abolish whipping for a short time at the state reform school in order to see what effect it will have on the boys.

The Eagle River Shaft is the name of a new weekly paper just established at Red Cliff, Summit county. It is a neat looking and newsy sheet.

The Bowen Bonanza mining company, of Del Norte, with a capital stock of $10,000,000, have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

Mayor Sopris, of Denver, has issued a proclamation requesting all business houses in that city to close this afternoon so that all employes can have an opportunity to visit the fair.

THE PRESIDENT.

He Passes Another Comfortable Day.

But Makes no Progress Towards Convalescence.

The Morning Bulletin Regarded Suspiciously.

Condition of the Blood Causes Some Anxiety.

SOME PROGRESS.

ELBERON, September 15.—At the morning dressing, at 8.30, the temperature was 98.4, pulse 100, respiration 20. He passed a comfortable night, sleeping until 3 a. m., when he was wakeful for two hours, during which his pulse rose to 110, but without a marked elevation of temperature which characterized the febrile disturbance heretofore. After this time he slept till morning. More nourishment was taken during the night than for several nights past. In reviewing the case of the president since his arrival at Long Branch it may be said that in spite of the various septic accidents, which have for several weeks and do still complicate his case, he certainly has not retrograded, but on the contrary has made some progress towards convalescence.

PRIVATE SECRETARY BROWN

says the president feels brighter this morning. The weather is cool and blustering.

GOSSIP ON HIS CONDITION.

LONG BRANCH, September 15.—The president passed a comfortable night and Bliss says if he did not progress last night he is not competent to judge. There was no foundation for the rumor of an operation being contemplated to relieve the lung. Agnew also denied the story. The first he had heard of it was in the morning papers. Bliss goes to New York for a few hours to-day. Hamilton ventured an opinion on the president's chances of recovery to a friend this morning, in which he briefly stated in substance that the septic condition of the president's blood will necessarily cause fluctuations of pulse, temperature and respiration from time to time, until it is entirely eluminated. He considers it safe to say that the president will overcome the disturbances which may occur from impurity of blood, but it is altogether probable that various annoyances will be occasioned before he entirely is rid of blood poison. He believes the president will eventually overcome the effects of the poisonous blood and after that is accomplished recuperation will be very rapid. It will probably take to accomplish this about five weeks. Present indications give every reasonable ground for the belief that he would ultimately recover and be as well as before he was shot. The president expressed a desire for a Parker house steak, which is being prepared for him. Boynton considers that as long as the president holds his own the chances are in his favor, and that while his condition to-day is as well as yesterday, there cannot be said to be any marked change. The president was placed in his reclining chair at noon.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

ELBERON, N. J., September 15, 6 p. m.—The president passed a quiet day, sleeping a little. He has coughed occasionally, expectoration being less purulent. A great variety of nourishment has been taken without discomfort. He was placed upon an invalid chair and remained forty-five minutes in a position little more elevated than on previous occasions. At 12 noon his temperature was 98.9, pulse 102, respiration 21. At the afternoon dressing, 5.30 p. m., temperature was 99.2, pulse 106, respiration 21.

(Signed) D. H. AGNEW,
D. W. BLISS.
F. H. HAMILTON.

THE SURGEONS' FEARS.

NEW YORK, September 15.—A Long Branch special says: One reason for the delay of the bulletin this morning was the care expended by the surgeons on its phraseology. For the first time the surgeons commit themselves to the statement that the president suffers from chronic blood poisoning. Their language is intended to be reassuring, but it is easy to see that they feel an anxiety as to the issue of the complications to which they refer.

EATING MINCED STEAK.

LONG BRANCH, September 15.—The president's condition continues favorable. He has eaten three teaspoonfuls of minced porter house steak, and has swallowed the fiber.

THE PYEMI THEORY.

LONG BRANCH, September 15. - The language of the morning bulletin excites general comment. In the light of the history of the case it has great significance. The surgeons in charge have from the first been exceedingly reluctant to admit the presence of blood poisoning in a dangerous degree. This may be due to two reasons. First, to admit the presence of chronic pyaemia is to acknowledge the desperate condition of their patient. Second to do so says substantially that the theory of their outside critics is correct. The sentiment of the medical profession has within a few days, however, grown to be nearly unanimous in support of the pyaemia theory. The symptoms are unmistakable. The violent fluctuation of the pulse is a sure indication of virulent poison. The action of the heart is weak and spasmodic, and works in spurts, whereas the pulse of a well man beats with regularity. The statement by Dr. Boynton that the pulse has gone to 130 and over at night, while it has been reported a few hours before and after at 100 is a symptom taken in connection with all the circumstances which clearly points to pyaemia. The various septic accidents of the case is a matter of merely subsidiary consequences. The president suffers from constitutional disturbance, which follows a well defined course, and generally results in lingering death. Acute pyæmia is fatal usually in 48 hours; in a milder or chronic form it is sometimes months before the patient dies, and there are instances of final recovery. Nobody finds fault with the hopeful turn in the morning bulletin, and the fact of complications supplies the ground for hope.

FAVORABLE SYMPTOMS.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The World's Long Branch special says: "A symptom in the president's case which is extremely favorable, and which has not been much spoken about as yet, has recently appeared. This is almost an entire disappearance of sweating when he is asleep. When he was in Washington, and for a day or two after he arrived here, he never went to sleep without profuse perspiration making its appearance. During the last week, however, this has been steadily lessening, and now when he wakes up his body has natural moisture upon it and nothing more. This symptom is the strongest proof of general improvement which has yet appeared, and his physicians are greatly encouraged by it. It is said on good authority that Drs. Hamilton, Agnew and Bliss are privately of the opinion that there is no doubt of his recovery."

MACVEAGH'S DISPATCH.

ELBERON, September 15.

To Minister Lowell, London:

The president's condition does not appear to have undergone any material change to-day. All his symptoms continue substantially the same as yesterday except expectoration from right lung has been rather less difficult and less profuse. He is still very weak and this weakness is due to the condition of his his blood. While it continues grave anxiety must also continue.

[Signed] MACVEAGH.

THE QUESTION OF PYÆMIA.

LONG BRANCH, September 15.—The language of the morning bulletin excited general comment, especially among representatives of the press, who have been maintaining there were indications of blood poisoning in the president's case. Diligent inquiry to-day failed to elicit any explanation of the phrase "septic," which was used in the morning bulletin beyond the fact that it indicated impurity of blood, or in other words blood poisoning. Previous to the issuance of the morning bulletin a conference of the attending surgeons, Bliss, Agnew and Hamilton, was held, and it is understood was prolonged by an argument as to what should be announced.

THE DAY NOT UNFAVORABLE.

LONG BRANCH, September 15.—Dr. Boynton understands the word septic in the bulletin to mean pyemia, and that there may be two or more small abscesses on the right lung. The complication is not growing worse, and in all probability is repairing. There is danger, however, of the left lung being attacked. Agnew says he considered the cessation of perspiration, which has been a very unfavorable symptom in the president's case, as one of the best signs yet. The febrile rise to-night is so light that no importance is attached to it. Hamilton considers the president in as favorable condition to-night as last night. Swaim says the president has fully maintained all he had yesterday, and is in as good condition this evening as he was last, with probability of a little gain in strength. Boynton, referring to the remarkable high average of the pulse, says that day in and day out the the pulse averaged from 115 to 117. The doctor thinks the president's normal pulse ranges between 74 and 76. While frankly admitting the uncertainty he still sees a way out. He thinks the president's vitality will equal the emergency.

This morning he received a very pretty night clock for the president. The card attached bore the words "With sympathy from five interested children of Boston." The clock will be placed in the president's chamber. A very handsome three-wheeled easy chair was received from John Hoey.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM

was received from Topeka.

To Mrs. Garfield:

"Twenty thousand veteran soldiers in reunion assembled send you sympathy and love and ask you to say to our stricken comrade that our hearts are beating with anxious hope for his recovery. Say to him we believe that under heaven aided by that sublime courage and faith which in the past have been to all people his crown of glory he will be preserved to the country he has served so long, so faithfully and so well."

[Signed] LOUIS HASHBACK,
Commanding.

The surgeons retired before 12, the attendants and family before 11. At last accounts the president was resting comfortably, with good prospects of having a quiet night. A stiff breeze is blowing from the northeast to-day. To-night, about 11, commenced a storm, and the midnight weather is disagreeable. Bliss says while he was in New York to-day on Wall street he was besieged by brokers anxious for the latest news from the president.

Criminal Notes.

DENVER, September 15.—Clay Wilson, charged with the killing of Jim. Moon, was arraigned before Judge Elliott this afternoon. The indictment was read to him and he pleaded not guilty. At the request of Gen. Browne, his counsel, the case was set for trial to-day.

United States Marshal Wilcox last evening received a dispatch from Deputy Cantril, stating that Dingman, the stage robber, had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Del Norte court. Cantril starts with the convict for Denver to-day. Dingman will not be taken to the Detroit prison, as has been stated, but to the territorial prison in Laramie, Wyoming. Cantril will take Burton to Pueblo for trial the last of next week. The belief is that he will be sent up for life.

For Secretary of the Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 15.—Officers and many members of the G. A. R. of this city have united in signing a memorial addressed to Senator Miller, asking his influence in securing the secretaryship of the senate for the Pacific coast and urging Marcus D. Barwick for the position.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Important Mass Meeting of the Land Leaguers.

The Proposed Exhibition of Irish Manufacturers.

William and Alexander's Little Talk at Dantzic.

The Late Victory of Iroquois Received With Great Satisfaction.

THE EMPERORS' MEETING.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The Herald's St. Petersburg special says: On the meeting of the emperors as soon as the imperial sovereigns were alone and had embraced each other, the czar addressed the emperor in the following words, which I repeat almost exactly: "I have come to tell you that I have inherited all the sentiments that my father ever cherished towards you. I will hold to them all my life. I am happy, most happy, to have an opportunity of saying this to your majesty." To show there was no wish to make a mystery of it this speech was repeated to Prince Bismarck. Nothing was signed at the meeting of the emperors, but nevertheless solemn engagements have been contracted. The czar has promised that if Germany finds herself dragged into a war, Russia will maintain the same attitude as she did in 1870. After Emperor William replied to his imperial visitors' greeting, the conversation fell on nihilism. Emperor William advised his grand-nephew to have recourse to the same means of combatting the evil as he himself had adopted since Nobiling's attempt, that is, war to the knife. "In the year which followed this policy," said he, "German law courts have passed sentence on 3,000 socialists. Now however, cases of socialism are much less frequent."

THE VICTORY OF IROQUOIS.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The Herald's London dispatch says: The chief topic of conversation was the grand victory of the American horse to-day. Innumerable excuses were made for the way he has been operated against. Some said that Archer would at the last moment ride for Lord Bradford, others that the horse was still suffering from the stoppage Pincus gave him week before last. Seldom has such a reception been accorded any but a north country horse as that given to Iroquois when he returned to Paddock. Hearty cheers were given for Lorillard, Archer and Pincus finishing with perhaps still louder cheers for America. Pincus was quite overcome with his reception. He deserves the greatest praise for the method he adopted in training the horse, as nobody but one who perfectly understood his constitution could have brought him to his post as fit as Jacob Pincus did to-day.

When the excitement had somewhat cooled down I spoke to Archer, who I might mention had 600 sovereigns laid on himself, about the way he won. He said he held a good position on the rails until he spoke to Iroquois, when the latter responded gallantly, and with the greatest ease sailed past the post as winner. It has been the most exciting and interesting race of late years.

THE IRISH EXHIBITION.

LONDON, September 15.—At a meeting at Dublin about the proposed exhibition of Irish manufacturers, the committee to advance the enterprise was appointed after a prolonged and noisy scene. The land leaguers insisted upon adding names to neutralize objectionable names first proposed. The names were all added on division, the land leaguers being in a large majority. Immediately after the Dublin convention a series of monster land meetings will be commenced. The first will be at Irish Town Sunday, on the very spot where Michael Davitt began the league movement in 1879. Parnell presides.

THE THUNDERER'S OPINION.

LONDON, September 15.—The Times in discussing the National League convention says: The note which the land leaguers uniformly breathe is one of continued agitation. There was no sign from first to last of any intention on the part of the men who live by agitation to accept the land act as a settlement of the Irish question. Once and for all Ireland must understand this, the kingdom is and will continue to be politically united. The kingdom of Great Britain will no more tolerate secession than the United States tolerated it in 1860.

THE LEAGUE'S DISTURBANCE.

DUBLIN, September 15.—The misgivings felt in regard to the possibility of uniting all parties in a movement for the revival of Irish, or for any useful object, are manufacturies justified by the result of the meeting yesterday in connection with the proposed exhibition. The land league left no doubt that their existence is involved in the result, and that if they allowed the thoughts of the people to be engrossed with any practical measures for the promotion of honest labor their own occupation would be gone, and the country would become fearful and refuse to listen to their wild and wretched appeals. Hence organized obstruction to the meeting was resorted to. The confusion was at one time great. It was nearly a hand to hand fight. Had the league element not entered the arena the meeting would have been highly representative.

THE IRISH MASS CONVENTION.

DUBLIN, September 15.—About a thousand delegates attended the opening proceedings of the national convention to-day. Bigar. J. P. O'Connor and Rev. Healy Sullivan were present. Previous to the opening of the convention a conference of the delegates from the labor league was held, and Sexton informed them that the convention would adjourn the consideration of questions affecting the laborers until to-morrow, for the purpose of obtaining labor delegates to confer with Parnell and the executive of the land league. Twenty-one members of parliament were present. Parnell amidst the greatest enthusiasm took the chair. Sexton read a number of telegrams, particularly from the American branch of the league, exhorting the delegates never to rest until landlordism is abolished, not to pay rent, to hold back their harvests, etc. Parnell in opening his speech referred to the thinning of their ranks by "coercion" since the last convention. He said for every ten imprisoned one hundred would join the league. He recapitulated the resolutions and said the question of self government was the most important. He always considered it could never be settled as long as the questions in regard to rent remained in dispute. The land act left the rent question as a continual source of discontent and strife between the different classes in Ireland. He had no doubt this was designed and so arranged by the British government. He warned the farmers not to trust to the land act. It was, he said, designed to break the league. Nobody should appeal to the land courts until the test cases to be prepared by the league had been submitted. They should press forward to abolish landlordism and gain legislative independence. He advised the farmers to borrow money under the land act so as to give work to laborers and invited the latter to join the branches of the league. He pledged himself to head the the laborers' movement if the farmers did not give them fair play.

Reading congratulatory telegrams occupied an hour. Among the more notable were threats to stop American subscriptions in event of the agitation slackening. Sexton and T. P. O'Connor were elected secretaries of the convention. There was a very large attendance of the priests.

Parnell reasserted that fair rent would be the value of land in a state of nature before improved by the tenant or his predecessors. In regard to the industrial question he said that Irishmen should encourage home manufactures if they had to pay dearer than for foreign goods. Things not productable in Ireland should be bought in America. English goods should not be bought in any event. Sexton then moved that the land league's resolution should be carried with acclamation.

ARIZONA APACHES.

The People Determined to Punish Them—Wilcox Reports the San Carlos Indians Excited.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 15.—Dispatches from Tucson, A. T., say: Acting Governor Gasper has secured an organization of minute men in all outlying camps and will have sufficient arms to supply them. The restive spirit of the Indians of San Carlos reservation forebodes trouble. It is the general desire to see business settled now and inasmuch as the people are well armed a more auspicious time than now could not be chosen for settlers. Settlers of low San Pedro have organized a company of forty, officered by experienced Indian fighters. They have sent Agent Tiffany, of San Carlos agency word to keep his Indians on their reservation and that all found off will be treated as hostiles. This will doubtless breed trouble, as the agent has given the Indians heretofore their full liberty, and it is doubtful if they will obey his orders in this instance. San Pedro settlers are determined to carry out their resolutions. Col. Price is moving with two companies of cavalry for the north towards Apache, where he will co-operate with Gen. Carr. Col. Sanford will be in the same neighborhood about the same time. All three of these officers are experienced in Indian warfare. It is the intention of the courts which have jurisdiction of the localities of the massacres and other places where Indian murders have been committed to indict the guilty Indians so far as their names are known. The sheriff or marshal, as the case may be, will summon a posse, and there will be no difficulty in securing 1,000 men to assist in the work. They will probably go on the reservation and seize the guilty ones, and, if necessary, resort to such measures as will save the expense of a trial. The people are thoroughly aroused on the question of the removal or extermination of the Apaches. Memorials to congress will be sent from every settlement in Arizona and New Mexico asking aid in the matter. There is but one opinion on this point.

The Citizen has the following special from Willcox: Headquarters moved to Grant yesterday, thence they move to Camp Thomas to-day or to-morrow. There is some excitement among the Indians on the San Carlos reservation. Troops are marching to the front on foot. There are not sufficent horses to mount all the men. Supplies are being forwarded by Colonel Hodges as fast as they arrive.

The measures of General Wilcox in concentrating all his forces in the vicinity of the hostiles has had the effect of keeping them in the vicinity of Cibicu creek. The hostiles tried to get communication with the reservation Indians yesterday. Scouting parties have destroyed large quantities of Indian stores. Their atrocities are being confined to Tonta Basin and Cibicu.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

Proceedings Instituted Against the Canon del Agua Company.

SANTA FE, September 15.—By direction of the United States Attorney General MacVeagh and in pursuance of a recommendation from Commissioner MacFarland, suit was filed to-day in the first judicial district court at this territory to oust the Canon del Agua company, a strong Boston company, from the grant which they now occupy about forty miles from here on the ground of a fraudulent survey of the same. Congressman Hazelton of the Fifth Wisconsin district and Judge Downs of this city, are appointed special solicitors to manage the case on behalf of the United States to act in co-operation with United States Attorney S. M. Barnes. The case is one of great importance involving a very valuable property and upon which the Cañon del Agua company have already expended nearly a million dollars for its development.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

Mrs. Burke Beats Her Record—The Fair a Great Success.

OMAHA, September 15.—Mrs. Burke, of Omaha, who recently beat Miss Lizzie Pinneo in a ten mile race at Council Bluffs, making a record of 22¼ minutes, and the next week riding against that record at Des Moines and making ten miles in 21½ minutes, to-day at Nebraska state fair rode for $1,000 against her Council Bluffs record. She used four horses and made six changes during the race. She made ten miles in 20 minutes and 34 seconds, the fastest time ever made. She rides again on Saturday.

The attendance at the fair to-day is variously estimated from 20,000 to 25,000. Special trains arrived from all parts of the state. The fair is a grand success as to exhibits and attendance, but is rather tame in programme of amusements. The balloonists, chariot racers and others having failed to put in an appearance. The horse races also are very poor.

A Novel Divorce Case.

CHICAGO, September 15.—There was an extraordinary divorce case in the supreme court to-day. Mrs. Elizabeth Falvey modestly asks divorces from two husbands. In 1868 she married Dennis Falvey at Lynn, Mass., but in 1872 he deserted her. Two years later Edward Hines told her Falvey was dead, and persuaded her to marry him. Subsequently she learned that Falvey was not only living in Quincy, Mass., but was married to another woman and had several children. Mrs. Falvey therefore asks to be relieved from Falvey because of his gross violation of marriage vows, and Hines because she could not legally contract a marriage when she married him. The case is unique in the history of divorce.

Manured with Human Bones.

NEW YORK, September 15.—A special from London says a great sensation has been caused at Bristol by the discovery of a cargo of three hundred tons of human bones being discharged to the order of a local firm engaged in manufacturing manure. The bones were shipped from Rodosto at Constantinople, and are supposed to be the remains principally of the defenders of Plevna. There are complete limbs among the horrible cargo, and in some cases the hair still adheres to the skull. Peter Cooper says it is a common thing among the British to buy human bones. In fact, they will take all they can get, and they will take them from any part of the world. They use them for manuring their lands. He has often heard it said that England was manured with bones taken from the battle field of Waterloo.

Cheap Railroad Rates.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The Grand Trunk railway which vainly endeavored to force a recognition from the Vanderbilt road by its cheap Boston and Buffalo rates has taken steps to-day which will, it seems, necessarily bring the Vanderbilt lines to time. It has established a round trip thirty day ticket from Chicago to Buffalo for ten dollars with rebate addendum. This will allow passengers to go to Buffalo for five dollars, reach any point on the New York Central for two cents per mile and return to Chicago from Buffalo for five dollars. The rate to Rochester by this means is reduced to $6.39 and to Albany $10.96 which is a heavy cut.

Chicago News.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio roads yesterday, by way of livening up the railroad war, made a remarkable cut of schedule rates to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington, making the rate from Chicago to each of these points five dollars.

At the fair grounds yesterday afternoon, Miss Belle Cook, of California, in a twenty-mile race with Miss Jewett, made the best time on record, 45 minutes, 16 seconds, beating her by about seven-eighths of a mile. Jewett's horse, soon after she mounted him for the last mile, bolted the fence, threw her and caused her to faint.

Little Brown Jug will try to-day to beat Maud S.'s record for a purse of $2,500.

On Saturday Miss Cook will ride a twenty-mile race against Miss Williams, an English woman.

Boston Races.

BOSTON, September 15.—Thirty thousand people witnessed the great stallion race at Beacon park. Piedmont, Wedgewood and Santa Claus started. The latter won the first heat in 2.17¾, Piedmont second. Piedmont won the second heat in 2.20¼, Santa Claus 2.21½. The third heat was won by Santa Claus, Piedmont second; time, 2.18. Santa Claus won fourth heat and the race, Piedmont second; time, 2.19. The pacing race was won by Mattie Hunter; Lucy second; Bay Billy distanced; Rowdy Boy drawn; best time, 2.16½. Trinket trotted for special purse of $500 to beat her own record of 2.17¼, and made the mile in 2.16½.

Michigan's Need.

DETROIT, September 15.—Governor Jerome issues a proclamation, showing that families burned out are entirely destitute and need everything. He urges other states to supply them with necessaries to start in life again, as the load is too heavy for the citizens of this state. He gives a graphic picture of the suffering and terrors that beset these people.

Prince Napoleon Resigns.

PARIS, September 15.—Prince Jerome Napoleon has decided to leave France for Constantinople. He is preparing a manifesto renouncing his claim to the leadership of the Bonapartists in favor of his son Prince Victor.

Railroad Changes.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.—It is reported in railroad circles here that the passenger and ticket departments of the Wabash railroad will soon be reorganized with H. C. Townsend, present general passenger agent, at its head.

The Blessed Rain.

LOUISVILLE, September 15.—It is now raining hard here, for the first time since the 14th of July. More has now fallen than in two months put together.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Charles A. Byrne, formerly of the Truth, was arrested to-day charged with embezzlement of $1,835.

Hunt, Haltzinger & Co.'s picture and frame manufactory, of Cincinnati, was destroyed yesterday. Loss $30,000. Insurance $9,000.

A St. Johns, N. B., dispatch says a slight earthquake was felt Wednesday morning at Greenwich.

The Robinson planing mill at Cincinnati burned Wednesday night. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $16,000.

Senator Van Wyck spoke out at Omaha Wednesday in favor of the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department.

The king and queen of Italy formally opened the geographical congress at Venice yesterday. De Lesseps delivered the inaugural speech.

Madame Susan Bonaparte, daughter-in-law of the late Madame Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte, and widow of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, died yesterday morning at Baltimore.

The directors of the Northern Pacific railroad yesterday elected the following officers: President, Henry Villard; vice-president, Thomas F. Oakes; second vice-president, Anthony J. Thomas; secretary, Samuel Wilkinson; treasurer, L. Belknap.

The elders of several Jewish communities in the eastern provinces have appealed to the members of the Berlin synagogue to exert their influence for the purpose of affording their provincial brethren protection in the event of rioting during the coming Jewish festival.

A Love Match After All.

Boston Transcript.

I have this moment received a private letter from an American lady in England, saying: "Yesterday I was at the Baroness Burdett-Bartlett-Coutts' at a very delightful garden party, but it rained, of course, as it always does at an English garden party, and we adjourned to the conservatory for the entertainment. I must tell you that the sandwiches contained nothing but butter and spiced tomatoes, and were delicious. The baroness was clad in brown satin, with a profusion of white lace, and wore fewer jewels than some American women wear to breakfast. She looks every year her age, but her hair has not a thread of gray in it. I like her. As for her husband, he is, as the Boston girls say, 'too awfully nice for anything.' I do not wonder that the baroness fell in love with him, and married him, and that she is very proud of him. She looks radiantly happy, and evidently doesn't care a whit for the queen's snub, which everybody has been talking about, and with so devoted and charming a husband, who also looks serenely happy, why should she?"

OUT WEST.

The Del Norte public schools opened on September 12th.

The Colorado state medical association met at Leadville yesterday.

Trinidad has forwarded a large collection of specimens to the Topeka fair.

Bowenton is the name of a postoffice recently established in Rio Grande county.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of Colorado for 1881 will be 1,250,000 bushels.

About $2,000,000 has been expended by the Santa Fe this year in improving the track.

Mr. Jeffries has assumed the city editorship of the Denver Times vice G. P. McArthur resigned.

The Ouray postoffice does the heaviest stamp and money order business in the San Juan country.

Squire Walker, of Trinidad, raised a pumpkin on his farm near that city weighing 136½ pounds.

It is said that explosives are used for the wholesale slaughter of trout in the Rio Grande river.

There is some talk of building a $80,000 hotel at Gunnison City. Half the money has been subscribed.

Track is now being laid on the Atlantic and Pacific road west of Winslow at the rate of two miles per day.

The Pitkin Guards of Lake City have received a complement of new breech loading rifles and equipments.

The Denver Tribune has a large tent on the fair grounds at Denver, which is always open to friends and visiting editors.

Two gold retorts from Judge Bowen's mine weighing 140 pounds, and valued at $50,000 will be on exhibition at the state fair.

The first annual meeting of the Saguache jockey club will be held on the 6th and 7th of October. Some $700 in premiums are offered.

There seems to be some dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Boulder county fair has been conducted. It is proposed to hold another in October.

The tree upon which Billy Le Roy was hanged in Del Norte has a swing attached to it and beneath its branches is a favorite play ground for the children.

Boulder wants to organize a humane society.

Splendid specimens of Gunnison coal are on exhibition at the state fair.

The Denver school children will take a holiday next Friday, so that they can attend the state fair.

Mr. C. C. Holbrook has disposed of his interest in the Castle Rock Journal to Mr. A. B. Johnson.

About 500 invitations have been issued by the conductors and engineers ball at Trinidad on September 20th.

Bands of emigrants are daily going into the vacated Ute reservation. All tillable lands will soon be taken up.

The receipts for the Abbott engagement at Denver for the seven performances given last week were $14,404.50.

Mr. Joseph Felteau, proprietor of Felteau's mill, near Idaho Springs, was gored to death by a vicious bull on Tuesday.

John W. Mahone, a resident of Malta, has been missing for several days, and is supposed to have wondered off in a fit of temporary insanity.

Preparations are being made to sink the artesian well at Salt Wells, Wyoming. The well at Red Desert in the same territory is down 900 feet.

Nine hundred excursionists arrived at Denver on the Denver and Rio Grande and the South Park opera trains on Tuesday. The Denver and Rio Grande transported 575 out of the 900.

The Denver Times moved into its splendid new block on Larimer street yesterday. It is said to be the handsomest and most convenient newspaper office between Chicago and San Francisco.

Conductor Giles of the A., T. and S. F. is the oldest conductor in the west. He ran a train on the Erie road thirty-two years before assuming his present position.

Pueblo county has twenty-nine prisoners in its county jail—three women and twenty-six men.

Mayor Richmond, of Pueblo, is the president of a musical and dramatic club just organized there.

Two girls now at Gunnison City claim to have been abducted from their homes in Grand Rapids, Mich.

The state medical association concluded their annual gathering with a ball at the Clarendon in Leadville.

The tunnel on the Alpine branch of the South Park road is 11,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is 1,800 feet long.

The governor's staff will attend the opera at Denver this evening in uniform at invitation of Lieutenant Governor Tabor.

A company has been formed with a stock capital of $300,000 to pierce the earth for petroleum at Florence in Custer county.

The Colorado Coal and Iron company have fifty men to work at the iron in Smith's gulch taking out ore for shipment to Pueblo.

It has been deemed wise to abolish whipping for a short time at the state reform school in order to see what effect it will have on the boys.

The Eagle River Shaft is the name of a new weekly paper just established at Red Cliff, Summit county. It is a neat looking and newsy sheet.

The Bowen Bonanza mining company, of Del Norte, with a capital stock of $10,000,000, have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

Mayor Sopris, of Denver, has issued a proclamation requesting all business houses in that city to close this afternoon so that all employes can have an opportunity to visit the fair.

This is good weather for fair week.

Excursion trains to Denver will now be in order.

Fish Commissioner Sisty has taken charge of the Idaho Springs hotel.

The papers assert that Dr. Tanner is dead and the doctor says he isn't.

The Republican wants the clerks of Denver to have a holiday this week.

Dr. Bliss should be treated with more respect. He is the chosen physician by the President.

Tabor will make quite a senatorial boom for himself if he carries out the idea of building a public library in Denver.

A prominent Denver tailor advertises that he makes clothes that will make the wearer appear at ease in the best society.

Denver will find it difficult to settle down again and attend to legitimate business after having had two weeks of opera and a week of fair.

The older colonels begin to feel sore over the indiscriminate use of this title. It is as honorary as to be called governor in Rhode Island.

It is a great many years since there has been so great indifference to elections. It is difficult to make an issue now between the two parties.

The coal in the neighborhood of Crested Butte has been examined by coal men from Philadelphia and pronounced the best coking coal in the United States.

Will the Tribune poet hold afternoon and evening performances in the Tribune tent during the fair? It would add much to the attractiveness of the day.

It is estimated that the wheat crop this year will be between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 bushels, or between 75,000,000 and 125,000,000 bushels short of last year.

Sixteen new post offices have been opened since the first of August in this state and only two of them are north of the divide. This will indicate how rapidly the southern portion of Colorado is growing.

The call for the protection convention includes the agricultural interests of the country. This is peculiar. Protection does not protect a single important product of the soil and only increases the cost of every article used in tilling the soil.

The stalwarts have given up the fight in Arapahoe county. It was expected that it would be a preliminary skirmish for the contest next year. But the inevitable was recognized. The same fight was carried further in Caffee county, but to no purpose.

The republican papers are compelled to pay considerable attention to quarrels within the party, because the democratic party is dead and its organs do not even give it an obituary notice. The democratic party will be forgotten, unless its organs show more vigor and energy.

Mr. C. C. Holbrook, of the Castle Rock Journal, has sold his paper and retires from journalism to devote his entire time to his legal practice. His paper, under his control, rapidly increased in circulation and advertising patronage. Prof. A. B. Johnson succeeds him.

We have got rid of the Utes and have Apaches in their place. This will affect the boom of some of Colorado's statesmen. The frontiersman is more likely to ask what did you do to keep out the Apaches, rather than what did you do to secure the removal of the Utes.

In 1850 Gen. Burnside was on the western frontier fighting the Jacarillo Apaches and was surrounded by them. This is worthy of special note because this same band of Apaches has just been given a reservation in this state without even a protest from Governor Pitkin who is supposed to be the great defender of Colorado against the Indians.

The Tribune contains a leader which we publish elsewhere on the "Apaches in Colorado." We called attention to the fact that the Apaches were given a reservation in the state some days ago. It is strange this could have been done without the knowledge of our noble governor, who has apparently been so jealous of Colorado's interests in all Indian affairs.

For some time the fact has been deplored that our state industrial association was becoming little more than a trotting association. This tendency has been noticed and condemned during the last two years. A few years ago there was a fine exhibit of the stock, fruit, cereals and vegetables raised in the state, as well as the articles manufactured by our mechanics. These exhibits were the prominent and valuable features of the fair. But now they are insignificant and comparatively worthless.

The Leadville Herald again awkwardly betrays its friend, Senator Teller. It intimates that Senator Teller and his friends proposed to make a fight against Sheriff Spangler, and thus pave the way for the greater contest of next year. From other sources we learn a pool of several thousand dollars was raised to enable Smith to carry the primaries, but it was found that it was impossible, and so Mr. Smith retired from the contest and Sheriff Spangler will have a walk over for the nomination. The Herald is pleased to call attention to what it styles as another fight between our two senators. This is particularly unfortunate as it brings out too prominently the the weakness of its friend and the less said about it the better it would be. But again Senator Teller is crucified by his organ.

The Denver Tribune suggests that an industrial establishment for invalids be organized. This is an excellent suggestion. A great many invalids come to Colorado without means to support themselves and must earn something to help themselves. Opportunities for light and easy work are not in abundance. Most positions require the application and work of a well man. If there could be work which would enable these invalids to partially support themselves without overwork, it would be one of the most benevolent enterprises of the state. Many readers, who possibly are in fairly good health, will remember the struggles they went through to regain their health and also to earn their living, and will heartily sympathize with any such movement.

Yesterday 650 new Mormon recruits arrived in New York City from England. During the summer two thousand converts have come from England and other sections of Europe. The Mormon missionaries were never more active than to-day and the church is branching out from Utah and extending its influence over neighboring territories. When these facts are considered it is useless for the people to believe that Mormonism is dying out. It was never in a more flourishing condition, as statistics show, and meanwhile the government is doing nothing to arrest the increasing power, and the civilized and Christian men and women of the country avoid even thinking of the subject. The great crime, an insult to Christianity, to marriage holiness, to morality goes on its way gathering strength every day. It is an open menace to every virtue and defies the laws of God and man, yet is allowed to become a power even at the very gates of our boasted civilization.

It is high time that something should be done to break up the vile community. It is a disgraceful fact that it has been allowed to exist for the time it already has in the very midst of a people celebrated the world over for their purity of morals. To readers of American history a century hence it will be a source of wonder that polygamy could have existed for a moment. There is no excuse for its existence. The Mormons do not represent a commendable idea; they have no religion that is lasting, no principle which can be approved. They are simply a band of emigrants who have found a place at last where they can openly sin against the holiest state known to civilization. They disgust the pure minded, insult the best of our sensibilities, and degrade our country. They are foreign to our ways, and have no more right in their present home than has a foreign nation which would establish itself and have a code of laws directly opposed to ours. We objected to Mexico becoming a dependency of France; how much more should we object to Mormonism?

It is time the polygamists were scattered. They deserve no more protection in Utah than they do in our eastern cities and their crime against public decency should be punished.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are still some discontented ones left in Ireland who will continue to oppose the land bill and endeavor to stir up ill feeling against England, the larger portion of Irishmen are ready to accept the bill and give it a fair trial. There is already a scheme proposed by those who really desire the good of Ireland which if carried out cannot fail to be of great service to the country and which will do much to render the Irish more prosperous and consequently more contented. It is suggested that Ireland should hold an exhibition, that mills should be erected and that the consumption of Irish home products should be encouraged. It is computed that there is enough capital already in the country for manufacturing and there is no doubt but that there are laborers enough. The Boston Advertiser says:

> Should manufacturing in Ireland promise anything like fair returns and the permanent security of the plant, it is notorious that many millions of English capital are ready to cross the channel and to help in building up Irish prosperity. The test of an Irish statesman, in fact, does not consist in his opposition to English whigs and tories, but in the extent to which he helps in promoting the security, the repose and the prosperity of Ireland.

The meeting in Dublin yesterday to appoint a commission to advance the enterprise, was disturbed by those land leaguers who realize that if Ireland enjoys any prosperity their occupation will be gone. They were determined to create disorder and they succeeded, and not until the Irish themselves refuse to be guided and influenced by these public agitators, will they refrain from doing all they can to make disturbances. If, however, the promoters of this exhibition are in the end successful, and if they can do anything to encourage manufacturing industries in Ireland they will do more for the Irish than all the agitation of the leaguers, and the sooner the people realize this the better for them.

In speaking of the functions of a newspaper, Charles Dudley Warner says:

> Nothing is so difficult for the manager as to know what news is; the instinct for it is a sort of sixth sense. To discern out of the mass of materials collected not only what is most likely to interest the public, but what phase and aspect of it will attract most attention, and the relative importance of it; to tell the day before, or at midnight, what the world will be talking about in the morning, and what it will want the fullest details of, and to meet that want in advance requires a peculiar talent. There is always some topic on which the public wants instant information. It is easy enough when the news is developed, and everybody is discussing it, for the editor to fall in. But the success of the news printed depends upon a preapprehension of all this. Some papers, which nevertheless print all the news, are always a day behind, do not appreciate the popular drift till it has gone to something else, and err as much by clinging to a subject after it is dead as by not taking it up before it was fairly born. The public craves eagerly for only one thing at a time, and soon wearies of that; and it is to the newspaper's profit to seize the exact point of a debate, the thrilling moment of an accident, the pith of an important discourse, to throw itself into it as if life depended on it, and for the hour to flood the popular curiosity with it, as an engine deluges a fire.

The best thought of the country is emphatically committed to tariff revision.—Denver News.

This is quite evident. We urged a year ago a reduction of the duty on steel rails and other articles, but protectionists claimed it was none too high. It is now so evident to the protection manufacturers of the country that they can no longer maintain the high tariff that of their own accord they are proposing a reduction. This is the best possible testimony that our claims were correct.

AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE.

Our dispatches give the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Senator Burnside. While he was not a very great man, he played a very leading part in the great events of the last twenty-five years and his death removes a striking if not a great historical figure. He was born in Indiana in 1824 and graduated at West Point in 1847. He served in the Mexican war and later in New Mexico in a war with the Jacarillo Apaches who have recently been given a reservation in this state. In 1852 he resigned from the army to engage in the manufacture of breech-loading rifles at Bristol, Rhode Island. Later he accepted the position of treasurer of the Illinois Central railroad and removed to Illinois. At the beginning of the civil war, he served as colonel of the First Rhode Island Volunteers. In the battle of Bull Run he had command of a brigade. In the spring of 1862, he commanded the expedition to North Carolina and was in every way successful. This immediately gave him high reputation as a military officer all over the country, as it was the first success the eastern army had won, and it wonderfully cheered and reassured the whole country. At the battle of Antietam, he commanded the left wing of our army and did the hardest fight of the day about the bridge. In November, 1862, he was placed in command of the army of the Potomac, but was defeated in Fredericksburg in December and resigned the January following. His whole conduct during this time was highly creditable. He did not show any sensitiveness because he was asked to take a less important command. He showed that genuine patriotism rather than personal vanity or ambition prompted his military services. He took command of the Ninth army corps immediately after his resignation and held this position until the end of the war. His campaign in eastern Tennessee and under Grant before Petersburg made his corps famous and regained for him in some degree his prestige lost at Fredricksburg. His good nature and transparent desire to be useful exempted him largely from jealousy of his brother officers and harsh criticisms of the press.

After the war he engaged in the railroad business and occupied several important positions. In 1866 he was elected governor of Rhode Island, and was re-elected in 1867 and 1868. He was exceedingly popular with the masses in this position, and his withdrawal only prevented another re-election. In 1870 he visited Europe, and was a spectator of the Franco-Prussian war. His high standing caused him to be chosen as a medium of communication by both armies in peace negotiations. After his return to this country in 1871 he took no active part in politics until his election to the United States senate, as a successor of Senator Sprague, in 1874. He was again re-elected last year and his term would not have expired until March 3, 1887.

As a soldier he was brave, generous and loyal to his commanders. He was a superb corps commander. While he failed as commander of the army of the Potomac, he was unusually successful in the smaller independent commands with which he was entrusted. His soldiers of the Ninth army corps almost worshipped him, and at the close of the war he was probably the most popular corps commander in the army. His appearance on the line always called forth the greatest enthusiasm.

In political life he was successful. He always identified himself with the better elements of his party. As he was not a fluent speaker he did not take an active part in the the proceedings in the senate. His education or intellectual ability did not fit him to be a peer of Edmunds or Blaine. But he was gifted with common sense and inspired by a lofty desire to do right. During his career as senator for six years his votes were perhaps as uniformly right, judged by recent events as those of any other senator. He was one of the five republican senators who supported Mr. Hayes in vindicating those principles which were involved in the contest over the Robertson nomination. He was a useful senator, if not a brilliant one, and had the respect of his colleagues.

Socially he was rarely gifted. His presence was always welcome in every class of society. His kindness and thoughtfulness of others were always conspicuous. The drayman in the street who was in his old command received as low a bow as the millionaire. His generosity and loyalty to his friends won for him the affectionate regard of a large circle of friends. Such a man did not have and could not have any enemies.

CAPITAL PROSPECTS.

The Cañon City convention did not aid in reducing the number of candidates, but will serve possibly to enkindle more enthusiasm in those sections of the state which were represented in the convention. It was more properly a conference rather than a convention. No city that submitted its claims proposed to abide by the decision of the convention, and hence any action it might take would not in any way exercise much influence. It is to be regretted that there could not have been a general convention of Southern Colorado called by all the counties in the south; and that this convention should not have selected one city to be voted on in Southern Colorado. The adjourned convention, which will meet at Pueblo, cannot do anything further to combine the strength of Southern Colorado, and the present situation will not be materially changed by it.

We can therefore now make some forecast of the election. At present Denver is likely to be the only candidate in Northern Colorado. Pueblo, Cañon City, Leadville and Colorado Springs will be candidates in Southern Colorado. The election this fall is not a genuine one. No state or national officers will be voted on. There will be county elections all over the state, but this will not call out a full vote. In counties where there is a lively contest over local offices there will be a full vote cast, but in many counties the vote will be small as there is nothing in the election to arouse especial interest. It is not likely that over 40,000 votes will be cast. If there is only this number, it is of course plain that the city which receives over 20,000 votes will be selected. Denver is the only city that has a chance to do this. Denver will try to obtain this majority so that the contest will be settled this year. The opposing candidates will combine to prevent Denver from getting the majority and each try for the second place so that there may be a second chance. Denver's strength will lie in its own county and the northern part of the state with a few scattering votes in the south. It is, however, by no means the candidate of northern Colorado. There is now much feeling against Denver in the counties of Boulder, Weld, Clear Creek, and Larimer. These counties are likely to cast mere votes against Denver than Denver will receive in the south and we therefore think Denver cannot do more than to lead the other candidates without receiving a majority.

The other candidates will divide the remaining vote more equally than it is now admitted. The city having 8,000 votes has a fair chance to stand second. If this city should be Leadville, then Denver would be sure to get the capital on the final ballot, because Leadville has rather too severe a climate in winter. If Pueblo were to stand second, the contest would be more equal. But the strongest argument against Denver could not be used in case the of Pueblo. Both are commercial and manufacturing cities, and the strongest argument against placing the capital at Denver cannot be used. Cañon City would be a strong candidate in case it stood second, but its railway communication would give it no strength in the north as it is 150 miles from Denver. Colorado Springs is the most centrally located of all the cities, and could combine more strength than any other city, if it should stand second. The strongest argument against Denver would have its full force in case the contest were narrowed down between Denver and Colorado Springs. The people in the country, at least as they have done before in the great states of the northwest would vote to put the capital in a city far removed from the influences which prevail in a centre like Denver. We therefore think that Colorado Springs has a better chance than any other city in a fight with Denver. These facts are worthy of the careful consideration of any who propose to cast their vote for the city most likely to beat Denver. In accomplishing this the contest next year must be kept in mind.

Events are continually forcing upon England the fact that there is a closeness of connection between the economical affairs of that country and America. Our wheat crop is comparatively short, and prices accordingly rise in England. Our demand for iron stock decreases and the markets in England suffer. Gold is shipped to America, and English bank rates begin to rise. We are to-day so linked with the markets abroad that the markets of our country are watched as carefully as those of Europe. The London Daily News in recognizing the fact of the closeness of connection between England and America says:

> In most other respects the influence of America has been to raise prices, and now that she takes gold for use in her daily exchanges, the high prices have a superadded interest for us. Apart altogether from the drain upon our gold which the inflated prices in American life help to swell, it is no slight matter to find, as we too often do, that a dollar is spent where a half crown was thought enough before our prices were affected by the expenditure of affluent American tourists and others. Let an Englishman go over any favorite path of American travellers, and he will find every French shop, every Swiss or Rhenish hotel, charging double prices. The closer our connections with America, the wider tends to grow the circle affected by American prices. High prices are not peculiar to the New World; in most of the colonies every article invoving the application of skilled labor is dear as well. America, however, is bigger, and in many ways so much more important as a representative of high-priced living that we need not look elsewhere. When, in addition, we find America in a position to absorb gold, and by so doing to affect our money market, her high scale of prices and her colossal business movements demand unremitting consideration.

The Herald attaches no importance to this, because it is an open secret that since the election of Mr. Hill to the senate he has made a constant and inexcusable war upon his colleague Mr. Teller. He has abused him in private conversations. He has denounced him in interviews. He has frequently declared his purpose to spend thousands of dollars to defeat his re-election to the senate.—[Leadville Herald.

The Herald is so zealous in its advocacy of Senator Teller that it can't be just to Senator Hill. The Herald should be well informed in regard to politics in this state. It ought to know something about the candidacy of Senator Hill to the senate and how well Senator Teller keeps his promises to Senator Hill. It ought also to know what Senator Teller has said in private conversation about Senator Hill. The fact is patent that our senators do not love each other like brothers, but there is no particular need now of emphasizing the fact too much. Senator Hill will not be found to be the first, most persistent, or most bitter aggressor, if Senator Teller's friends push their charges too far.

General Mahone, of Virginia, is a man who commands more respect the better he becomes known. In the first place he is engaged in a labor that no other man in the state dared to undertake before. He is the first one who has declared himself opposed to the bourbons. The Virginians have long been waiting for just such a man as Mahone is. He proposes to say to the creditors of Virginia that the state cannot pay one dollar, but believes it can pay fifty cents and is willing and anxious to do this. The bourbons have been for repudiating the entire debt, and while the people did not as a rule agree in this, they had not the courage to oppose or contradict those under whose control they had been for so long a time. Mahone then, when he boldly announced his policy, immediately found many followers, and will possibly be successful in his campaign.

And he is just the man to succeed. His life has from the first been a success. He is a little man, but he is an energetic one. As a general, he was at once popular and able, and as a railway superintendent he was faithful and more than able. In the senate, his record is too well known to need comment, and all who know his past life, who understood how able the man is did not feel surprised that he was a conspicuous senator.

General Mahone is a rich man; indeed a very rich man, but he commenced life without a cent. He was so poor that even the family of his wife objected to him as a son-in-law. But he was bound to get ahead in life, and to reach a high position, he never neglected the duties of an inferior one. Even when he had been appointed superintendent of his railroad, he was not to be found in special cars surrounded by luxury, but was more often found going over his road in some rude hand car, intent upon finding out the true condition of affairs. Nor did he object putting his shoulder to the work before any of his men. He once rebuked in the sternest language, a man who did not lend a helping hand to those working beneath him.

The life of such a man as Mahone can be studied with profit by every young man. It proves that success will attend the efforts of those who attend faithfully to whatever they have immediately before them. Had he not been a good engineer he would not have made a good superintendent; had he not been faithful in the latter office he would not have been president. And so with his military record. He was a good general because a good soldier.

Indian Virtue.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Supposed comment by Dr. Bliss: "There is one thing that can be said of the Indians—they stand by their medicine men. I know of no more laudable passions."

Apaches in Colorado.

Denver Tribune.

An interesting discovery has been made. It is that a band of Apaches, the worst and most bloodthirsty Indians in the country, have been quartered on a reservation in the southwestern section of the state. The removal was made quietly about two months ago by order of the interior department, and it has only recently come to light. The outrage is a grave one. One Apache is a worse pest than a dozen Utes. The best fighters on the plains they are constant and cruel mischief makers. To put these frontier thugs in a rapidly growing state, when there is so much waste territory away from civilization which could be utilized as a reservation, is beyond excuse. The experience which the people of Arizona are now going through with one of these tribes is one that Colorado will certainly have to meet at some time unless the Indians are taken away.

It took two years to get rid of the Utes, and it was only after two massacres and much negotiation that this was accomplished. Yet the sum total of murders committed by the Utes from 1870 to the present time does not exceed eighty. Na-na and Victorio, with a band of not more than a hundred bucks, have killed more people in a week in single forays than the Utes killed in ten years. The Arizona Apaches who broke from their reservation two weeks ago, have committed more murders in the fortnight which has intervened since than Captain Jack did in his entire campaign. The Apaches are natural raiders while the Utes kill what is near them and then get out of the way. At no time during the Ute outbreak was a single town on the exposed frontier seriously endangered, and after the first three days there were no murders of prospectors.

An exchange of Utes for Apaches is not a good one, and there was decided carelessness in allowing it to be made without a protest from the state authorities. The fact that it was not known at the time is a partial excuse, but it seems to us that a matter of so much importance should have been known. The new cry must now be: "The Apaches must go."

Stockton's Treachery.

Denver Republican.

In delivering up to justice the murderer, Bert Wilkinson, Ike Stockton rendered society a good service, but the motive that actuated him was base. Wilkinson was his friend: a member of his fighting faction: he captured him by the betrayal of his friendship, and did it for $2,500. Stockton's own story shows this, and must lower him in the estimation of those who have clung to him through so many months of abuse. We mistake the temper of the people if Durango will not become too warm for Stockton.

Colorado's Chance.

Denver Tribune.

Quite a large sum has been contributed in New York to relieve the sufferers by the recent destructive forest fires in eastern Michigan; and nearly every large city is sending money and necessaries to the relief committee at Port Huron. Denver should not be behind hand in this good work. The survivors of the terrible calamity which has made a blackened, fire-swept desert of whole counties are certainly deserving objects of charity, and he people of this city should not be outdone in sympathetic liberality by people further east.

On a Sounder Basis.

Denver Republican.

The closing words of a dispatch received last night from San Francisco concerning the reported new discovery in Sierra Nevada has a moral to it. "Operators are disposed to go slow for the present, being in doubt as to whether the movement indicates genuine development or merely a deal." It is a fortunate thing for Colorado that her mining is still on a sounder business basis than that.

How Life Might be Brighter.

Boston Advertiser.

Many of the small annoyances that spoil tempers and make life disagreeable might be avoided by calling things by their right names. For instance, a great amount of bad manners and insolence passes current in all classes of society as independence, personal pride or social superiority. It is difficult to define real independence of character: to tell just what the combination of self-respect, good judgment and mental strength is which makes it; but it is easy enough to tell what it is not. When a cook boils the mutton she was told to roast, she is disobedient, not independent. When a writer revenges his personal slights in a newspaper, or gratifies dislike of his neighbor by false imputation of motives, he plays the part of a coward, and has no courage in him. When a passenger stretches his legs across a horse-car, or sits sideways with his feet in his neighbor's way, and looks like a thunder-cloud at any one who stumbles over him, he is simply a nuisance, and intensely disagreeable. If the man who bullies the waiter at a restaurant were called ungentlemanly and disgusting as he is: if the hackman and his passenger, who quarrel on the street-corner about a fare, grow red in the face, and flood each other with profanity, were degraded by the altercation, instead of being commended for "standing up for their rights;" if half the counterfeits that pass current as good qualities could be thrown out of circulation, the world we live in would be far richer in good feeling, and life would be vastly gayer and brighter than it is.

SOME BABYLONIAN MYSTERIES.

Historical Inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar—The Days Before the Flood.

New York Herald.

Among other subjects which are likely to be discussed at the congress of archæologists are the very latest discoveries amid the mounds and ruins of Assyria and Babylonia. They are reported by the London Times, and are due to Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, who has been at work in the Tigro-Euphrates valley for eighteen months. It was long feared by Assyriologists that Babylonian history was irretrievably lost, as no historical records were recovered; but from the ruins of the palaces of the kings of Babylon Mr. Rassam has bought fragments of historical inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar, a valuable precis of the history of the last days of the Babylonian Empire, extending from the seventh year of Nabonidus to the fall of the city before the hosts of Cyrus, a royal record of the Persian conqueror; and lastly, an inscribed record of the last great victor who entered Babylon, Alexander of Macedon. These records will afford ample material for the student of the history of the "third Mesopotamian monarchy," and carefully compiled canon of kings, extending as far back as the Median dynasty, will afford valuable aid in the arrangement of future discoveries. The scarcity of stone in Babylonia and the extensive use of brick rendered the ruins of Babylonian palaces not fruitful fields for the explorer in search of architectural remains. In the ruins of the Kasr or "palace" mound, Mr. Rassam has found chambers and corridors which formed part of the royal residences of the kings of Babylon. On the extreme north of the ruins of Babylon, and partly without the enceinte, is the large mound called by the natives the Babel mound. Excavations made here have brought to light the remains of extensive hydraulic works, wells and conduits lined with stones, and evidently connected with the Euphrates. The discovery of these remains would seem to indicate that here had stood the hanging gardens built by the Babylonian king for his Median queen, and the supposition receives additional support from the recovery of a small inscribed tablet which clearly proves the fondness of the Babylonian kings for horticulture. In his explorations at Ballawat, Mr. Rassam found the memorial records of the builder of the great temple of the Assyrian war god, placed in a stone cist and buried near the altar. The scarcity of stone in Babylonia caused the builders of the temples at Abdu Hubba to inclose the records in a cist made of terra cotta and to bury this beneath the floor of the chamber. The shaft sunk by the excavators employed by Mr. Rassam brought their precious records to light, and from them we are able to ascertain the name of the city and temple whose ruins have been discovered. The first three lines of the largest of the foundation records bring our speculative thoughts to a focus and centre our minds on the traditions of one of the most ancient cities of Chaldea: "To the Sun-god, the great Lord, dwelling in Bil-Parra, which is within the city of Sippara." Here, then, we have restored to us the ruins and records of a city whose traditions go back to the days before the flood, when Pious Nisuthrus, by order of his god, "buried in the city of Sippara of the Sun the history of the beginning, progress and end of all things," antediluvian. And now we recover, twenty-seven centuries after they were buried, the records of the pious restorers of this ancient temple.

Annie Besant.

M. D. Conway in Cincinnati Commercial.

I believe that the work which Mrs. Annie Besant has achieved within the past year is unparalleled by the achievement of any living person. While lecturing to many thousands throughout the country with never-failing eloquence, always holding her audiences spell-bound, while at the same time doing the larger part of the editorial work on the National Reformer, and while organizing branches of the league for the defense of constitutional rights, this lady has carried on private studies (without the aid of professors) which have brought her successfully through the severe examinations of the University of London for the first division of the B. Sc. degree. Happily learning at the university is freed from all considerations of dogma. Mrs. Annie Besant sitting in her lonely home, her lovely child now far away from her, only the great kindly Newfoundland dog that was its playmate remaining with her, toiling to teach herself while she teaches others, is really as heroic a figure as any in contemporary England. Instead of being recognized as the noble woman she is, this lady is brutally slandered by the Christian charity which thinketh all the evil it can of every independent mind. Members of parliament and clergymen have uttered the vilest insinuations as to her relations with Bradlaugh. Those who know the facts most intimately can alone realize the deep infamy of these falsehoods concerning this pure and heroic woman.

An Historic Building.

New York Tribune.

At auction sale yesterday, Cyrus Field, through J. Bryant Lindley, bought the property at Broadway and Battery place for $167,500. The building has for a long time been known as the Washington hotel, and has historical interest as the oldest building now standing in the city. It was sold under an order of the supreme court in the partition suit of Drake vs. Raymond, it having been a part of the Raymond estate. It is Mr. Field's plan to remove the old landmark and to build in its place an imposing business and office block. A month or more ago he bought a piece of property adjoining the old hotel from the Astor's. This, with his purchase of yesterday, gives him a lot of ground 56 feet and 2 inches in Broadway, and 171 feet and 11 inches in Battery place, and 56 feet in Greenwich street. On it he will erect a building ten stories high of Milwaukee brick, with stone trimmings. It is to be fire-proof throughout. He said yesterday, as a comment on the tendency to build high into the air, that he had declined an offer to rent the eighth, ninth and tenth stories for hotel purposes. It would be an unique hotel, he added, with its lowest floor eight stories from the ground.

The old house, which will have to give way to this modern improvement, was built in 1742. Previous to that time the site had been occupied by a tavern which had been built in the seventeenth century by Peter Kocks, whose wife kept it long after his death. Peter Kocks was an officer in the Dutch service, and a fighter in the Indian war of 1695. The present house when built was a copy of that of the British ambassador at Lisbon, and all its plans were sent here from the Portuguese capital. It was built, according to the testimony of William L. Stone, by Sir Peter, afterward Admiral, Warren, K. C. B. It was considered at the time it was built one of the finest mansions in the country. One of its rooms, 26 feet by 40 feet in dimensions, was a famous banqueting room, and was used on all great occasions. After the British forces captured New York City, in the war of the revolution, it was occupied successfully by such distinguished British commanders as Sir William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton and Sir Guy Carlton, afterward Lord Dorchester. Major Andre, who was in the family of Sir Henry Clinton, and his aid, went from this house on his fatal journey up the Hudson river to meet Benedict Arnold. Mr. Field says that he paid for all the ground about $250,000, and that the building will cost about half a million.

College Library

This is good weather for fair week.

Excursion trains to Denver will now be in order.

Fish Commissioner Sisty has taken charge of the Idaho Springs hotel.

The papers assert that Dr. Tanner is dead and the doctor says he isn't.

The Republican wants the clerks of Denver to have a holiday this week.

Dr. Bliss should be treated with more respect. He is the chosen physician by the president.

Tabor will make quite a senatorial boom for himself if he carries out the idea of building a public library in Denver.

A prominent Denver tailor advertises that he makes clothes that will make the wearer appear at ease in the best society.

Denver will find it difficult to settle down again and attend to legitimate business after having had two weeks of opera and a week of fair.

The older colonels begin to feel sore over the indiscriminate use of this title. It is as honorary as to be called governor in Rhode Island.

It is a great many years since there has been so great indifference to elections. It is difficult to make an issue now between the two parties.

The coal in the neighborhood of Crested Butte has been examined by coal men from Philadelphia and pronounced the best coking coal in the United States.

Will the Tribune poet hold afternoon and evening performances in the Tribune tent during the fair? It would add much to the attractiveness of the day.

It is estimated that the wheat crop this year will be between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 bushels, or between 75,000,000 and 125,000,000 bushels short of last year.

Sixteen new post offices have been opened since the first of August in this state and only two of them are north of the divide. This will indicate how rapidly the southern portion of Colorado is growing.

The call for the protection convention includes the agricultural interests of the country. This is peculiar. Protection does not protect a single important product of the soil and only increases the cost of every article used in tilling the soil.

The stalwarts have given up the fight in Arapahoe county. It was expected that it would be a preliminary skirmish for the contest next year. But the inevitable was recognized. The same fight was carried further in Chaffee county, but to no purpose.

The republican papers are compelled to pay considerable attention to quarrels within the party, because the democratic party is dead and its organs do not even give it an obituary notice. The democratic party will be forgotten, unless its organs show more vigor and energy.

Mr. C. C. Holbrook, of the Castle Rock Journal, has sold his paper and retires from journalism to devote his entire time to his legal practice. His paper, under his control, rapidly increased in circulation and advertising patronage. Prof. A. B. Johnson succeeds him.

We have got rid of the Utes and have Apaches in their place. This will affect the boom of some of Colorado's statesmen. The frontiersman is more likely to ask what did you do to keep out the Apaches, rather than what did you do to secure the removal of the Utes.

In 1850 Gen. Burnside was on the western frontier fighting the Jacarillo Apaches and was surrounded by them. This is worthy of especial note because this same band of Apaches has just been given a reservation in this state without even a protest from Governor Pitkin who is supposed to be the great defender of Colorado against the Indians.

The Tribune contains a leader which we publish elsewhere on the "Apaches in Colorado." We called attention to the fact that the Apaches were given a reservation in the state some days ago. It is strange this could have been done without the knowledge of our noble governor, who has apparently been so jealous of Colorado's interests in all Indian affairs.

For some time the fact has been deplored that our state industrial association was becoming little more than a trotting association. This tendency has been noticed and condemned during the last two years. A few years ago there was a fine exhibit of the stock, fruit, cereals and vegetables raised in the state, as well as the articles manufactured by our mechanics. These exhibits were the prominent and valuable features of the fair. But now they are insignificant and comparatively worthless.

The Leadville Herald again awkwardly betrays its friend, Senator Teller. It intimates that Senator Teller and his friends proposed to make a fight against Sheriff Spangler, and thus pave the way for the greater contest of next year. From other sources we learn a pool of several thousand dollars was raised to enable Smith to carry the primaries, but it was found that it was impossible, and so Mr. Smith retired from the contest and Sheriff Spangler will have a walk over for the nomination. The Herald is pleased to call attention to what it styles as another fight between our two senators. This is particularly unfortunate as it brings out too prominently the the weakness of its friend and the less said about it the better it would be. But again Senator Teller is crucified by his organ.

The Denver Tribune suggests that an industrial establishment for invalids be organized. This is an excellent suggestion. A great many invalids come to Colorado without means to support themselves and must earn something to help themselves. Opportunities for light and easy work are not in abundance. Most positions require the application and work of a well man. If there could be work which would enable these invalids to partially support themselves without overwork, it would be one of the most benevolent enterprises of the state. Many readers, who possibly are in fairly good health, will remember the struggles they went through to regain their health and also to earn their living, and will heartily sympathize with any such movement.

Yesterday 650 new Mormon recruits arrived in New York City from England. During the summer two thousand converts have come from England and other sections of Europe. The Mormon missionaries were never more active than to-day and the church is branching out from Utah and extending its influence over neighboring territories. When these facts are considered it is useless for the people to believe that Mormonism is dying out. It was never in a more flourishing condition, as statistics show, and meanwhile the government is doing nothing to arrest the increasing power, and the civilized and Christian men and women of the country avoid even thinking of the subject. The great crime, an insult to Christianity, to marriage holiness, to morality goes on its way gathering strength every day. It is an open menace to every virtue and defies the laws of God and man, yet is allowed to become a power even at the very gates of our boasted civilization.

It is high time that something should be done to break up the vile community. It is a disgraceful fact that it has been allowed to exist for the time it already has in the very midst of a people celebrated the world over for their purity of morals. To readers of American history a century hence it will be a source of wonder that polygamy could have existed for a moment. There is no excuse for its existence. The Mormons do not represent a commendable idea; they have no religion that is lasting, no principle which can be approved. They are simply a band of emigrants who have found a place at last where they can openly sin against the holiest state known to civilization. They disgust the pure minded, insult the best of our sensibilities, and degrade our country. They are foreign to our ways, and have no more right in their present home than has a foreign nation which would establish itself and have a code of laws directly opposed to ours. We objected to Mexico becoming a dependency of France; how much more should we object to Mormonism?

It is time the polygamists were scattered. They deserve no more protection in Utah than they do in our eastern cities and their crime against public decency should be punished.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are still some discontented ones left in Ireland who will continue to oppose the land bill and endeavor to stir up ill feeling against England, the larger portion of Irishmen are ready to accept the bill and give it a fair trial. There is already a scheme proposed by those who really desire the good of Ireland which if carried out cannot fail to be of great service to the country and which will do much to render the Irish more prosperous and consequently more contented. It is suggested that Ireland should hold an exhibition, that mills should be erected and that the consumption of Irish home products should be encouraged. It is computed that there is enough capital already in the country for manufacturing and there is no doubt but that there are laborers enough. The Boston Advertiser says:

Should manufacturing in Ireland promise anything like fair returns and the permanent security of the plant, it is notorious that many millions of English capital are ready to cross the channel and to help in building up Irish prosperity. The test of an Irish statesman, in fact, does not consist in his opposition to English whigs and tories, but in the extent to which he helps in promoting the security, the repose and the prosperity of Ireland.

The meeting in Dublin yesterday to appoint a commission to advance the enterprise, was disturbed by those land leaguers who realize that if Ireland enjoys any prosperity their occupation will be gone. They were determined to create disorder and they succeeded, and not until the Irish themselves refuse to be guided and influenced by these public agitators, will they refrain from doing all they can to make disturbances. If, however, the promoters of this exhibition are in the end successful, and if they can do anything to encourage manufacturing industries in Ireland they will do more for the Irish than all the agitation of the leaguers, and the sooner the people realize this the better for them.

In speaking of the functions of a newspaper, Charles Dudley Warner says:

Nothing is so difficult for the manager as to know what news is; the instinct for it is a sort of sixth sense. To discern out of the mass of materials collected not only what is most likely to interest the public, but what phase and aspect of it will attract most attention, and the relative importance of it; to tell the day before, or at midnight, what the world will be talking about in the morning, and what it will want the fullest details of, and to meet that want in advance requires a peculiar talent. There is always some topic on which the public wants instant information. It is easy enough when the news is developed, and everybody is discussing it, for the editor to fall in. But the success of the news printed depends upon a preapprehension of all this. Some papers, which nevertheless print all the news, are always a day behind, do not appreciate the popular drift till it has gone to something else, and err as much by clinging to a subject after it is dead as by not taking it up before it was fairly born. The public craves eagerly for only one thing at a time, and soon wearies of that; and it is to the newspaper's profit to seize the exact point of a debate, the thrilling moment of an accident, the pith of an important discourse, to throw itself into it as if life depended on it, and for the hour to flood the popular curiosity with it, as an engine deluges a fire.

The best thought of the country is emphatically committed to tariff revision.—Denver News.

This is quite evident. We urged a year ago a reduction of the duty on steel rails and other articles, but protectionists claimed it was none too high. It is now so evident to the protection manufacturers of the country that they can no longer maintain the high tariff that of their own accord they are proposing a reduction. This is the best possible testimony that our claims were correct.

AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE.

Our dispatches give the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Senator Burnside. While he was not a very great man, he played a very leading part in the great events of the last twenty-five years and his death removes a striking if not a great historical figure. He was born in Indiana in 1824 and graduated at West Point in 1847. He served in the Mexican war and later in New Mexico in a war with the Jacarillo Apaches who have recently been given a reservation in this state. In 1852 he resigned from the army to engage in the manufacture of breech-loading rifles at Bristol, Rhode Island. Later he accepted the position of treasurer of the Illinois Central railroad and removed to Illinois. At the beginning of the civil war, he served as colonel of the First Rhode Island Volunteers. In the battle of Bull Run he had command of a brigade. In the spring of 1862, he commanded the expedition to North Carolina and was in every way successful. This immediately gave him high reputation as a military officer all over the country, as it was the first success the eastern army had won, and it wonderfully cheered and reassured the whole country. At the battle of Antietam, he commanded the left wing of our army and did the hardest fight of the day about the bridge. In November, 1862, he was placed in command of the army of the Potomac, but was defeated in Fredericksburg in December and resigned the January following. His whole conduct during this time was highly creditable. He did not show any sensitiveness because he was asked to take a less important command. He showed that genuine patriotism rather than personal vanity or ambition prompted his military services. He took command of the Ninth army corps immediately after his resignation and held this position until the end of the war. His campaign in eastern Tennessee and under Grant before Petersburg made his corps famous and regained for him in some degree his prestige lost at Fredricksburg. His good nature and transparent desire to be useful exempted him largely from jealousy of his brother officers and harsh criticisms of the press.

After the war he engaged in the railroad business and occupied several important positions. In 1866 he was elected governor of Rhode Island, and was re-elected in 1867 and 1868. He was exceedingly popular with the masses in this position, and his withdrawal only prevented another re-election. In 1870 he visited Europe, and was a spectator of the Franco-Prussian war. His high standing caused him to be chosen as a medium of communication by both armies in peace negotiations. After his return to this country in 1871 he took no active part in politics until his election to the United States senate, as a successor of Senator Sprague, in 1874. He was again re-elected last year and his term would not have expired until March 3, 1887.

As a soldier he was brave, generous and loyal to his commanders. He was a superb corps commander. While he failed as commander of the army of the Potomac, he was unusually successful in the smaller independent commands with which he was entrusted. His soldiers of the Ninth army corps almost worshipped him, and at the close of the war he was probably the most popular corps commander in the army. His appearance on the line always called forth the greatest enthusiasm.

In political life he was successful. He always identified himself with the better elements of his party. As he was not a fluent speaker he did not take an active part in the the proceedings in the senate. His education or intellectual ability did not fit him to be a peer of Edmunds or Blaine. But he was gifted with common sense and inspired by a lofty desire to do right. During his career as senator for six years his votes were perhaps as uniformly right, judged by recent events as those of any other senator. He was one of the five republican senators who supported Mr. Hayes in vindicating those principles which were involved in the contest over the Robertson nomination. He was a useful senator, if not a brilliant one, and had the respect of his colleagues.

Socially he was rarely gifted. His presence was always welcome in every class of society. His kindness and thoughtfulness of others were always conspicuous. The drayman in the street who was in his old command received as low a bow as the millionaire. His generosity and loyalty to his friends won for him the affectionate regard of a large circle of friends. Such a man did not have and could not have any enemies.

CAPITAL PROSPECTS.

The Cañon City convention did not aid in reducing the number of candidates, but will serve possibly to enkindle more enthusiasm in those sections of the state which were represented in the convention. It was more properly a conference rather than a convention. No city that submitted its claims proposed to abide by the decision of the convention, and hence any action it might take would not in any way exercise much influence. It is to be regretted that there could not have been a general convention of Southern Colorado called by all the counties in the south; and that this convention should not have selected one city to be voted on in Southern Colorado. The adjourned convention, which will meet at Pueblo, cannot do anything further to combine the strength of Southern Colorado, and the present situation will not be materially changed by it.

We can therefore now make some forecast of the election. At present Denver is likely to be the only candidate in Northern Colorado. Pueblo, Cañon City, Leadville and Colorado Springs will be candidates in Southern Colorado. The election this fall is not a genuine one. No state or national officers will be voted on. There will be county elections all over the state, but this will not call out a full vote. In counties where there is a lively contest over local offices there will be a full vote cast, but in many counties the vote will be small as there is nothing in the election to arouse especial interest. It is not likely that over 40,000 votes will be cast. If there is only this number, it is of course plain that the city which receives over 20,000 votes will be selected. Denver is the only city that has a chance to do this. Denver will try to obtain this majority so that the contest will be settled this year. The opposing candidates will combine to prevent Denver from getting the majority and each try for the second place so that there may be a second chance. Denver's strength will lie in its own county and the northern part of the state with a few scattering votes in the south. It is, however, by no means the candidate of northern Colorado. There is now much feeling against Denver in the counties of Boulder, Weld, Clear Creek, and Larimer. These counties are likely to cast more votes against Denver than Denver will receive in the south and we therefore think Denver cannot do more than to lead the other candidates without receiving a majority.

The other candidates will divide the remaining vote more equally than it is now admitted. The city having 8,000 votes has a fair chance to stand second. If this city should be Leadville, then Denver would be sure to get the capital on the final ballot, because Leadville has rather too severe a climate in winter. If Pueblo were to stand second, the contest would be more equal. But the strongest argument against Denver could not be used in case the of Pueblo. Both are commercial and manufacturing cities, and the strongest argument against placing the capital at Denver cannot be used. Cañon City would be a strong candidate in case it stood second, but its railway communication would give it no strength in the north as it is 150 miles from Denver. Colorado Springs is the most centrally located of all the cities, and could combine more strength than any other city, if it should stand second. The strongest argument against Denver would have its full force in case the contest were narrowed down between Denver and Colorado Springs. The people in the country, at least as they have done before in the great states of the northwest would vote to put the capital in a city far removed from the influences which prevail in a centre like Denver. We therefore think that Colorado Springs has a better chance than any other city in a fight with Denver. These facts are worthy of the careful consideration of any who propose to cast their vote for the city most likely to beat Denver. In accomplishing this the contest next year must be kept in mind.

Events are continually forcing upon England the fact that there is a closeness of connection between the economical affairs of that country and America. Our wheat crop is comparatively short, and prices accordingly rise in England. Our demand for iron stock decreases and the markets in England suffer. Gold is shipped to America, and English bank rates begin to rise. We are to-day so linked with the markets abroad that the markets of our country are watched as carefully as those of Europe. The London Daily News in recognizing the fact of the closeness of connection between England and America says:

In most other respects the influence of America has been to raise prices, and now that she takes gold for use in her daily exchanges, the high prices have a superadded interest for us. Apart altogether from the drain upon our gold which the inflated prices in American life help to swell, it is no slight matter to find, as we too often do, that a dollar is spent where a half crown was thought enough before our prices were affected by the expenditure of affluent American tourists and others. Let an Englishman go over any favorite path of American travellers, and he will find every French shop, every Swiss or Rhenish hotel, charging double prices. The closer our connections with America, the wider tends to grow the circle affected by American prices. High prices are not peculiar to the New World; in most of the colonies every article invoving the application of skilled labor is dear as well. America, however, is bigger, and in many ways so much more important as a representative of high-priced living that we need not look elsewhere. When, in addition, we find America in a position to absorb gold, and by so doing to affect our money market, her high scale of prices and her colossal business movements demand unremitting consideration.

The Herald attaches no importance to this, because it is an open secret that since the election of Mr. Hill to the senate he has made a constant and inexcusable war upon his colleague Mr. Teller. He has abused him in private conversations. He has denounced him in interviews. He has frequently declared his purpose to spend thousands of dollars to defeat his re-election to the senate.—[Leadville Herald.

The Herald is so zealous in its advocacy of Senator Teller that it can't be just to Senator Hill. The Herald should be well informed in regard to politics in this state. It ought to know something about the candidacy of Senator Hill to the senate and how well Senator Teller keeps his promises to Senator Hill. It ought also to know what Senator Teller has said in private conversation about Senator Hill. The fact is patent that our senators do not love each other like brothers, but there is no particular need now of emphasizing the fact too much. Senator Hill will not be found to be the first, most persistent, or most bitter aggressor, if Senator Teller's friends push their charges too far.

General Mahone, of Virginia, is a man who commands more respect the better he becomes known. In the first place he is engaged in a labor that no other man in the state dared to undertake before. He is the first one who has declared himself opposed to the bourbons. The Virginians have long been waiting for just such a man as Mahone is. He proposes to say to the creditors of Virginia that the state cannot pay one dollar, but believes it can pay fifty cents and is willing and anxious to do this. The bourbons have been for repudiating the entire debt, and while the people did not as a rule agree in this, they had not the courage to oppose or contradict those under whose control they had been for so long a time. Mahone then, when he boldly announced his policy, immediately found many followers, and will possibly be successful in his campaign.

And he is just the man to succeed. His life has from the first been a success. He is a little man, but he is an energetic one. As a general, he was at once popular and able, and as a railway superintendent he was faithful, and more than able. In the senate, his record is too well known to need comment, and all who know his past life, who understood how able the man is did not feel surprised that he was a conspicuous senator.

General Mahone is a rich man; indeed a very rich man, but he commenced life without a cent. He was so poor that even the family of his wife objected to him as a son-in-law. But he was bound to get ahead in life, and to reach a high position, he never neglected the duties of an inferior one. Even when he had been appointed superintendent of his railroad, he was not to be found in special cars surrounded by luxury, but was more often found going over his road in some rude hand car, intent upon finding out the true condition of affairs. Nor did he object putting his shoulder to the work before any of his men. He once rebuked in the sternest language, a man who did not lend a helping hand to those working beneath him.

The life of such a man as Mahone can be studied with profit by every young man. It proves that success will attend the efforts of those who attend faithfully to whatever they have immediately before them. Had he not been a good engineer he would not have made a good superintendent; had he not been faithful in the latter office he would not have been president. And so with his military record. He was a good general because a good soldier.

Indian Virtue.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Supposed comment by Dr. Bliss—"There is one thing that can be said of the Indians—they stand by their medicine men. I know of no more laudable pussons."

Apaches in Colorado.

Denver Tribune.

An interesting discovery has been made. It is that a band of Apaches, the worst and most bloodthirsty Indians in the country, have been quartered on a reservation in the southwestern section of the state. The removal was made quietly about two months ago by order of the interior department, and it has only recently come to light. The outrage is a grave one. One Apache is a worse pest than a dozen Utes. The best fighters on the plains they are constant and cruel mischief makers. To put these frontier thugs in a rapidly growing state, when there is so much waste territory away from civilization which could be utilized as a reservation, is beyond excuse. The experience which the people of Arizona are now going through with one of these tribes is one that Colorado will certainly have to meet at some time unless the Indians are taken away.

It took two years to get rid of the Utes, and it was only after two massacres and much negotiation that this was accomplished. Yet the sum total of murders committed by the Utes from 1870 to the present time does not exceed eighty. Na-na and Victorio, with a band of not more than a hundred bucks, have killed more people in a week in single forays than the Utes killed in ten years. The Arizona Apaches who broke from their reservation two weeks ago, have committed more murders in the fortnight which has intervened since than Captain Jack did in his entire campaign. The Apaches are natural raiders while the Utes kill what is near them and then get out of the way. At no time during the Ute outbreak was a single town on the exposed frontier seriously endangered, and after the first three days there were no murders of prospectors.

An exchange of Utes for Apaches is not a good one, and there was decided carelessness in allowing it to be made without a protest from the state authorities. The fact that it was not known at the time is a partial excuse, but it seems to us that a matter of so much importance should have been known. The new cry must now be: "The Apaches must go."

Stockton's Treachery.

Denver Republican.

In delivering up to justice the murderer, Bert Wilkinson, Ike Stockton rendered society a good service, but the motive that actuated him was base. Wilkinson was his friend; a member of his fighting faction; he captured him by the betrayal of his friendship, and did it for $2,500. Stockton's own story shows this, and must lower him in the estimation of those who have clung to him through so many months of abuse. We mistake the temper of the people if Durango will not become too warm for Stockton.

Colorado's Chance.

Denver Tribune.

Quite a large sum has been contributed in New York to relieve the sufferers by the recent destructive forest fires in eastern Michigan; and nearly every large city is sending money and necessaries to the relief committee at Port Huron. Denver should not be behind hand in this good work. The survivors of the terrible calamity which has made a blackened, fire-swept desert of whole counties are certainly deserving objects of charity, and he people of this city should not be outdone in sympathetic liberality by people further east.

On a Sounder Basis.

Denver Republican.

The closing words of a dispatch received last night from San Francisco concerning the reported new discovery in Sierra Nevada has a moral to it. "Operators are disposed to go slow for the present, being in doubt as to whether the movement indicates genuine development or merely a deal." It is a fortunate thing for Colorado that her mining is still on a sounder business basis than that.

How Life Might be Brighter.

Boston Advertiser.

Many of the small annoyances that spoil tempers and make life disagreeable might be avoided by calling things by their right names. For instance, a great amount of bad manners and insolence passes current in all classes of society as independence, personal pride or social superiority. It is difficult to define real independence of character; to tell just what the combination of self-respect, good judgment and mental strength is which makes it; but it is easy enough to tell what it is not. When a cook boils the mutton she was told to roast, she is disobedient, not independent. When a writer revenges his personal slights in a newspaper, or gratifies dislike of his neighbor by false imputation of motives, he plays the part of a coward, and has no courage in him. When a passenger stretches his legs across a horse-car, or sits sideways with his feet in his neighbor's way, and looks like a thunder-cloud at any one who stumbles over him, he is simply a nuisance, and intensely disagreeable. If the man who bullies the waiter at a restaurant were called ungentlemanly and disgusting as he is; if the hackman and his passenger, who quarrel on the street-corner about a fare, grow red in the face, and flood each other with profanity, were degraded by the altercation, instead of being commended for "standing up for their rights;" if half the counterfeits that pass current as good qualities could be thrown out of circulation, the world we live in would be far richer in good feeling, and life would be vastly gayer and brighter than it is.

SOME BABYLONIAN MYSTERIES.

Historical Inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar—The Days Before the Flood.

New York Herald.

Among other subjects which are likely to be discussed at the congress of archæologists are the very latest discoveries amid the mounds and ruins of Assyria and Babylonia. They are reported by the London Times, and are due to Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, who has been at work in the Tigro-Euphrates valley for eighteen months. It was long feared by Assyriologists that Babylonian history was irretrievably lost, as no historical records were recovered; but from the ruins of the palaces of the kings of Babylon Mr. Rassam has bought fragments of historical inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar, a valuable precis of the history of the last days of the Babylonian Empire, extending from the seventh year of Nabonidus to the fall of the city before the hosts of Cyrus, a royal record of the Persian conqueror; and lastly, an inscribed record of the last great victor who entered Babylon, Alexander of Macedon. These records will afford ample material for the student of the history of the "third Mesopotamian monarchy," and carefully compiled canon of kings, extending as far back as the Median dynasty, will afford valuable aid in the arrangement of future discoveries. The scarcity of stone in Babylonia and the extensive use of brick rendered the ruins of Babylonian palaces not fruitful fields for the explorer in search of architectural remains. In the ruins of the Kasr or "palace" mound, Mr. Rassam has found chambers and corridors which formed part of the royal residences of the kings of Babylon. On the extreme north of the ruins of Babylon, and partly without the enciente, is the large mound called by the natives the Babel mound. Excavations made here have brought to light the remains of extensive hydraulic works, wells and conduits lined with stones, and evidently connected with the Euphrates. The discovery of these remains would seem to indicate that here had stood the hanging gardens built by the Babylonian king for his Median queen, and the supposition receives additional support from the recovery of a small inscribed tablet which clearly proves the fondness of the Babylonian kings for horticulture. In his explorations at Ballawat, Mr. Rassam found the memorial records of the builder of the great temple of the Assyrian war god, placed in a stone cist and buried near the altar. The scarcity of stone in Babylonia caused the builders of the temples at Abdu Hubba to inclose the records in a cist made of terra cotta and to bury this beneath the floor of the chamber. The shaft sunk by the excavators employed by Mr. Rassam brought their precious records to light, and from them we are able to ascertain the name of the city and temple whose ruins have been discovered. The first three lines of the largest of the foundation records bring our speculative thoughts to a focus and centre our minds on the traditions of one of the most ancient cities of Chaldea: "To the Sun-god, the great Lord, dwelling in Bil-Parra, which is within the city of Sippara." Here, then, we have restored to us, the ruins and records of a city whose traditions go back to the days before the flood, when Pious Nisuthrus, by order of his god, "buried in the city of Sippara of the Sun the history of the beginning, progress and end of all things," antediluvian. And now we recover, twenty-seven centuries after they were buried, the records of the pious restorers of this ancient temple.

Annie Besant.

M. D. Conway in Cincinnati Commercial.

I believe that the work which Mrs. Annie Besant has achieved within the past year is unparalleled by the achievement of any living person. While lecturing to many thousands throughout the country with never-failing eloquence, always holding her audiences spell-bound, while at the same time doing the larger part of the editorial work on the National Reformer, and while organizing branches of the league for the defense of constitutional rights, this lady has carried on private studies (without the aid of professors) which have brought her successfully through the severe examinations of the University of London for the first division of the B. Sc. degree. Happily learning at the university is freed from all considerations of dogma. Mrs. Annie Besant sitting in her lonely home, her lovely child now far away from her, only the great kindly Newfoundland dog that was its playmate remaining with her, toiling to teach herself while she teaches others, is really as heroic a figure as any in contemporary England. Instead of being recognized as the noble woman she is, this lady is brutally slandered by the Christian charity which thinketh all the evil it can of every independent mind. Members of parliament and clergymen have uttered the vilest insinuations as to her relations with Bradlaugh. Those who know the facts most intimately can alone realize the deep infamy of these falsehoods concerning this pure and heroic woman.

An Historic Building.

New York Tribune.

At auction sale yesterday, Cyrus Field, through J. Bryant Lindley, bought the property at Broadway and Battery place for $167,500. The building has for a long time been known as the Washington hotel, and has historical interest as the oldest building now standing in the city. It was sold under an order of the supreme court in the partition suit of Drake vs. Raymond, it having been a part of the Raymond estate. It is Mr. Field's plan to remove the old landmark and to build in its place an imposing business and office block. A month or more ago he bought a piece of property adjoining the old hotel from the Astor's. This, with his purchase of yesterday, gives him a lot of ground 56 feet and 2 inches in Broadway, and 171 feet and 11 inches in Battery place, and 56 feet in Greenwich street. On it he will erect a building ten stories high of Milwaukee brick, with stone trimmings. It is to be fire-proof throughout. He said yesterday, as a comment on the tendency to build high into the air, that he had declined an offer to rent the eighth, ninth and tenth stories for hotel purposes. It would be an unique hotel, he added, with its lowest floor eight stories from the ground.

The old house, which will have to give way to this modern improvement, was built in 1742. Previous to that time the site had been occupied by a tavern which had been built in the seventeenth century by Peter Kocks, whose wife kept it long after his death. Peter Kocks was an officer in the Dutch service, and a fighter in the Indian war of 1693. The present house when built was a copy of that of the British ambassador at Lisbon, and all its plans were sent here from the Portuguese capital. It was built, according to the testimony of William L. Stone, by Sir Peter, afterward Admiral, Warren, K. C. B. It was considered at the time it was built one of the finest mansions in the country. One of its rooms, 26 feet by 40 feet in dimensions, was a famous banqueting room, and was used on all great occasions. After the British forces captured New York City, in the war of the revolution, it was occupied successfully by such distinguished British commanders as Sir William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton and Sir Guy Carlton, afterward Lord Dorchester. Major Andre, who was in the family of Sir Henry Clinton, and his aid, went from this house on his fatal journey up the Hudson river to meet Benedict Arnold. Mr. Field says that he paid for all the ground about $250,000, and that the building will cost about half a million.

GUITEAU.

Fired at by One Sergeant Mason—He Has a Narrow Escape.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT GUITEAU.

WASHINGTON, September 12. — A man named Mason fired at Guiteau Sunday from the outside of the jail. He was arrested.

Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guiteau, is in prison. It is not believed that he was drunk or wild from drugs, although no plot for killing Guiteau has been discovered among the guards. It is known that they are deeply hostile toward him. The officers believe that Guiteau lied and was not at the window, but was reclining when fired at. Guiteau exhibited an agony of fear some time after the shooting. He has been removed to another cell.

HIS TRIAL.

No official notice of Sergeant Mason's offense has yet reached the War department. It is stated there that Mason will be promptly surrendered if the demand is made for him by the civil authorities, and thus all complications will be avoided. If such a demand is not made Mason will be tried by court martial. Army officers generally express a feeling of mortification at this attempt on Guiteau's life as a restriction on the discipline and good name of the service. It is Mason's wish to be tried in civil court. Col. Corkhill declined to do this at present, and a lawyer expressed an intention to swear out a warrant himself for Mason's arrest. Bigelow says that in his opinion Mason is insane on the subject. He further states that when the news of Guiteau's crime first reached Mason he was serving in Texas, and at the time expressed his intention of killing Guiteau.

MASON IS SAID

to be of the famous family of Mason Slidell. He served creditably in the late war. If the matter is taken up by the civil authorities the first proceedings will be before the police court under a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The extreme penalty for this offense is eight years imprisonment at hard labor. In event of conviction Mason will be promptly dismissed from the army.

GUITEAU'S ACCOUNT.

Guiteau has told ten different stories about his position when Mason fired into his cell last night. At first and when under excitement he said he was lying on his bed when the shot was fired and subsequently said he was standing at the window, but it is believed that his first statement is true and that he concocted the second with the idea that it could give more notoriety as he made it appear that he had a very narrow escape. His account of the shooting, as now given to Warden Crocker, was as follows: It was a close call, and walking to the window he pointed to a hole in the outer glass and said: "You see that? Well, I saw the wagon when they came out: it was raining then, and I was looking at the soldiers getting out of two of them. I had my arms in this position (putting one arm over the other near the elbow, and resting them on the first bar of the cell), and resting my chin on them when I saw the flash right from that corner (indicating south corner of west wing) and the next thing was a ball crashing and passing over here (pointing over shoulder). See here, the ball came in right here (pointing to a spot on the wall). It was a powerful shot, for after it glanced it went through my coat which was hanging on this nail. See what it did. It spoiled this picture — pulling out one of the photographs taken of him in which the left breast is completely torn out. I had some other things, a tooth pick among them, which it did not touch. I want to keep this picture as a memento. Gen. Crocker said, "There was a good aim at the heart of the picture." "Yes, but I would rather have it there than in me. I don't know who did it." A guard remarked: It looks like it was an accident. Guiteau made no reply, but evidently did not take an interest in the suggestion.

SERGEANT MASON

is said by the officers of the Battery to be the best shot in his company. He says he had observed that every morning when the guard arrived Guiteau took the same position at his cell under the window for weeks. Mason noticed this and he made up his mind that a bullet aimed at the spot any evening just after the guard arrived would hit Guiteau. From one point he could see Guiteau through a window, opening in a line with Guiteau's cell window, but he could not fire a direct shot from that position. He had to go around the yard and get a position at another place in order to command the range of Guiteau's cell window. Mason did not stop at his usual place of observation to see if Guiteau was at the window but as he had never failed to be there when the guard arrived Mason took it for granted that the prisoner was at the window so he hurried on to the point where he got range of the window and fired without attempting to make it certain that Guiteau was in range.

The reason for believing that Guiteau told a falsehood in saying that he was at the window, is that from where the shot was fired he must have been hit had he stood there. Guiteau has been removed to another cell, and its location in the jail is kept a profound secret, neither the military or officers other than those who are on duty in that portion of the building know where it is. About noon to-day Guiteau took up his abode in his new quarters.

In the case of Dr. L. B. Moore, of Monument, brought before the justice court for non-compliance with the law regulating the practice of medicine, it proved to be an oversight, the doctor having been absent at the meeting of the board and had not the opportunity to comply. But among the many names handed Dr. Kimball his appeared, and, without due consideration, was handed the officer for prosecution. Dr. Moore is known to the profession here as a physician of good reputation and moral standing, and had held many positions of honor and trust in medical societies in the state of Illinois before coming to this state.

The Denver & Rio Grande Base Ball club, of this city, has received challenges to play match games with the Elks, of Irwin, and the Durango club. Neither of them have as yet been accepted.

OUT WEST.

Boulder is talking over the water works question.

Salida will be represented at the Cañon City convention.

The August output of the Leadville mines was $1,092,657.

The assessed valuation of Buena Vista property is $227,305.13.

The State Medical association will meet in Pueblo on September 13th.

Colorado, the youngest of all states, has a taxable capital of $43,000,000.

The South Park road will run an opera excursion from Leadville to Denver.

The annual fair of the Colorado Industrial association opens at Denver to-day.

A site for the state capitol has been selected on the mesa in South Pueblo.

It costs on an average fifty-three cents to raise a bushel of wheat in Colorado.

The Chrysolite mine of Leadville will pay a $100,000 dividend on September 10th.

The freight transportations to Colorado this year will amount to $500,000 per month.

The army headquarters at Fort Union, New Mexico, are to be removed to Las Vegas.

The ladies of Georgetown are devoting considerable of their time to archery practice.

The gold shipments from Central, Colorado, during the month of August were $72,700.

The first through train from Corpus Christi to Laredo, Texas, was run on the 5th instant.

The Las Vegas academy opened on September fifth with seventy-five pupils in attendance.

The wheat crop of Northern Colorado will average, at the least calculation, 30 bushels per acre.

Four hundred and seventy-three pupils were in attendance at the opening of the Golden schools.

Within one hundred square miles of Cheyenne, Wyoming territory, 35,000 head of cattle are grazing.

The sale of tickets at the union depot, Denver, during the month of August, amounted to over $100,000.

The Melville opera company is en route for Colorado, and will appear in Denver on the 27th of this month.

It will require ninety cars to remove General MacKenzie's command from Gunnison City to New Mexico.

At a recent meeting the citizens of Pueblo decided that the Mesa was the only proper location for the capitol.

The right of way on Wiwatta street, Denver, over which there has been a wrangle has been amicably adjusted.

Some foot-pads at Buena Vista held a woman up a few days since, and relieved her of a purse containg $102.

Emma Abbott still continues to draw large houses at Denver. Her engagement will last two weeks instead of one.

Governor Sheldon, of New Mexico, has made a requisition on Secretary Lincoln for one thousand stand of rifles.

A prominent Louisiana attorney committed suicide at Denver on Thursday. He was out of money and in poor health.

The conductors and engineers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will have a ball at Trinidad on September 20th.

Denver's jobbing trade for 1880 amounted to $1,590,000. It is expected that this year will show double that amount.

Four notorious horse thieves were shot down in their tracks at Mesquite, a small way station on the A. T. & S. F.

Sheep mountain, a new mining district, about thirteen miles northwest of Gothic, is attracting considerable attention.

A gang of crooks who have been operating in Denver for some time past, were arrested on Friday by Detective McKnight.

The Leadville Chronicle, of the 8th, prints the cuts of the Tabor opera house, which appeared in the Denver News of the 6th.

Mr. W. E. Sisty, the new proprietor of the Beebee house at Idaho Springs will change the name of the house to the Spa hotel.

It is claimed by some of the Colorado papers that the state yield of gold and silver bullion for the present year will be $40,000,000.

The earnings of the Union Pacific road for the month of August were $2,295,393 against $1,655,222 for the same period last year.

Mines of Colorado required 48,000 kegs of black powder and 800,000 pounds of high explosives for blasting purposes last year.

Captain W. H. McCoy, of the victorious McAulay hose team of Silver Cliff, has been presented with a handsome gold medal by the citizens.

Hon. W. E. Sisty, state fish commissioner, has leased the Beebee house at Idaho Springs and will take possession of the same on September 15th.

General Passenger Agent White of the A., T. & S. F. has arranged for bands of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians to be present at the Topeka fair.

The Denver and Rio Grande will run a special opera excursion train from Leadville to Denver on the 13th. The fare for the round trip will be $10.

An important transfer of cattle took place in Las Animas county last week, by which the Prairie cattle company made a purchase amounting to $180,000.

The assessor of Arapahoe county has just made his returns for the year. The total valuation of the county property is $28,895,253, an increase of $10,058,795 over that of 1880.

The Durango Record, in its agitation of the water works question, advocates the letting of the contract to Colorado Springs men, presumably meaning Messrs. Russell and Alexander.

Burt Wilkinson, the lynched murderer, was a nephew of ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana. The Wilkinson family was originally from Indiana and one of the best in the state.

From Saturday's Daily.

Miss Lair, a graduate of Miss Blow's well known kindergarten class, of St. Louis, and with three years' experience as a trainer in the St. Louis kindergartens, having received flattering assurances of support, announces her intention of opening a kindergarten class in this city. Any person wishing to send children may see Miss Lair by calling at Dr. Reynolds' on Tejon street.

A camping party under the lead of Mr. R. Berrey, of Elbert county, has just returned from a very pleasant trip through the mountains. The party consisted of Mr. Berrey and family and Mr. G. S. Smith, a banker of Du Quoin, Ill., and three daughters, Mrs. McCreery and Misses McCreery. At present the party is encamped near the residence of Mrs. Benj. Sprague.

Messrs. Stevens & Rouse are now building a large barn in which to keep the Herdic coaches. They are also buying horses and making other needed preparations. The coaches were shipped from Pennsylvania on August 22, and are expected to arrive in the city most any day.

Mr. J. J. Cassidy, one of the old time typos in the GAZETTE news room, came down from the mountains yesterday, where he has been spending the summer. Mr. Cassidy will again resume work in the GAZETTE composing room.

Capital Meeting.

The adjourned meeting of citizens on the capital campaign was held in the court house last evening. The meeting was called to order by B. W. Steele.

The report of the committee of seven was read and adopted. The committee recommended the appointment of a committee of eleven who should take entire charge of the canvass. This committee consists of the following gentlemen:

Matt France,	C. W. Barker,
E. T. Ensign,	J. H. B. McFerran,
W. A. Smith.	A. Sagendorf,
John Curr,	L. E. Sherman,
Ianthus Bentley,	W. M. Strickler.
George Parsons.	

A stirring address was then given by Judge McFerran, who was followed by Dr. Strickler, F. G. Bowe, Major McAllister and John Potter. General Bailey also made remarks which called forth enthusiastic applause. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the committee of eleven.

Five thousand dollars has been raised toward the construction of a new court house at Buena Vista.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞Ten cents per line for first insertion: five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Genuine St. Louis and Milwaukee beer delivered at any part of the town. Address, F. Herman Manitou. w e 14 tf.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 8 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—About three thousand choice high grade Colorado bred ewes. Have shorn about 5½ pounds per head, of prime, light medium wool, guaranteed sound; also herd of registered American Merino bucks, sheared present season 20 pounds of wool per head. J. M. Givens, P. O. Colorado Springs, Colo. wh 27 tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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JOHN CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Helm & Campbell.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, opposite post-office, rooms 2 and 3 Strettell's block. dwin-10-tf

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office: Hall s Building, on Tejon Street. 36 w tf

Executor's Notice.

Estate of George P. Miller, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of George P. Miller, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the September term, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of August, A. D. 1881.
wj-3-4 JEROME PLUMMER, Executor.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Daniel Stevens, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Daniel Stevens, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the September term, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of August, A. D. 1881.
wj-3-4 ANNE STEVENS, Administratrix.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Martin Speck, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Martin Speck, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the September term, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of August, A. D. 1881.
wj-3-4 MARY P. SPECK, Administratrix.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., August 11, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler, Jno. S. Luckraft, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Monday September 19, 1881, before county judge of El Paso county at Colorado Springs. His claim is made by his D. S. No. 1372 and is for the N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of sec. 3, tp. 14, south of range 67 W., and he names the following as his witnesses, viz: Walter Bird, Charles Elwell, L. O. Pourtales and Frank Castello, all of El Paso county, Colo.
wh-20-5 JOHN J. HENRY, Register.

Ditch Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, associations and corporations (of Irrigation District No. 10 of Colorado) interested as owners or consumers of water in said district:

That the undersigned in pursuance of the following order, viz:

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss. In district court.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

In matter of the petition of D. M. Rose for an adjudication of priorities of water rights:

The petitioner above named having this day filed his petition under the provisions of the Irrigation act, approved February 23d, A. D. 1881, the undersigned deeming it impracticable to proceed to hear evidence in open court on the said subject of water rights, hereby directs that the following order be entered of record in said court, that Ernest A. Colburn be and he hereby is appointed a referee of said court within and for said county (the same constituting the tenth irrigation district of Colorado) for the purposes hereinafter specified: He, the said referee, as soon as practicable shall examine the statement of priorities of appropriation of water in said district heretofore filed in this court; also the evidence heretofore taken on said subject and on the files of this court; he shall proceed to take such further testimony as may be offered; and upon consideration of the whole shall make an abstract and findings upon the same and prepare a decree in the adjudication of such rights, all of which shall be duly reported to the court on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1882, and said referee shall perform such other acts as are required by law, first duly qualifying in the manner prescribed by law for the performance of said duties.

JOSEPH C. HELM, Judge.

At chambers in Colorado Springs, July 20, 1881.

will attend at the time and places hereinafter specified for the purpose of hearing and taking evidence touching the priority of right of the several ditches, canals and reservoirs in said district, at which time and places such owners will attend by themselves, their agents or attorneys and then and there file a statement of their claim and present their proofs touching any priority of right claimed by them for any ditch, canal or reservoir in said district.

TIME AND PLACE.

At Monument, October 5th and 6th, 1881, at the sample room in Ford's hotel.

At Husted, October 8th, 1881, at school house.

At Four Mile, October 11th, 12th and 13th, 1881, at Bombeck school house.

At El Paso, October 17th and 18th, 1881, at post-office.

At Fountain, October 20th and 21st, 1881, at postoffice.

At Colorado Springs, from October 24th to October 29th inclusive, and from November 1st to November 5th inclusive, at office of county judge in court house.

RULES.

RULE I.—Evidence including statement and proofs will be upon the following points: "i. e. "name or names together with postoffice address of the claimant or claimants, claiming "ownership . . . of ditch, canal or reservoir, "the name thereof (if any) and, if without a "name, the owner or owners shall choose and "adopt a name, to be therein stated, by which "such ditch, canal or reservoir shall thereafter "be known, the description of such ditch, canal "or reservoir, as to location of headgate, general "course of ditch, the name of the natural stream "from which such ditch, canal or reservoir draws "its supply of water, the length, width, depth "and grade thereof as near as may be, the time, "fixing a day, month and year as the date of the "appropriation of water by original construction, also by any enlargement or extension, if any such thereof may have been made, and the amount of water claimed by or under such construction, enlargement or extension, and "the present capacity of the ditch, canal or feeder of reservoir, and also the number of acres "of land lying under and being or proposed to be "irrigated by water from such ditch, canal or "reservoir;" and all evidence heretofore taken concerning ditches and filed with the clerk of the district court will be considered by the referee in making his decree.

RULE II.—Parties will appear before the referee at place named in notice most convenient to them.

RULE III.—Evidence will be taken in the order, as to time, in which persons appear before the referee.

RULE IV.—Any party desiring to introduce contrary or impeaching evidence in regard to any particular ditch, must do so immediately upon the close of the evidence on the part of the claimant.

RULE V.—Parties desiring to take the evidence of non resident witnesses, or witnesses in this state, outside of El Paso county, will file with the referee a petition requesting that a commission issue to take the testimony of such witness, together with the interrogations to be propounded to witness, and will notify all persons whom he knows, or has reason to believe, are in any way interested in the ditch or ditches concerning which the evidence is to be taken, that he has filed said petition and interrogations. If deposition of resident witness is sought to be taken, the petition must be under oath of the petitioner. Notices must be in writing and service made by copy. All petitions and interrogatories must be filed on or before the 20th of September, 1881.

RULE VI.—Parties desiring to file cross interrogatories in cases mentioned in rule five (5) will do so on or before September 25th, 1881. No commissions for taking testimony will issue, unless upon good cause shown, after said date.

E. A. COLBURN, Referee.
Dated September 1st, 1881. wj 3-4

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.'S

FARM MACHINERY

John Deere's Walking Plows, Sulky Plows and Cultivators.

Improved Hoosier Grain Drill, twenty years in successful operation. Perfectly protected by patents.

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Coates' Lock Lever Hay Rake, with independent steel teeth, self dump and lock lever.

Cane Mills, Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Road Scrapers, Horse Powers, Pulverizing and Smoothing Harrows, etc., etc.

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MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on mining questions before the courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

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Come and See the

Beautiful New Fall Goods

JUST OPENED AT THE

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

LATEST STYLES, LOVELY QUALITIES, MODERATE PRICES.

Brocade, Surah and plain Silks, evening and Staple Shades, latest Shades, Plushes, now so fashionable. Black and Colored Satins and Velvets. Camel's Hair Underwear, a lovely article. Wool and Merino Underwear. Red, White and Colored, for Ladies' Gentlemen and Childrens', Hosiery.

—OUR—

GREAT REMNANT SALE

WILL BE CONTINUED FOR ONLY ONE WEEK LONGER.

We have sold 300 and have another 100 yet for sale.

Come While you Have the Chance

We will be receiving new goods every day from now until December 1st. Come to the Pike Peak Dry Goods Emporium for popular goods at popular prices.

FERRIS & JONES,

dwa 1 tf "Veritas ad Vinum."

Denver & Rio Grande

RAILWAY.

Nearly 600 Miles in Operation.

The Great Quick, Safe and Direct Line for

Business and Pleasure Travel

IN COLORADO.

The only route embracing the Grandest and choicest Scenery in nature's repertoire:

The Royal Gorge and Grand Canon of the Arkansas, Veta Pass, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Poncha Springs, Twin Lakes.

Through Trains Between

Denver, Leadville, El Moro and San Antonio

—VIA—

Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Canon City, South Arkansas, Buena Vista, Cucharas and Atamosa.

The connection at South Arkansas with stages via Marshall Pass, affords the shortest, quickest and easiest route, over the best roads, to Gunnison City, Pitkin, Saguache, Ouray, Lake City, Ruby Camp, Crested Buttes, Gothic, and all points in the Gunnison country.

The connection at Alamosa with stages forms an easy and direct route, open twelve months in every year, to Del Norte, Antelope Springs, Wagon Wheel Gap, Saguache, Gunnison City, Ouray, Lake City and all other principal points in the Gunnison and San Juan countries.

Stage connections at Canon City and Texas Creek constitute the only routes to Silver Cliff and Rosita.

Stages at El Moro for Trinidad, four miles distant.

Direct connection at Pueblo with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad for all points

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH

Through tickets to all principal points north south, east and west, with rates always as low as the lowest.

Full information on application to Loca Agents, or to

D. C. DODGE, Gen'l Manager. F. C. NIMS, Gen'l Ticket Agent. DENVER, COLORADO. dwg 17

IRVING HOWBERT, President. J. F. HUMPHREY, Cashier.
B. F. CROWELL, Vice President. A. S. WELCH, Ass't Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Colorado Springs.

CAPITAL, - - $50,000.

DIRECTORS—IRVING HOWBERT, B. F. CROWELL, JAS. M. SIGAFUS, J. F. HUMPHREY, J. R. WHEELER.

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BLANK BOOKS

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At Prices that will Compare with Those Charged by Eastern Houses

Especial Attention Given to the Binding of Magazines in all the desirable styles.

It is under the management of a

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Who will guarantee to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

To all who entrust work to his care.

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All Work Guaranteed Correct

Office at Howbert's book store where terms can be had on application. dwh 3d

GUITEAU.

Fired at by One Sergeant Mason—He Has a Narrow Escape.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT GUITEAU.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—A man named Mason fired at Guiteau Sunday from the outside of the jail. He was arrested.

Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guiteau, is in prison. It is not believed that he was drunk or wild from drugs, although no plot for killing Guiteau has been discovered among the guards. It is known that they are deeply hostile toward him. The officers believe that Guiteau lied and was not at the window, but was reclining when fired at. Guiteau exhibited an agony of fear some time after the shooting. He has been removed to another cell.

HIS TRIAL.

No official notice of Sergeant Mason's offense has yet reached the War department. It is stated there that Mason will be promptly surrendered if the demand is made for him by the civil authorities, and thus all complications will be avoided. If such a demand is not made Mason will be tried by court martial. Army officers generally express a feeling of mortification at this attempt on Guiteau's life as a restriction on the discipline and good name of the service. It is Mason's wish to be tried in civil court. Col. Corkhill declined to do this at present, and a lawyer expressed an intention to swear out a warrant himself for Mason's arrest. Bigelow says that in his opinion Mason is insane on the subject. He further states that when the news of Guiteau's crime first reached Mason he was serving in Texas, and at the time expressed his intention of killing Guiteau.

MASON IS SAID

to be of the famous family of Mason Slidell. He served creditably in the late war. If the matter is taken up by the civil authorities the first proceedings will be before the police court under a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The extreme penalty for this offense is eight years imprisonment at hard labor. In event of conviction Mason will be promptly dismissed from the army.

GUITEAU'S ACCOUNT.

Guiteau has told ten different stories about his position when Mason fired into his cell last night. At first and when under excitement he said he was lying on his bed when the shot was fired and subsequently said he was standing at the window, but it is believed that his first statement is true and that he concocted the second with the idea that it could give more notoriety as he made it appear that he had a very narrow escape. His account of the shooting, as now given to Warden Crocker, was as follows: It was a close call, and walking to the window he pointed to a hole in the outer glass and said: "You see that? Well, I saw the wagon when they came out: it was raining then, and I was looking at the soldiers getting out of two of them. I had my arms in this position (putting one arm over the other near the elbow, and resting them on the first bar of the cell), and resting my chin on them when I saw the flash right from that corner (indicating south corner of west wing) and the next thing was a ball crashing and passing over here (pointing over shoulder). See here, the ball came in right here (pointing to a spot on the wall). It was a powerful shot, for after it glanced it went through my coat which was hanging on this nail. See what it did. It spoiled this picture—pulling out one of the photographs taken of him in which the left breast is completely torn out. I had some other things, a tooth pick among them, which it did not touch. I want to keep this picture as a memento. Gen. Crocker said, "There was a good aim at the heart of the picture." "Yes, but I would rather have it there than in me. I don't know who did it." A guard remarked: It looks like it was an accident. Guiteau made no reply, but evidently did not take an interest in the suggestion.

SERGEANT MASON

is said by the officers of the Battery to be the best shot in his company. He says he had observed that every morning when the guard arrived Guiteau took the same position at his cell under the window for weeks. Mason noticed this and he made up his mind that a bullet aimed at the spot any evening just after the guard arrived would hit Guiteau. From one point he could see Guiteau through a window, opening in a line with Guiteau's cell window, but he could not fire a direct shot from that position. He had to go around the yard and get a position at another place in order to command the range of Guiteau's cell window. Mason did not stop at his usual place of observation to see if Guiteau was at the window but as he had never failed to be there when the guard arrived Mason took it for granted that the prisoner was at the window so he hurried on to the point where he got range of the window and fired without attempting to make it certain that Guiteau was in range.

The reason for believing that Guiteau told a falsehood in saying that he was at the window, is that from where the shot was fired he must have been hit had he stood there. Guiteau has been removed to another cell, and its location in the jail is kept a profound secret, neither the military or officers other than those who are on duty in that portion of the building know where it is. About noon to-day Guiteau took up his abode in his new quarters.

In the case of Dr. L. B. Moore, of Monument, brought before the justice court for non-compliance with the law regulating the practice of medicine, it proved to be an oversight, the doctor having been absent at the meeting of the board and had not the opportunity to comply. But among the many names handed Dr. Kimball his appeared, and, without due consideration, was handed the officer for prosecution. Dr. Moore is known to the profession here as a physician of good reputation and moral standing, and had held many positions of honor and trust in medical societies in the state of Illinois before coming to this state.

The Denver & Rio Grande Base Ball club, of this city, has received challenges to play match games with the Elks, of Irwin, and the Durango club. Neither of them have as yet been accepted.

OUT WEST.

Boulder is talking over the water works question.

Salida will be represented at the Cañon City convention.

The August output of the Leadville mines was $1,092,657.

The assessed valuation of Buena Vista property is $227,305.13.

The State Medical association will meet in Pueblo on September 13th.

Colorado, the youngest of all states, has a taxable capital of $43,000,000.

The South Park road will run an opera excursion from Leadville to Denver.

The annual fair of the Colorado Industrial association opens at Denver to-day.

A site for the state capitol has been selected on the mesa in South Pueblo.

It costs on an average fifty-three cents to raise a bushel of wheat in Colorado.

The Chrysolite mine of Leadville will pay a $100,000 dividend on September 10th.

The freight transportations to Colorado this year will amount to $500,000 per month.

The army headquarters at Fort Union, New Mexico, are to be removed to Las Vegas.

The ladies of Georgetown are devoting considerable of their time to archery practice.

The gold shipments from Central, Colorado, during the month of August were $72,700.

The first through train from Corpus Christi to Laredo, Texas, was run on the 5th instant.

The Las Vegas academy opened on September fifth with seventy-five pupils in attendance.

The wheat crop of Northern Colorado will average, at the least calculation, 30 bushels per acre.

Four hundred and seventy-three pupils were in attendance at the opening of the Golden schools.

Within one hundred square miles of Cheyenne, Wyoming territory, 35,000 head of cattle are grazing.

The sale of tickets at the union depot, Denver, during the month of August, amounted to over $100,000.

The Melville opera company is en route for Colorado, and will appear in Denver on the 27th of this month.

It will require ninety cars to remove General MacKenzie's command from Gunnison City to New Mexico.

At a recent meeting the citizens of Pueblo decided that the Mesa was the only proper location for the capitol.

The right of way on Wiwatta street, Denver, over which there has been a wrangle has been amicably adjusted.

Some foot-pads at Buena Vista held a woman up a few days since, and relieved her of a purse containg $102.

Emma Abbott still continues to draw large houses at Denver. Her engagement will last two weeks instead of one.

Governor Sheldon, of New Mexico, has made a requisition on Secretary Lincoln for one thousand stand of rifles.

A prominent Louisiana attorney committed suicide at Denver on Thursday. He was out of money and in poor health.

The conductors and engineers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will have a ball at Trinidad on September 20th.

Denver's jobbing trade for 1880 amounted to $1,590,000. It is expected that this year will show double that amount.

Four notorious horse thieves were shot down in their tracks at Mesquite, a small way station on the A. T. & S. F.

Sheep mountain, a new mining district, about thirteen miles northwest of Gothic, is attracting considerable attention.

A gang of crooks who have been operating in Denver for some time past, were arrested on Friday by Detective McKnight.

The Leadville Chronicle, of the 8th, prints the cuts of the Tabor opera house, which appeared in the Denver News of the 6th.

Mr. W. E. Sisty, the new proprietor of the Beebee house at Idaho Springs will change the name of the house to the Spa hotel.

It is claimed by some of the Colorado papers that the state yield of gold and silver bullion for the present year will be $40,000,000.

The earnings of the Union Pacific road for the month of August were $2,295,393 against $1,655,222 for the same period last year.

Mines of Colorado required 48,000 kegs of black powder and 800,000 pounds of high explosives for blasting purposes last year.

Captain W. H. McCoy, of the victorious McAulay hose team of Silver Sliff, has been presented with a handsome gold medal by the citizens.

Hon. W. E. Sisty, state fish commissioner, has leased the Beebee house at Idaho Springs and will take possession of the same on September 15th.

General Passenger Agent White of the A., T. & S. F. has arranged for bands of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians to be present at the Topeka fair.

The Denver and Rio Grande will run a special opera excursion train from Leadville to Denver on the 13th. The fare for the round trip will be $10.

An important transfer of cattle took place in Las Animas county last week, by which the Prairie cattle company made a purchase amounting to $180,000.

The assessor of Arapahoe county has just made his returns for the year. The total valuation of the county property is $28,895,253, an increase of $10,058,795 over that of 1880.

The Durango Record, in its agitation of the water works question, advocates the letting of the contract to Colorado Springs men, presumably meaning Messrs. Russell and Alexander.

Burt Wilkinson, the lynched murderer, was a nephew of ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana. The Wilkinson family was originally from Indiana and one of the best in the state.

From Saturday's Daily.

Miss Lair, a graduate of Miss Blow's well known kindergarten class, of St. Louis, and with three years' experience as a trainer in the St. Louis kindergartens, having received flattering assurances of support, announces her intention of opening a kindergarten class in this city. Any person wishing to send children may see Miss Lair by calling at Dr. Reynolds' on Tejon street.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Helm & Campbell.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, opposite postoffice, rooms 2 and 3 Stretteil's block. dwm-10-tf

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office: Hall s Building, on Tejon Street. 36 w tf

Executor's Notice.

Estate of George P. Miller, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of George P. Miller, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, I ereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the September term, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of August, A. D. 1881.
wj-3-4 JEROME PLUMMER, Executor.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Daniel Stevens, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Daniel Stevens, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the September term, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of August, A. D. 1881.
wj-3-4 ANNE STEVENS, Administratrix.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Martin Speck, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Martin Speck, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the September term, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of August, A. D. 1881.
wj-3-4 MARY P. SPECK, Administratrix.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., August 11, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler, Jno. S. Luckraft, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Monday September 19, 1881, before county judge of El Paso county at Colorado Springs. His claim is made by his D. S. No. 1572 and is for the N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of sec. 3, tp. 14, south of range 71 W., and he names the following as his witnesses, viz: Walter Bird, Charles Elwell, L. O. Pourtales and Frank Castello, all of El Paso county, Colo.
wh-20-5 JOHN J. HENRY, Register.

Ditch Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, associations and corporations (of Irrigation District No. 10 of Colorado) interested as owners or consumers of water in said district:

That the undersigned in pursuance of the following order, viz:

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss. In district court.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

In matter of the petition of D. M. Rose for an adjudication of priorities of water rights:

The petitioner above named having this day filed his petition under the provisions of the Irrigation act, approved February 23d, A. D. 1881, the undersigned deeming it impracticable to proceed to hear evidence in open court on the said subject of water rights, hereby directs that the following order be entered of record in said court, that Ernest A. Colburn be and he hereby is appointed a referee of said court within and for said county (the same constituting the tenth irrigation district of Colorado) for the purposes hereinafter specified: He, the said referee, as soon as practicable shall examine the statement of priorities of appropriation of water in said district heretofore filed in this court; also the evidence heretofore taken on said subject and on the files of this court; he shall proceed to take such further testimony as may be offered; and upon consideration of the whole shall make an abstract and findings upon the same and prepare a decree in the adjudication of such rights, all of which shall be duly reported to the court on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1882, and said referee shall perform such other acts as are required by law, first duly qualifying in the manner prescribed by law for the performance of said duties.

JOSEPH C. HELM, Judge.

At chambers in Colorado Springs, July 20, 1881.

will attend at the time and places hereinafter specified for the purpose of hearing and taking evidence touching the priority of right of the several ditches, canals and reservoirs in said district, at which time and places such owners will attend by themselves, their agents or attorneys and then and there file a statement of their claim and present their proofs touching any priority of right claimed by them for any ditch, canal or reservoir in said district.

TIME AND PLACE.

At Monument, October 5th and 6th, 1881, at the sample room in Ford's hotel.

At Husted, October 8th, 1881, at school house.

At Four Mile, October 11th, 12th and 13th, 1881, at Bombeck school house.

At El Paso, October 17th and 18th, 1881, at postoffice.

At Fountain, October 20th and 21st, 1881, at postoffice.

At Colorado Springs, from October 24th to October 29th inclusive, and from November 1st to November 5th inclusive, at office of county judge in court house.

RULES.

RULE I.—Evidence including statement and proofs will be upon the following points: "i. e. "name or names together with postoffice address of the claimant or claimants, claiming "ownership * * * of ditch, canal or reservoir, "the name thereof (if any) and, if without a "name, the owner or owners shall choose and "adopt a name, to be therein stated, by which "such ditch, canal or reservoir shall thereafter "be known, the description of such ditch, canal "or reservoir, as to location of headgate, general "course of ditch, the name of the natural stream "from which such ditch, canal or reservoir draws "its supply of water, the length, width, depth "and grade thereof as near as may be, the time, "fixing a day, month and year as the date of the "appropriation of water by original construction, also by any enlargement or extension, if any such thereof may have been made, and the amount of water claimed by or under such construction, enlargement or extension, and "the present capacity of the ditch, canal or feeder of reservoir, and also the number of acres "of land lying under and being or proposed to be "irrigated by water from such ditch, canal or "reservoir;" and all evidence heretofore taken concerning ditches and filed with the clerk of the district court will be considered by the referee in making his decree.

RULE II.—Parties will appear before the referee at place named in notice most convenient to them.

RULE III.—Evidence will be taken in the order, as to time, in which persons appear before the referee.

RULE IV.—Any party desiring to introduce contrary or impeaching evidence in regard to any particular ditch, must do so immediately upon the close of the evidence on the part of the claimant.

RULE V.—Parties desiring to take the evidence of non resident witnesses, or witnesses in this state, outside of El Paso county, will file with the referee a petition requesting that a commission issue to take the testimony of such witness, together with the interrogations to be propounded to witness, and will notify all persons whom he knows, or has reason to believe, are in any way interested in the ditch or ditches concerning which the evidence is to be taken, that he has filed said petition and interrogations. If deposition of resident witness is sought to be taken, the petition must be under oath of the petitioner. Notices must be in writing and service made by copy. All petitions and interrogatories must be filed on or before the 20th of September, 1881.

RULE VI.—Parties desiring to file cross interrogatories in cases mentioned in rule five (5) will do so on or before September 25th, 1881. No commissions for taking testimony will issue, unless upon good cause shown, after said date.

E. A. COLBURN, Referee.
Dated September 1st, 1881. wj 3-4

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. XI COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1881 No. 41

Doubt.

They bade me cast the thing away;
They pointed to my hands all bleeding;
They listened not to all my pleading;
The thing I meant I could not say;
I knew that I should rue the day
Hence I cast the thing away.

I grasped it firm, and bore the pain;
The thorny husks I stripped and scattered;
If I could reach the heart, what mattered
If other men saw not my gain,
Or even if I should be slain;
I knew the risks, I chose the pain.

O, had I cast the thing away,
That not found what most I cherish,
A faith without which I should perish,—
The faith which, like a kernel lay
Hid in the husks which on that day
My instinct would not throw away!

—By H. H.

The Old Forty-Mile Desert.

From the Reno Gazette.

Twenty years ago the Great American Desert was the terror of the overland emigrant. It was written up in a sensational way in eastern papers and in letters to friends. It was impossible to go around it, for it extended from the Colorado to the Cascades. All the routes that led to the land of promise crossed it, and it was soon covered with the bleaching bones of stock and dotted with human graves. Numerous disastrous attempts to cross further south demonstrated that the most feasible road was the one that lies close to where the overland railroad now runs. It is about forty miles from the lower end of the Humboldt sink to the Truckee river at Wadsworth, and the name "Forty-mile Desert," given to the stretch, has become known the world over. There is no water fit to drink on the whole distance, and it is a very hard day's drive for cattle or a heavily-loaded team. A great many cattle were lost unnecessarily in the first rush to California by people who got nervous and did not know how to manage. They frequently laid a day or two at the Humboldt and started out to cross the desert in the night. They then had to keep going all the next day in the hot sun, and took the worst of the road when the animals were in the poorest condition. Large bands of cattle are frequently driven now and losses are very rare. They start out in the morning and drive leisurely during the heat of the day, stopping for a good rest at noon, and in the evening when night comes on they are pressed forward and get in next morning. The road lies through a sandy sagebrush plain extending several miles west of the lake where it strikes an alkali desert in the center of which the railroad has a station that it appropriately calls "White" Plains. This is the lowest point east of the mountains. Eight miles further is Mirage station which might serve as a memorial to the unfortunates who have been betrayed from their proper course by the picture of running water, waving trees and fields that existed only in the deceptive air.

Near the middle of the journey is a boiling hot spring at the foot of the mountain, and large beds of salt lie near. The deposit has killed all vegetation for a long distance around, leaving the flat old lake bed as bare as a floor. Between there and Wadsworth are [illegible] The body of the country seems to be a light yellow substance, probably diatomous, over which lie high ridges of brown hills. The level places are strewn with heavy rocks of all sizes, as black as coal. There is no timber anywhere in sight, and even the sage-brush is of inferior size. On either side are the ever monotonous brown mountains, carved and grooved by centuries of wear and frost into fringes of stony lace. The railroad has made frequent attempts to get water for its engines, but without success. They bored 1,300 feet at Hot Springs, but got only a blackish mixture of liquid alkali. They haul water in tank cars for their section men between Lovelock's and Wadsworth, and the engines make the run with one tankful, a distance of sixty-one miles. They formerly carried an extra car behind the engine with two wooden tanks to draw from, but new engines have been built with tanks that hold 3700 gallons. They frequently run seventy-five miles without stopping, and Nick Cole made a hundred-mile run once. It is a very pleasant comparison for the rich forty-niner who rides in the palace car over the ground where he walked along with sore and tired feet, urging his oxen out of the thirsty desert half a lifetime ago.

Who Was Bocardo?

St. James's Gazette, August 18.

A good many persons who have no acquaintance with Oxford must have been puzzled by the (erroneous) announcement a few days ago that the remains of the famous Bocardo in that city were about to be destroyed. Who was Bocardo? What is Bocardo? are questions which many candidates for examination would find a difficulty in answering. Yet the word has been deeply impressed upon the memories of students of logic for many centuries past. As the beginning of one of those barbarous hexameter lines invented by the schoolmen of the middle ages to assist the memory of youth, the word Bocardo has retained its place in logical treatises down to the present day. It is the name of a room over the north gate of the city, closely adjoining St. Michael's church, and was used as a prison from very early times. It was particularly famous from the fact that it was here that Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley were confined prior to their execution in 1556. According to Wood, the historian of Oxford, the word is received from a Saxon word meaning a library or muniment-room; and from the character of the building this derivation seems most probable. It must, however, have been soon diverted from its original purpose, and as early as 1444 we find an unfortunate Irishman incarcerated there for the characteristic offense of "disturbing the peace." Bocardo, in fact, very soon acquired such an evil reputation that it came to be employed as a genuine word for a jail. Thus John Bradford, who was himself a Cambridge man, says: "No Bocardo, no little-ease, no dungeon, no bishops' prison, no gate-house, no sink, no pit may be compared in any point to be so evil a prison for the body as the body is for and of the soul." One of Lord Cromwell's visitors to the university took credit to himself for having purged Oxford of the writings of the famous Duns Scotus. "We have sett Dunce in Bocardo," he writes, "and have utterly banisshede hym Oxforde for ever." At last Bocardo itself seems to be on the point of vanishing. Ridley, in jest, called it "a college of quondams" when he and his brother martyrs were its sole occupants. The interesting relic may possibly remain a little longer; but it is clear that it cannot long survive the projected improvements; and probably ere long the visitor to Oxford will find nothing but an inscription on a wall-plate to remind him of Ridley's jest, and that here was quondam Bocardo.

Bishop college in Marshall, Texas, a Baptist institution for colored theological students, has been dedicated and is free of debt.

HOW THE CZAR TRAVELS.

Leaving Towns Unexpectedly and Arriving in Them Unexpectedly.

St. Petersburg Letter to the London Standard.

The departure of the emperor from Peterhof was intended to be kept a profound secret, but, as is usual in such cases, it leaked out through one channel or another that a move was to be made, and the arrival here of General Kozloff, police master at Moscow, gave a clue to the direction that would be taken. On the day fixed for the departure the Official Messenger, to the dismay of the authorities, announced that the emperor was about to start for Moscow, an indiscretion of which the immediate penalty was a severe reprimand from Count Ignatieff, who forbade the unofficial press of the capital to reproduce the announcement, or to refer to it in any way. The first intimation vouchsafed to St. Petersburg that the emperor had actually left the vicinity was contained in an official telegram published on Saturday, and recording his arrival in the City of the Czars. Since then his movements have been duly chronicled by the official organ in a series of telegrams, which the other papers were graciously allowed to reproduce twenty-four hours later, though without a word of comment. The observance of all this mystery can only be explained on the assumption that the czar is in imminent danger of falling a victim to the machinations of the nihilists. As in the case of the late emperor's last journey to the south, the line was guarded throughout its length by soldiery. At every hundred paces bayonets glistened, and at intervals tents shone white and campfires gleamed. Such places as offered more than ordinary facilities to miscreants of the Hartmann type were specially looked after, but, still not satisfied as to the safety of the imperial party, General Ignatieff, who accompanied it, resorted to various extraordinary measures to baffle any possible attempt on the part of the revolutionists. From the Peterhof line the imperial train ran through a loop intended for goods traffic only into the Great Southern railway, sometimes preceded by a pilot train, sometimes itself taking the lead. The speed all the way was somewhat less than that of ordinary mails (30 miles an hour), and owing to long stoppages, the time usually occupied by the journey was considerably exceeded. At Moscow the first warning the public had of the intended visit of the czar was given by the sudden bustle at the governor's house and at the palace, where, two days only before the arrival of the august travellers, hasty preparations were made for their reception. Late next day it was intimated that the czar might be expected at eight o'clock the following morning, and at the appointed hour a train did make its appearance, but to the no small disappointment of the crowd that had gathered near the station it brought only a batch of police and detectives, who hoped to find plenty of game in the trap thus cleverly baited. Before ten, however, preparations had been made in earnest. Troops were stationed on both sides of the route all the way to the Kremlin. The inhabitants of every house in the streets through which the emperor was to pass were peremptorily ordered to close their windows, and the anxiety depicted on the faces of the police showed when the cortège was nearly at hand. Presently distant cheering was heard, and as it grew nearer and nearer, the open carriage containing the czar, czarina and their children drove rapidly by, followed by that of Prince Dolgorouky, governor-general of Moscow, the foundations of which were laid by his ancestors 700 years ago.

Grouse Shooting in England.

London Daily News.

Grouse shooting, like most forms of sport, is chiefly for rich men. Moors that range in rent from £2,000 to £300 are not within the reach of every one, and sportsmen accustomed to large bags naturally despise small ones. As indolence increases, and as grouse becomes wild, the pastime of driving becomes popular, and driving can only be practiced on large moors, with a small army of beaters. Instead of the usual plan of marching over the ground, preceded by setters or pointers, the guns are comfortably settled in affuts behind stone walls. The beaters go round in advance, and then cross the moor shouting and making as much noise as possible. The grouse, which perhaps could have been approached in no other way, then fly with astonishing speed over the heads of the men lying in ambush, and a good deal of experience and skill are needed to bring them down. When should one shoot, before the grouse reach you, and how much before, and how far in advance by way of calculating for pace, are questions the novice asks, but only practice can answer them. As this sort of shooting demands no exertion, no walking, except from one ambush to another, it is deservedly popular with the lazy gunner. But even poor men, though they cannot aspire to large bags and to driving, may get a little shooting and plenty of walking for their money on farms in the Scotch border countries, especially, perhaps, in the neighborhood of the Cheviots. A stock farmer may have taken the shooting on the farm, and may sublet it, or a farmer who owns a little estate of his own at a distance from the place where he lives may be ready to let the shooting. There is generally a difficulty about getting accommodation, but young and earnest men do not disdain a shepherd's hut, and are even ready to ride on ponies ten miles or so to the scene of action. They make small and excessively mixed bags—three brace of grouse, a couple of snipe, two or three hares, and the like—but then they pay very little for their pleasure, and they lay in a large stock of health, and find themselves in picturesque places and scenes famous in border history, which otherwise they would not have visited. With youth and eagerness on their side, perhaps these humble gunners enjoy themselves as much as tenants who pay thousands for moors and forests.

The First California Gold.

J. J. Warner writes as follows to the San Francisco Bulletin:

"Although the truth has, I believe, been repeatedly published respecting the first commerce in and discovery of gold in California, yet, as the truth in this matter is, like the farms in the Sacramento Valley, being continuously covered over by the constant flowing stream of romantic slickens, I presume to give you for publication what I know, as well as what I believe to be the facts respecting the first remittances of gold from and of its first discovery in California. The fact that gold in considerable quantity was exported from and before its discovery in California, may account for some of the historical blunders which have occurred.

"In the latter part of 1833, or the beginning of 1834, J. P. L. Leese came to Los Angeles from Taos, New Mexico, bringing with him a considerable quantity of grain gold, the product of the New Mexican gold placers. About the same time a Spaniard by the name of Palacios arrived in Los Angeles from Guaymas, state of Sonora, who also brought with him a considerable amount of bullion, which was in large bars or bricks of silver, and in grain gold from the gold fields of Sonora. These two lots of grain gold, amounting to about $10,000 in value, went into the hands of a few merchants, and were mostly exported from the country prior to the discovery of any gold in California. A considerable portion, and probably the larger part of it, was taken hence by the ships trading on this coast from Boston. This will account for the testimony of Boston merchants in this matter. Some considerable quantity of this gold was worked into various articles of use and ornament in Los Angeles and some other places by silversmiths and other artisans. Some of it was also wasted in the manufacture of counterfeit Columbian doubloons.

"No record, tradition, or even legend of the promulgation by any person of the belief or suspicion that any part of Alta California was of an auriferous character prior to 1841 can, in the judgment of the writer, be produced. In the early part of that year Don Andres Castilleres, a native of Mexico, a man of education and of considerable scientific attainments and mineralogical knowledge, travelling from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara, saw and gathered up near the rancho of Las Virgenes some mineral specimens, which he exhibited in Santa Barbara, and said that generally, if not invariably, placer gold existed wherever this class of pebble was found.

"In the month of June, 1841, two vaqueros (herdsmen) of a neighboring ranch, while riding over the lands of the ranch of San Franciquito, dismounted from their horses by the side of a rivulet, to give them a breathing spell, and seeing a bed of wild onions they engaged in gathering some of them. While so doing one of them, who had been present and saw the pebble which Castilleres had said was an indication of gold placers, noticed one of these pebbles and said to his companion: "Look at this! there is gold here, for I heard Don Andres Castilleres say that there was gold to be found wherever these little stones exist;" and immediately scooping up a handful of the sand and gravel which had been loosened by pulling up the onions he rubbed it with his other hand, and sure enough, he found in his handful of sand a grain of gold.

"On their return to Santa Barbara they took with them a few dollars' worth of gold which they had obtained from the ground. The news of the discovery of gold soon spread from Santa Barbarba, and people from San Diego to San Luis Obispo hurried to the discovered placers. Although few or none of the native Californians had any practical knowledge of the gold washing process, there were, at the time of the discovery, quite a number of natives of Sonora and other parts of Mexico scattered over California, and especially in the southern part of it, who had seen and worked in placers. A large part of the extensive country drained by the Santa Clara river (Ventura county) was prospected and gold obtained in many places. During the first two rainy seasons following the discovery some hundreds of people were profitably engaged in mining, and gold was brought into Los Angeles and sold there every year from 1841 to the discovery of the rich and broader gold fields of central California in 1848, which caused the abandonment of the less productive placers of this part of the country.

"The late Abel Stearns, then a resident merchant of this place, bought a good deal of that gold. He sent a small part of it to the mint at Philadelphia. The original receipt or certificate of its deposit was some years ago donated to (I believe) the California Pioneers' society, at whose rooms I presume it can be seen."

The Last Survivor of the Greek War of Independence

London Times,

Edward John Trelawny, who has just passed away in Sussex, at the age of eighty-nine years, was one of the very last of the band which fought for Greek independence under Byron sixty years ago. We read in Count Camba's "Narrative of Byron's Last Journey to Greece" that in the summer of 1823 Mr. Trelawny joined him at his invitation from Florence, and became one of about a dozen persons who formed his lordship's body guard. He embarked with him at Genoa, and reached Cephalonia early in August, and crossed with him to Ithaca. Along with Mr. Hamilton Browne he acted the part of a diplomatic envoy from Lord Byron to the Greek government, communicating to them his own intentions and those of the London committee with respect to the liberation of Greece; but he had the mortification to find that his intended efforts were long thwarted by the jealousies of rival chiefs and parties. It was not till the first week in the new year that a loan having been arranged through friends in England, Lord Byron and his party arrived at Missolonghi.

The story of the events which followed has been told by many writers. During the last month or two of Byron's life Mr. Trelawny was not with him, being engaged as aide-de-camp to one of the Greek chiefs named "Ulysses," and dividing his time between Athens and Epirus. He was sent for when Lord Byron's illness threatened to prove fatal, but he did not reach Missolonghi in time to see him, except in his coffin. Mr. Trelawny contributed largely out of his own means and from his stock of Hellenic experience to the abortive campaign which ended thus sadly. He bore testimony, however, to the magic influence of Lord Byron's name in raising the loan in England to pay the cost of the effort, adding that the poet's death crushed alike the hopes of its contributors and their interest in the cause.

Mr. Trelawny lived for many years in London, where his tall figure and handsome face were well known. He was the author of "Recollections of Shelley and Byron," published in 1858, and of "Records of Shelley, Byron, etc." (two volumes), published in 1878. Our readers may, perhaps, be glad to be reminded that some five years ago (January 3, 1876) a letter from Mr. Trelawny appeared in our columns, describing in minute detail the circumstances which accompanied the death of Shelley, of which he was almost an eye-witness. He was with Byron, Shelley and Williams on that eventful morning, and he declares that while Byron's boat, on attempting to leave the harbor at Leghorn, was detained at the last moment for some port clearance formalities, Shelley's boat went out, but was soon lost sight of, and that when it was discovered it had on its starboard quarter a large hole, apparently made by the prow of another felucca.

The American Hebrew says: "All animus against the Jew ceases in the mind of any educated and refined Christian the moment he remembers that Jesus was a Jew. No Christian can assail a Jew because he is a Jew, without casting a reflection upon the Nazarene, whom he, as a Christian, must love, respect, honor and revere, if not worship."

NA-NA'S APACHES.

A Talk With the Old Chief.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from San Jose, N. M., August 17, gives the following interesting article regarding Na-na:

In my dispatch of yesterday from Cañada Alamosa I neglected to state that two Mexican herders from the San Mateo mountains were driven in here about seven p. m. by what is supposed to be the old chief Na-na and the remnant of his band of Warm Spring Apaches. Na-na was Victorio's chief counsellor and lieutenant. His band two years ago numbered eighty-five picked warriors when he went on the warpath. Out of that number are left only two of the original band and himself. These two are his own nephews, and have fought side by side with their uncle and chief in every fight until Victorio was killed last November in Old Mexico. At that time Na-na and thirty-eight braves were out for a fresh set of horses and provisions preparatory to another long march. The flower of the band were with Na-na, while old Victorio, with his wounded, his squaws, and old men, were in the camp which was "jumped" by the Mexicans. The Indians who remained in camp were without ammunition, and fell easy victims to the Mexican soldiers, who were promised a reward of $3,000 for Victoria's scalp and $500 for each additional one brought into Chihuahua. Your correspondent was only forty miles from the fight when it occurred, and was in advance of General Buel's command 150 miles when he (General Buel) was politely invited to leave Mexico, after having in a great measure corralled the Indians and harrassed them until they were without stock or ammunition. I sent a special account to the Herald at the time, and now all that remains of that once famous band is Na-na, his two nephews, ten Mescalero Apaches and two Navajoes. The following interview with Na-na has just been handed me. Colonel Bob Stapleton, who was reported killed a few days ago, furnished this information to Lieutenant Buck, Thirteenth infantry. Stapleton lived with Na-na for many years and always treated him honestly, and the Indians never found him guilty of deceiving them. He is the only white American who could possibly talk to Na-na for the last two years with any kind of safety. Colonel Stapleton owns a sawmill near the Monaca Springs, and although the Indians have made repeated raids on the springs and have stolen all the stock in the vicinity, yet until this last time they never interfered with any of Stapleton's property. This time Na-na took two mules from Stapleton, as he said he needed them, but would return them or two better mules. Lieutenant Taylor struck Na-na's trail yesterday, going toward the Nogal Springs, in San Mateos, and will probably fight him in the next fifteen to twenty-four hours.

Lieutenant Buck of the 13th infantry gives the following facts in a report regarding the interview of Nana with Colonel Stapleton:

Socorro, N. M., August 14, 1881.

To the Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Fort Craig, N. M.:

SIR—I have the honor to report the following: On the 12th inst. I had an interview with Colonel Stapleton, the substance of which I sent you by telegraph. The following are his words:

Na-na on last Tuesday in the afternoon about three o'clock was at my place. He had with him thirteen Indians and one Mexican boy captive. Na-na said he had the Mexican boy with him one year in old Mexico. I asked Na-na where he came from and he replied, "I came from Chihuahua." He was sitting on his horse, and, turning half round in his saddle and waving his hand around to where two young warriors sat on their ponies, remarked, "This is all that is left of my once powerful band. Here are two of my nephews. All have been wiped out but myself and these two." I then said, "I have authority from Captain Bean to talk to you about coming back to the reservation and to live in peace." "To live in peace!" he exclaimed, "What kind of peace is this that you offer? Where in all these homes of my fathers is there one spot where the old chief can place his foot and rest from strife? No, no! No matter where I am—here, there, everywhere—they shoot at me. Where am I to go that I could live? You tell me that I am offered peace, and inside of one hour I will be shot at." I then asked Na-na, "What do you want? To come back to the reservation? Now I am authorized to talk to you." "I know it," said he, "and I know you would not lie to Na-na." I then asked him straight up and down, "Do you want to come back to your reservation?" "Yes. Providing that we may live in peace like we did before, and that we may bring back our people who still live at the San Carlos agency to join and live with us." I informed him that such a thing was possible, and I would make known his desires to the commander.

"Now," said I, "Na-na, when can I see you again?" "Maybe soon; maybe long time; maybe never this side of the happy hunting ground. Look! look! at Na-na, the great warrior chief of days gone by, and look at Na-na of to-day, with only two warriors of his once gallant band. But the old chief has had great revenge. Count the fingers and toes on each warrior here" (fourteen in all) "and count again and again, and then you would not have counted the number who have fallen before Na-na. I am ready to die, and when my time comes—it is near—I can feel it; but I will die with my face to my bitter foes, fighting and dying all the same."

I then said, "Na-na, where are you going now?" "Nowhere. Everywhere. Anywhere." "We are going all around here. You may stay here as long as you wish, but do not go out to fight Na-na." "We have killed every one we run across thus far below, and after we leave here will kill every one we meet again. We had a fight below here three days ago, and the Apaches are good yet. If night had not come so close I would have left no living man, white or Mexican, to tell of it. They try to wipe me out, and I wipe them out, for I must kill to live. I am now going up toward the Navajo country. I want to try and get some Navajoes with me. I got too much to handle. Soldiers, miners, ranchers, everybody is against me, and I must get help or they will get me soon."

With this Na-na turned round and said to his few followers, "Come, there are bloodhounds on our track!" and they rode off in single file, Na-na in the lead. He took two mules belonging to me. He said he needed them and would either return them or better ones, and I believe he will keep his word; he always has done so with me. He had a fine telescope glass, the best I ever looked through. There were in all, Na-na, ten Mescaleros, two Navajoes and the Mexican boy, captive. They were armed with the army carbine and Winchester rifle. I never heard of or saw an Indian that would have any other gun when they could get a Winchester. I tell you, lieutenant, them guns are "bad medicine." In less than an hour after Na-na left Lieutenant Guilfoile, with twenty-five scouts and twenty soldiers, passed my place on the trail and had a fight about two miles from the mill. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM L. BUCK.

How Bismarck Lives at Kissingen.

Kissingen, in Bavaria, is the favorite watering place of the Empress of Austria, and it was there that the Empress Eugenie also liked to spend her summers when her duties did not demand her presence in Paris. Prince Bismarck chose Kissingen for his resting place during the "heated term," some years ago, and has ever since been the lion of the neighborhood. He lives in great seclusion in an ugly and old-fashioned house at some distance from the Kursaal, where society assembles daily, and although hundreds of visitors walk down to the house in the hope of seeing the "Iron Chancellor," they rarely discover anything more striking than the red roof and the green blinds of the house. The irregular and badly painted walls are partially concealed by foliage. The *porte cochere* is so low that a gala carriage could not enter, and the only mark of rank or dignity about the establishment is a rather shabby sentinel, who does honorary guard for the Bavarian government. The Princess Bismarck rarely accompanies her husband to Kissingen and the Prince consequently gives dinners only to gentlemen. These dinners usually gather together but five or six people, and it is said that the chairs in the dining room are all of different patterns, and that the interior of the whole establishment is in the last stages of shabbiness. The prince himself has become so enormous of late years that he can no longer occupy an ordinary dining chair. He sits on a low sofa, with his famous dog lying at his feet. He rarely dresses for dinner, especially when he is at Kissingen, but wears a loose coat of coarse cloth. Although the physicians are very severe with him, and punish him by powerful doses and privations when they discover that he has been dissipating, he still eats and drinks very much as he did during the famous year of the siege. He is as fond of champagne, of Bordeaux and of heavy Spanish wines as ever, and there are times when they seem to do him no harm. Bismarck was formerly one of the greatest champagne drinkers in Europe; half a dozen bottles had no more effect on his gigantic frame than as many glasses would have on more ordinary people. But in his latter years his capacity has been reduced. Young Prince Bismarck is with his father this year, a slight retirement from the society of the German capital having been considered necessary on his part after his romantic adventure with the beautiful Princess of Carolath. It is now said that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Herbert Bismarck and the Countess Andrassy, daughter to the ex-Premier of Austria. Bismarck's company is as mixed as his wines. He receives and entertains men of mark from all countries, and his conversation is not only brilliant, but is nearly always filled with wise remarks on current topics. He is one of the few statesmen and politicians who understand the marked value of small talk. He is very fond of showing his accomplishments to his visitors, and it is said that one day, receiving a visit of Signor Manlini, the present Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bismarck sat down at the piano and played a piece of his own composition, remarking afterwards in an off-hand manner that "in Prussia politicians found time to cultivate the fine arts." "So they do in Italy," replied the visitor, and taking a place at the piano he played over from beginning to end, and entirely from memory, the piece which he had just heard Prince Bismarck play for the first time.

Alpine Climbing a Trade.

From the London Standard.

Alpine climbing has within the last twenty years become a science and a trade. Alpine clubs accumulate experience which is at the disposal of all the world. They have their newspapers and their annual dinners and their monthly meetings. There are shops where every mountaineering requisite is sold, and so numerous are the guides that it is hard nowadays for even the best of them to make a living. These natives of the Alps make mountaineering easy. They point out to us the safest roads, and warn us against the most dangerous rocks. They cut for the daring adventurer a step in the ice slope, and after he has placed his foot in it they even assist his upward journey by a friendly push behind. Any danger of falling into a crevasse is avoided by the party being tied together, and a precipice is brought within reach of the average tourist by a rope-ladder. Hence, unless the ascent is entirely a new one, there is really little danger to encounter. The ordinary mountaineer climbs for pastime and for applause, and he must be a spiritless catiff indeed who knows not the zest which such danger as the casual, but now and then inevitable, avalanche imparts to what is now one of the tamest of sports. The Alpine climber, it is true, sometimes sets up claims to be reckoned among the pioneers of science. He now and then prints a dull drawing-room book, with pretty pictures, and fondly imagines that he ranks with the Saussures, Tschudes, Schlangentweits, Forbeses, Payers, and Tyndalls, who were first attracted to the Alps by a love of what Bacon called "natural knowledge." But their work was carried on at elevations which the Alpine athlete would not condescend to visit, and where there is really less peril to an explorer than to a policeman in the Seven Dials on a Saturday night. The people who insist on writing letters to the papers about the necessity of looking after these reckless folks waste their sympathy. The average Alpine tourist is perfectly able to take care of himself. When he foolishly courts danger, the verdict must be that after all he has a right to choose his own way of making his exit from a world in which he cannot otherwise achieve distinction.

Howgate's Brazen Career in Washington.

Chicago Tribune.

Captain Howgate is a fugitive officer, late in the employment of the United States in its signal service department. He has left the service and the country at one and the same time, in company with a woman not his wife, and has abandoned his wife and family, leaving them in utter destitution. He has stolen from the United States treasury $500,000, and left his bondsmen $40,000 short. It now appears as a wonderful thing, of course, that he could have stolen so much money without being detected. The authorities stand with eyes aghast, as if it were something marvelous that a man who was his own disburser and auditor could have taken so much money without exposure, though the most ordinary and dunderheaded thief in the world, who had no checks upon him, could have accomplished the same feat just as easily and skillfully as Captain Howgate. So the furtive captain took half a million dollars, and might have taken more had he been so disposed or had there been any more to take. Having taken the money, he proceeded to dispose of it by setting up an elegant establisment for a mistress in Washington, where he spent his time, to the neglect of his wife and children, who were left to shift for themselves as they best could. He made no concealment of his shame, nor did the mistress upon whom he was lavishing the stolen money, nor did he think it unmanly nor she unwomanly to taunt the wife and insult her by denying all her claims upon her husband and his support. At last, after a long and brilliant career in money-spending, after outshining any of the Washington Mulberry Hawkes, after flinging money about in the most reckless manner, it occurred possibly to some sage person to suspect, since the Signal Service department was not a mint, that something was wrong. Then the authorities began to unwind red tape, but before the tape was unwound, the bird had flown, and the mistress had flown with him, and all his property that he could convert into cash had flown also, and his bondsmen were left to whistle for their security. He leaves behind him a wife and children in utter destitution, who will be objects of sympathy, except in the fact that in the loss of Captain Howgate they have lost a depraved and worthless scoundrel, who had dishonored the service, dishonored himself, and even sought to dishonor them.

Temperance and Life Insurance.

The Temperance Record, in its account of the very effective labors of Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, for temperance in London, says:

"In his recent lecture at the City Temple, the Rev. Joseph Cook quoted from the National Temperance League's Annual the well-known experience of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, and read the following extracts from prospectuses and other insurance societies which have temperance sections:

"The Emperor (52 Cannon street, E. C.): 'The directors, having had repeated applications from active and influential members of temperance societies in England and Scotland to insure the lives of total abstainers at reduced premiums, thereby securing them an immediate bonus, have agreed to do so the more readily that many years since the directors deemed it proper to secure for abstainers from intoxicating liquors the benefits resulting from their assumed longevity, and established a section in which they are kept apart, and receive their additional profits. The wisdom of this step is daily becoming apparent, the experiment having proved greatly in favor of abstainers, and the public press is awakening to the fact that abstaining assurers are 'better lives' than non-abstainers.'

"The Whittington (58 Moorgate street, E. C.): 'It has been proved that the mortality among those who abstain from the use of alcoholic liquors is less than among ordinary lives. As such persons are entitled to the benefit of this fact, instead of having to share in the greater losses resulting from the deaths of non-abstainers, total-abstainers are insured in a separate section, the profits of which are kept distinct from those of the general department, and determine the amount of the bonus in that section. In 1866, and again in 1869, the bonus in this section was nearly seven per cent higher than in the general department, while in 1872, 1875, and 1878 it increased to fourteen per cent.'

"The Briton (429 Strand, W. C.): 'In order that those members of the association who abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages may enjoy such advantage from the practice, by way of decreased mortality, as it is believed attach to it, the directors have established a special section to which only total-abstainers are admitted.'

"The Sceptre (15 Finsbury place South, E. C.): 'The experience of the past thirty years having proved that the mortality among those who abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages is less than among ordinary lives, and such persons being entitled to the benefits arising therefrom, total abstainers are assured in a separate section, the profits which are kept entirely distinct, and may fairly be expected to average more than those in general departments.'

"The secretary of the last named company (the Sceptre) has favored us in a letter, dated April 12, 1881, with the following information, 'During the past sixteen years we have issued 9,845 policies on the lives of non-abstainers (but are careful to exclude any who are not strictly temperate), and 3,396 on the lives of abstainers; 524 of the former have died, but 91 only of the latter, or less than half the proportionate number, which, of course, is 1,90.'

We commend the above important testimony from London insurance companies concerning abstinence from intoxicating beverages and the rate of mortality to the thoughtful consideration of all our readers, and especially all interested in life insurance, either as insurers or insured.

A Queer Religious Celebration.

New York World.

The Italian colonists of Jersey street last night celebrated the feast of St. Rocek, the patron of Salvia, a small village in Italy. In the court leading from the street a shrine was erected. Two white counterpanes formed its sides and at the back was a parti-colored quilt which had been washed clean for the occasion. The interior was of rough boards covered with white tissue paper. On the top of the shrine was a small picture of the saint. Pictures of other saints, patent medicine signs, and gaudy shawls completed the decorations. Dozens of candles, supported on pails furnished the light. From the clothes line across the court depended candelabra made of barrel hoops, and Chinese lanterns swung from the hoops. Lanterns hung on the clothes line and to the window-sills. When the orchestra, which consisted of a harp and a violin, made pauses, the excitement was kept up by the discharge of large and small fire-crackers and Roman candles. The devotees, dressed in their best clothing, sat patiently in front of the shrine gazing with pious eyes on the picture of St. Rocco. A large representation of the tenement-house population of the neighborhood was among the congregation, but they made no attempt to interfere with the festivities. On a rude table in front of the shrine was a battered tin tray. This did duty as a contribution plate, and it held a few dollars which are to be sent to the parish priest of Salvia.

Mahomet once said: When a man dies, people will say, "what property has he left behind him?" but the angels who examine him in the grave will ask: "What good deeds hast thou sent before thee?"

The American board has just sent out quite a large force of missionaries, both old and young. One, Dr. Nichols, goes as a physician to Bihe, Central Africa, and several go to China. Four were from Oberlin seminary.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The Western Union telegraph company wants still another boy. Call on Manager Bosworth at their office.

Mr. G. L. Howarth, Agent Ellison's assistant at the Denver and Rio Grande depot in this city, has gone east on a brief visit.

Mr. J. Good Ruple, the western agent of the Vandalia line, was in the city yesterday. As usual he carried his little tack hammer.

Captain Wilder left for Ouray on Monday night, where he has extensive mining interests. Mr. Wilder thinks that Ouray is one of the most attractively situated cities in Colorado.

Oysters are ripe, and Billy Bryan, appreciating the fact, has made arrangements at his billiard hall in Manitou to supply his customers with them in every style that they can be gotten up.

Among other attractions booked at the opera house for dates during the next two months are Hawley's Needles and Pins company, Joseffy, the celebrated pianist, Rice's Evangeline party and Remenyi, the violinist.

It seems like unjust discrimination for the medical association to fine a woman $50 for the unlawful practice of medicine, and at the same time allow all the men accused of the same offence to go scot-free upon the payment of costs.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Colorado Springs hotel company yesterday Mr. Rudolph Allen handed in his resignation as secretary and treasurer of said company and Mr. Charles Hallowell was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Prof. H. L. Parker will start an evening school in his rooms over the Denver and Rio Grande express office on September 19th at 7 o'clock. All who are desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity are requested to communicate with him through the postoffice, or be at his rooms on Thursday evening.

None of the Colorado Springs doctors attended the meeting of the State Medical association at Leadville yesterday. From what we can learn the Denver doctors want to control the organization, and outside members have become somewhat dissatisfied. Another instance of Denver's selfishness.

Judge T. A. McMorris received instructions from the interior department yesterday to join the other Indian commissioners at the Uintah agency in Utah at once for the purpose of assisting in the settlement of the Uncompahgres on their new reservation. He left yesterday afternoon for Salt Lake City, from whence he will go to southern Utah.

Mr. John Wilson, of New York, who has been visiting his son, Alderman Wilson, of this city, returned to his home yesterday. Mr. Wilson has formed a great attachment to Colorado Springs, and regretted very much to leave here. Out of the many other cities that he has visited, both in Europe and America, he would gladly choose Colorado Springs for his permanent residence, but the inability of his wife to live in so high an altitude compels him to remain at the east.

A movement is on foot to establish a gymnasium in this city and we understand that it is meeting with the heartiest support of many. So far about fifty members have joined the organization and fully fifty more have signified their intention of doing so. As it is there is no building vacant in the city suitable for the purpose and efforts will be made to have some of our capitalists erect one. Colorado Springs has long needed a gymnasium and we can but wish that the movement may prove a successful one.

Charles Tullis and Edgar Laity, the two men arrested on Sunday last by Officers Beall and Tell, were up before Justice Bentley yesterday afternoon for a hearing. The charge against them was that of grand larceny. Mr. Easterly identified the satchel found in their possession as his property, and as they could not give any sufficient reason for having it the justice found them guilty. They were both bound over to the district court and neither being able to furnish the $800 bail required they were committed to the county jail.

A COMPLIMENT.

How a Young Lady Declared Her Appreciation of An Artist's Pictures.

Mr. Harvey Young, the artist, has given his time almost exclusively to the painting of New Mexican scenery. In order to thoroughly picture life in and about the adobe houses of the Mexicans he found that it would be necessary for him to make a study of the burro, an animal which is indispensable among the natives of the southern territory. He has placed this always amusing animal upon canvas in all conceivable positions and to his credit it can be said that no artist has succeeded better in painting the burro than Mr. Young. His burro pictures as he likes to call them are attracting the attention of the art critics throughout the east and west. Since these pictures have been on exhibition in Colorado Springs Mr. Young's studio has daily been beseiged by visitors who were anxious to see them. Ladies particularly seem to be earnest admirers of his works.

A few days ago a young lady visited the studio at the earnest solicitation of some of her friends, who had already been there once before. Some time was spent in looking over the collection exhibited by Mr. Young. The young lady above referred to admired the pictures very much, and frequently, when occasion offered, she would pass complimentary remarks on the excellent effect and execution. Just as the party started to leave the studio the lady turned to Mr. Young and remarked: "I shall never look at a burro without thinking of you." Not until her friends burst out in a roar of laughter did the young lady realize the full meaning and construction of her compliment. She attempted an explanation, but found it useless, and she left the studio with the determination of never again offering a compliment.

STATE FAIR.

Colorado Industries Poorly Represented.

Description of the Races Yesterday—A Farce as Usual.

Notes About the Fair.

DENVER, September 13.

To-day was the opening of the tenth annual fair of the Colorado Industrial association. The weather was very fine and the attendance small. The exhibits are the smallest in almost every particular shown in the state, every branch of industry being very poorly represented. The mineral exhibit is the exception and will be the largest ever seen in Colorado. Whatever interest there was during the day centered in the races.

THE RACES

The races were called at half-past two o'clock. The first race, trotting, purse $150, first $90, second $45, third $15; for horses that have never beaten 2.50, with the following entries and starters:

J. J. Ellingham enters g. g. Van Buren.
J. D. Sims enters b. g. Garbage.
Hirsch enters ch. g. Daniel H.
C. B. Fish enters blk. m. Jennie Sprague.
C. B. Devnill enters b. m. Baby No. 1.
W. Ball enters b. m. Julia.
F. T. Cochrane enters b. m. Baby No. 2.
J. A. Bell enters br. g. Joe.
H. A. Conley enters br. s. Red Line.

The horses scored several times, but they were sent off "all over" the track. Joe took the lead and maintained it throughout, with Jennie Sprague a good second, and Van Buren third. The rest of the horses were scattered all along the track, and came in the order given below: Daniel H fourth, Julia, Red Line, Baby No. 1, Baby No. 2, and Garbage. Time 2:38.

Second heat—This heat was another "horse follow horse" heat, and was trotted in much the same order, Joe coming under the wire first, Jennie Sprague second; Van Buren third; Red Line fourth; Baby No. 1, Baby No. 2, and Julia in the order named. Garbage and Daniel H distanced. Time 2:46½.

Third heat—The horses got off in better shape in this heat, with Joe again in the lead, which position he maintained throughout, winning the heat and race, with Jennie Sprague second, Van Buren third, and Red Line, Baby No. 1, Baby No. 2 and Julia in the order named. Time 2:46½.

The second was running. Purse $100—1st $75, 2d $25. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year olds, with the following starters:

J. G. Melvin enters s. h. Melvin. J. M. Broadwell enters ch. c. Unknown.

The horses got off with Melvin a little in the lead, which he increased all the way round, winning the race by about ten lengths. Time, 1.28¾.

The third and last race was running. Purse $175—1st $100, 2d $50, 3d $25. Mile dash.

W. H. Howard enters b. m. Ondit. J. M. Broadwell enters g. g. Frank Ford. J. Hays enters ch. m. Sisterly. W. L. Hopkins enters ch. h. Little Barney.

This race was a regular farce, and was won by Ondit, who led from the start, Frank Ford 2d, Sisterly 3d, Little Barney 4th. Time, 1.51.

FAIR NOTES.

Several of the booths are still unoccupied.

Watermelons are selling rapidly.

Bowen's bullion has not yet arrived.

The mineral display is coming to the front rapidly as the best feature of the fair.

The grand stand passed into the hands of private parties this morning at $1,000.

A beautifully finished model of a machine for preparing dough for making crackers is on exhibition in the art hall.

No games of chance or gambling outfits of any nature will be allowed upon the grounds.

Worsted work has an exceedingly fine representative in "Dinner Time," a picture 2x3 feet, wrought by Mrs. Mary Tremp, of Denver.

One commission house and two express wagons, and a side-bar buggy of fine finish and workmanship, are exhibited by A. C. Lighthall.

Jackson, the inimitable landscape photographer, has just arrived with a wagon load of views. They are to be hung in the west wing.

A dray-load of crackers, Colorado made, stand in front of the grand stand. F. W. Crocker says they were made of Colorado wheat flour.

Two fine bulls, a calf and two-year-old, are shown by H. H. Curtis, of Sedalia. He also exhibits a cow and yearling heifer, all of the Hereford stock.

Part of the vegetable display from the Gunnison country was stolen en route. The balance shows well, but has suffered from wilting by the long journey.

The first exhibition of fruits, vegetables and grains from the Rio Grande valley is now being arranged in place. It is said to be very fine and creditable to that section of the state.

A No. 1 display is to be credited to the Denver Fire Brick company. Fifty different articles are in the list, including specimens of the clay from which the articles are manufactured.

One of the most interesting specimens in the mineral department, and one which will attract universal attention, is a block of variegated sandstone from the Treadwell quarry, one mile from Gunnison City.

A ton and a half of iron ore, labeled to "assay 68 to 70 per cent. metallic iron," makes quite a showing in the mineral tent. The ore body is situated in Gunnison county, a short distance from the county seat.

Gunnison county coal will surely receive a boom at the exposition. Splendid specimens of the Mount Carbon and Mt. Castle bituminous varieties are already in place. The antracite had not yet arrived from the depot.

Seventy-five mines of the Kerber creek district are represented by separate lots of ore, while a pyramid of mineral specimens brings the total to about one hundred and fifty. Assays run from $28 to $33,560.50 (Empress Josephine). The showing is exceedingly creditable, and is to be still further improved, as we are informed by Messrs. L. D. Phillips and Charles Lerchen, in charge, by a lot of anthracite coal taken from the forks of Little and Big Kerber creeks.

In class D, lot 18, lace embroidery, is entry No. 21, a veil and neckerchief of the Martha Washington style, which were made by Mrs. Julia Emmett, the great grandmother of Mrs. Henry Bourne, of Silver Cliff, early in the eighteenth century. They are exquisite pieces of work, and to their owner are beyond price.

Clifton Bell, named as superintendent of the speed ring, is absent from the city.

MUSOLE VS. STEAM.

An Exciting Race Between a Hand Car and a Freight Train.

The Leadville Democrat of yesterday gives the following exciting account of a race between a freight train and a hand car: Division Superintendent Griffin, of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, had a thrilling adventure in making a trip from Kokomo to Wheeler on Saturday last, and it was an exceedingly narrow escape from death. In company with a Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Griffin jumped upon a hand car, and were pumping away in a manner that was calculated to invite perspiration, when they suddenly received warning by a series of whistles that they were being run down by a freight car that was just behind them. They looked around and realized the horror of their predicament in a moment. The engine was coming at a furious rate and was fast gaining upon them lessening their chances of escape at each revolution of the wheels. It was on a down grade, and to attempt to stop the hand car would have been to have hastened death. There was but one way of escaping, and that was to make the muscle of the two men upon the hand car defeat the steam of the engine. It was a race for life, and Messrs. Griffin and Wheeler used all of their strength. They were passing the curves around the mountains at a terrible speed, when suddenly they reached a curve and the hand-car jumped the track on one side, while Mr. Wheeler landed on the opposite. The freight train passed them by, and recovering their feet they proceeded to examine themselves. Mr. Griffin was badly bruised, and had a broken arm, to which he is devoting his affections at present, and which is supported in a sling. His shoulder is also seriously bruised, and the circulation of his blood will be vigorous for many weeks. Mr. Wheeler was shaken up generally, but escaped without any broken bones. Both gentlemen can congratulate themselves upon escaping without more serious injuries.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

Last Night's Performance of the Nellie Boyd Company at the Opera House.

Those who visited the opera house last evening and listened to the recitation of Forget-me-not were amply repaid for their trouble. The play of itself is excellent and gives Miss Boyd a much better opportunity to display her talent than in the part which she took in the cast of "The Banker's Daughter." Miss Boyd in the role of Stephanie made a decided hit and did the subject full justice. She has a very effective command over her features and emotions. Miss Ruby Lafayette as Alice Verney was very good, and she, too, won for herself many admirers.

Mr. H. B. Emery in his personation of the character of Sir Horace Welby also figured conspicuously in the plot. He is well fitted to fill the leading gentleman's part in most any drama, and always entertains his audience by his free and easy manner and excellent acting. The support throughout was very creditable and the acting as a whole much superior to that of the first night's performance. Forget-me-not is a play that always takes. It is written from facts in real life, having their existence in Parisian society. To-night the company will appear for the last time in this city when they will produce Bret Harte's famous drama, "M'liss; or the Waif of Smith's Pocket," with Nellie Boyd in the leading role. The company is a very well balanced one and they are deserving of better patronage than they have been given.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending September 14th, 1881:

Atwood, Lewis I	La Rue, Jore
Bingham, H H	Messenger, Rupert
Brooks, Dr Alman	Metsker, D C
Caddel, J D	Nunnelly, Asa 2
Chiulie, G	Pyle, A D
Cummings, George	Portes, R B
Fleeton, Robert	Roberts, Mrs John
Fredericks, John F	Shields, Mrs Emeline
Gemmill, Hugh B	Simons, Rev Wm
Gibberd, James	Smith, George W
Gossett, D W	Spencer, Mrs Mattie
Hunter, Mrs A J	St George, M C
Hunt, John	Tyles, Miss Ella
Irwin, Mrs Mary	Warren, Stamford
Hascall, Mrs Dr	Williams, John H
Keesler, Lewis.	

FOREIGN.

Heenan, M F 2.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. L. PRICE, P. M.

From Thursday's Daily.

The Nellie Boyd Dramatic company gave their last performance in this city, last night with the presentation of "M'liss; or, The Waif of Smith's Pocket." The play was one of Bret Harte's border dramas and it was replete with amusing scenes and incidents mostly of a western nature. Judging from the continued applause the play must have suited the audience. All of the characters of the play were well sustained, especially the personations of "M'liss" and "Yuba Bill," the former by Nellie Boyd and the latter by O. L. Hart. From here the company goes to Pueblo where they play a short engagement.

City Marshal Beall went to Denver yesterday afternoon, having been summoned to testify in the Seybold case which is now up before the district court. While in Denver the marshal will visit the opera and city hall.

MEXICAN RAILROADS.

English Opinion of the Various American Railroad Enterprises in Mexico.

Description of the Mexican National, Central, and Grant Systems.

A recent number of the London Saturday Review contained the following interesting review of the railway projects in Mexico:—

A correspondent of the Times has lately given an elaborate, although possibly a highly-colored, sketch of what the great railway financiers of the United States are doing for Mexico. There are two great enterprises on foot, to which a third is on the point of being added. It may be said briefly that the Americans are being good enough to cover Mexico with railways. There is the great Central railway from the City of Mexico to the frontier and thence to Kansas, and there is the great National railway from the City of Mexico to the frontier, and thence to Texas. Each of these lines is a prolongation of a large existing system in the states, and is in the hands of capitalists who have done enough to make it probable that they do not lightly talk of schemes, however gigantic. And these schemes are very large, for besides the main lines there are numerous branches, and each of them contemplates a branch to the Pacific as if a branch to the Pacific was a mere nothing. The total length contemplated by the National railway is no less than 2,500 miles, and the intended extent of the Central is about 1,700. We may thus speak in round numbers of a total anticipated length of 4,000 miles. The Central line is of the standard gauge, and the National line is of the metre gauge. Taking one with the other, it is impossible to reckon on the cost of construction and equipment, apart from all watering of stock and the profits of financiers, as less than £5,000 a mile. This is a very low estimate according to English experience; and it must be remembered that in Mexico the cost of the freight of a large portion of the materials must necessarily be very heavy. But, even if only £5,000 a mile is taken, this, on 4,000 miles, means an outlay of £20,000,000 sterling. The Americans do not mean to find all this money themselves. They are to be helped, and very largely helped, by the Mexican government. A subsidy is to be given them, which varies not only with each line, but with different parts of the same line, but in no case falls below £2,500 a mile. Thus, if the total cost of construction is taken at £20,000,000, the Americans would have to find £10,000,000 and the Mexicans would have to find £10,000,000. The total revenue of Mexico is between £3,000,000 and £3,500,000 per annum, and there has hitherto been generally a deficit. The deficit does not perhaps now exist, for the country has had peace for some years; and Mexico may be said to be now paying its way, although there is certainly no surplus. In what time it is thought probable that the National and Central systems should be finished is not stated. But nine years may perhaps be considered a reasonable time. If so, Mexico would have to give these enterprising foreigners in nine years three whole years' revenue. Of course, nothing in finance can be pronounced beforehand to be absolutely impossible; but the world has hitherto been accustomed to talk in a depreciatory way of Mexico. The world would certainly have to change its tone, and allow that Mexico was behaving most handsomely to foreign capitalists, and was displaying infinite financial ingenuity, if it showed itself able and willing to go without any revenue at all every third year, and to hand over all its receipts to the adventurous makers of railways.

But even these two vast systems of railways are not enough for the Americans. A third scheme is being started, which also is in the hands of men of great financial position, and the direction of which is adorned with the names of persons as eminent as General Grant, late president of the United States, and General Diaz, late president of Mexico. As the other two great lines supply the wants of the north of Mexico, this is to supply the wants of the south. It is to start from the City of Mexico, and go in a southwesterly direction to the town of Oaxaca, whence it is to branch, on the westward to the Pacific, and on the eastward to the Atlantic, touching the sea, not only at Vera Cruz, but at a new port, which it is proposed to construct at a point on the coast where there is said to be a safer anchorage than Vera Cruz affords. The holders of the concession have also the astonishing privilege of going "southward to the frontier of Gautemala, if desired." The length of the line contemplated, short of this ambitious extension, is 800 miles; and if this line could also be made for £5,000 a mile, a further expenditure of £4,000,000 would be involved. The holders of this new scheme are more considerate to the Mexicans, or more independent of them, as they have asked for no subvention, and prefer to make the line for themselves, and, in return, be under no limitations as to their tariffs. The Americans are to find all the money that is needed, and it will be very interesting to them to learn what will be needed, for that will teach them, among other things, where their wonderful line is to go. It may be safely said that no one connected with the scheme has the faintest notion what kind of country fills up the space between Oaxaca and the Pacific. The first step to be taken was to send engineers to be the precursors of civilized man in wandering over this unknown region. The surveys which are now being made are, however, sure to show that a railway can somehow be made if any one likes to make it. With money a railway can be made anywhere, and the Americans will get from Oaxaca to the Pacific if they wish. But that they will get there cheaply is beyond belief to those who consider that the formation of the mountain ranges on the west coast offer very serious difficulties, and that the materials must be transported at considerable cost from the Atlantic, or sent round to the Pacific coast. Still, at one price or another this new line, as well as the two established lines, will be made, if the Americans persist in what they have undertaken. And they are already doing something much more than the mere talking of great schemes would imply. The Central and the National lines are hard at work. They have made a good start both at the Mexican and the American ends, and if the statement that by the end of this year the National will have 500 miles in order for working is carried out, no one can deny that there has been a most striking display of energy and of the command of capital.

If it is asked whether the vast amount of capital which it is intended to apply to the construction of railways in Mexico will continue to be found, and whether the railways when made are likely to pay, we must first look at what is being done in the United States themselves. The new mileage laid down last year exceeded that of any year since 1871, more than 7,000 miles of new railways having been built in 1880. This was 2,500 miles in excess of what was constructed in 1879, so that the mere excess of last year over the year before equals the whole length of the longest Mexican line. The nominal cost of the new lines was £10,000 a mile; this would give a total expenditure of seventy millions. The real cost, it may be presumed, much less; but it would be a low estimate to compute the actual outlay at forty millions. To people who spend on their own new lines forty millions in one year it must seem a trifle to spend ten millions, or, if the Mexican Southern line is taken into account, fourteen millions, in several years. Even if the Mexican government did not pay a farthing of the subventions promised, the United States would easily make up the deficiency; and it would surprise no one acquainted with Mexico to learn that the directors of these undertakings rely very little on the subventions promised, and are content to look forward to the position of being creditors on a very large scale of a government which they may hope to be able to treat as great and strong creditors are in the habit of treating small and weak debtors. The receipts on the American railways, even in the far west, are highly satisfactory. The National company has already more than 800 miles at work in Colorado and Utah, and it is stated that its system is taking an average of £30 per mile per week, and is worked at 50 per cent. of the gross receipts, which leaves a net income of 8 per cent on a capital of £10,000 to the mile. This is more than a satisfactory result. It is a very astonishing result, and the only question is whether anything like the same result can be attained in Mexico. The conditions are not at all the same. The American railways thrive because everywhere they carry with them new settlers, with whom there is no one to interfere, who are all of European descent, who possess capital and energy, and who are protected by American law and by the general determination of American citizens, except in some wild regions where the desperate go in advance of the orderly, to see the law respected.

Mexico is an old country. It has been for three centuries under the dominion of Spain; it is inhabited by an aboriginal population, very poor and very superstitious; all the land belongs to some one, and the first thought of the inhabitants outside the towns, which are for the most part poor, decayed, stagnant places, is to shoot a new comer, unless it answers better to rob him. On the other hand, the natural resources of Mexico are quite equal to those of the western states of the union, and if the Americans can dominate the Mexicans, they will make them grow rich after the American fashion, whether they like it or not. Probably they will dominate them, but many of those who know Mexico best think that this domination will not be established except after a painful struggle. It must be said, however, that the very scale on which the Americans are working, or are prepared to work, lessens the danger. They will impose themselves so rapidly and at so many points, that the country may be transformed before it thinks of resisting.

College Notes.

The present attendance is a little above fifty. This term begins rather more favorably than last autumn's.

The college session of last Thursday was adjourned on account of the funeral of Professor Sheldon's little daughter. The goodness of heart and the interest in us constantly shown by Professor Sheldon, as well as the kindness of Mrs. Sheldon whenever we meet her, have won a sympathy deeper and more tender than even such events call forth.

John R. Pickett, who has finished the sophomore year and would have been a junior, has decided not to attend college this year, but instead will work as a carpenter. He can miss one year and still graduate before he can vote.

Evelyn M. Johnson, who was a student part of last year and taught drawing during the last term, teaches drawing this year in the University of Denver.

May E. Ely is still ill with mountain fever.

Professor Marden preached last Sunday at the Congregational church, morning and evening.

President Tenney lectured at the college Sunday afternoon on the Bible. He spoke of its value, its variety—embracing many sorts of writing by many authors—it was Moses and John and others, but still it was God, and its study. He told of a right way and a wrong way to read it. People read it too much by chapters, which are only detached parts. He recommended the reading of a whole gospel at one sitting.

Mr. Tenney told how many thousands of books have been written on the Bible. Commentaries are good in some respects, and not good in some. Tribulation is the Bible's interpreter. Ask the author to explain himself.

The first meeting of the college union was held at President Tenney's last Saturday evening. The attendance was very small—four young ladies. It was voted that Professor Marden prepare a list of topics and conduct the meetings.

Three members of the Phi Delta Pi society met at the college last Saturday evening, but transacted no business. The Philocallians have not yet held a meeting. Some of the pupils are desirous of organizing a new society which shall admit both males and females. It is doubtful whether good reason can be given why in a college which admits both sexes and is so small there should be a society of boys and another of girls. The plan of two societies has been tried during the last two years, and the societies have not been very successful.

The work in English composition for this term will be in charge of Professor Bump. Some of the pupils will do work of this kind once a week, and some once a month. Pupils who are not prepared, Professor Bump will give instructions to. In the latter part of the term arrangements will be made for some public exercises. The work in declamation will be conducted by Professor Marden.

The work in geology began yesterday. The text book to be used is by La Conte. The class will recite five times a week during this term only, finishing the book. There will be illustrative lectures once a week, and more or less of field-work throughout the term. The lectures will be given in a darkened room, so that the illustrations can be projected on a screen. Professor Stone is teacher of geology. The time of recitation is from 10.50 to 11.30 each day.

The college authorities are determined to furnish to the young people of Colorado opportunities to obtain an education which have not before been enjoyed. Such arrangements will be made and such facilities for labor be given that any young man or young woman can pay his or her way through college.

President Tenney has bought twenty land adjoining the college property, a ten acre garden near Weber street, accordance with a written agreeme with the college trustees, he will kee years to furnish labor to college Young ladies will be given the chanc ing their expenses by working a hal Saturday and an hour each other da college also intends to make cheap the north end of town.

President Tenney has heretofore residence as an office. Hereafter he the northwest room on the first floo college building. He will be in his the transaction of college business be and 10 o'clock each morning and wil people on such business at any other

The boys' boarding club has not organized but efforts are making in rection. STU

Miss Nettie Brownell left yester Chicago and New York on an extend to friends.

Mr. A. Sutton left yesterday aftern Chicago and New York to purchase winter goods.

We understand that the Emma opera company wanted $1400 for a one engagement in this city.

Sheriff Smith is in Denver attendi state fair. He took the precaution t his revolver at home this time.

A large force of men are now at wor ing the bed of the Denver and New road in the vicinity of Fursman's ranch

The baggage wrestlers at the depo good reason to rejoice, for the time is hand when monster Saratogas are no

The county jail is now comfortabl Twelve prisoners are now confined awaiting the next term of the district c

There has been a decided falling off passenger travel over the Manitou br the Denver and Rio Grande within th two weeks.

The Seven Lakes house has become popular resort since the trail has been to it. The house is but four miles fr summit of the Peak.

The Emily Melville opera company a on their way from California to Colorad the probabilities are that Colorado S will have a season of comic opera.

Manager Bosworth, of the Western office, is still in need of a messenge Some boy who is anxious to learn tele should improve the opportunity offered

The Gunnison excursion train through this city at five o'clock yes morning on its return to Denver. All excursionists reported a very enjoyabl

Mr. F. H. Wiswell and wife start to a visit to the former home of Mrs. W Massachusetts, after which they will to Chicago and take up their permanen dence.

A burro in a wooden cage was one amusing sights at the depot yesterday ing. The animal had been thus secu shipment by express to Dr. D. S. Evans etteville, New York.

Messrs. A. S. Bushnell and H. Lambo Ford county, Illinois, are visiting the They come west to start in the sheep bus and may locate in this vicinity provi suitable location can be found.

Since the arrest of Tullis and Laity on day last no petty thieving has been report the officers and in all probability the have come to the conclusion to practice infamous business in some other city.

Owing to a change of time on the divi of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad s of Pueblo, which went into effect the clev inst., mail for the Rio Grande or Ala section, the Espanola, New Mexico, exter and the San Juan or Durango division o Denver and Rio Grande railroad is dispat by night train No. 3, and closes at 8 p. m instead of 11.10 as formerly.

Alderman Walker starts for the east to He has in his possession several letters o troduction to the James boys of Miss asking them to give him safe transport through that state. Charley feels quite el over having these letters. He says if James boys present themselves on his the letters will be the means of saving his watch and money. Mr. Walker also l with him the blue flannel shirt worn by on a whaling voyage 30 years ago. He the Cape Cod boys would not recognize without it.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious D cases and Functional Derangements attende upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. S bottles, $1. Accredited Physicians and Clergym supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-h the retail price, money to accompany order. So by Druggists and by D. D. DEWEY & Co., Doy St., New York.

TONIC.—"Increasing the strength, obviating t effects of debility, and restoring healthy function -WEBSTER.

Castoria—35 dose 35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, a valuable remedy for fretful and puny child

CENTAUR LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, a any pain upon Man or Beast.

From Friday's Daily.

The Colorado Springs fire department has not been called out since the tournament.

The Deaf Mute institute will not be opened for the reception of students until October 10th.

Mr. B. F. Crowell and the Misses Crowell started east yesterday via the Santa Fe route.

County Clerk Eaton is busy sending election blanks to the various polling places in the county.

Messrs. Giddings & Stillman are daily receiving large invoices of fall and winter goods from the east.

Mr. Lyman K. Bass is building a fine stable back of his new residence on North Nevada avenue.

It now takes three Pullman sleepers to accommodate the travel on the Denver & Rio Grande night trains.

More California fruit has been offered for sale in the Colorado Springs markets this year than ever before.

The Denver & Rio Grande will sell round trip tickets to Denver for $4.50, good to return on until after Sunday.

Mr. J. L. Besore, one of El Paso county's successful ranchmen, came in from his ranch on Squirrel creek yesterday.

Justice Bentley cut a musk melon yesterday in his mind. Deputy Sheriff Dana sat by and saw the performance.

The Denver & New Orleans road has not as yet procured the right of way through some of the ranch properties east of the city.

We learn from an authentic source that Mr. Charles Stockbridge has bought out Mr. C. F. Niece, the Huerfano street druggist.

The Nellie Boyd company went to Pueblo yesterday morning, where they opened the new Seventh Street Opera House last night.

Prof. R. P. McGregor, the newly-elected principal of the Deaf-Mute institute, is now in the city, awaiting the opening of the school.

Surveyors seem to be scarce in Colorado Springs. None could be procured yesterday to make the survey for the excavation of the new hotel.

Seventy-eight trunks were handled by the baggagemen at the depot upon the arrival of the morning express yesterday. Many of them belonged to the Nellie Boyd company.

The south bound passengers were so numerous at the depot yesterday morning that it was necessary to take the passenger coach from the Manitou train and attach it to the express train.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Whaite celebrated their silver wedding at their residence, on North Tejon street, last evening. About thirty guests were present, and the presents were numerous and handsome.

The elegant residence of Mr. A. D. Davis, on the west side of Tejon street and fronting Acacia Place, together with furniture complete, has been sold by Mr. Rowe to A. F. Carpenter, Esq., for $11,000.

Mr. C. J. Roberts, of the Cincinnati Times-Star, is in the city and called at the GAZETTE office yesterday. He is well pleased with Colorado, and has about concluded to remain in the state, providing he can find a suitable business location.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Presbyterian church gave a very pleasant ice cream sociable last evening in the church, on the corner of Weber and Kiowa streets. The literary and musical part of the programme was carried out and gave general satisfaction.

Mr. H. M. Harbert has issued a specimen number of the Deaf Mute Index for the pupils of the institute to show to their friends while soliciting for subscriptions. The edition is a very neat and newsy one. The next number will not be issued until school commences.

The Piute Indians who were engaged in the outbreak last summer on the San Miguel, and who were captured by the Utes and turned over to the military authorities, passed through the city yesterday morning on their way to the military prison at Leavenworth, Kansas. They came from Lake City, and were in charge of a guard of soldiers.

Professor John Murray will give his third parlor entertainment, consisting of readings and recitations, in Court House hall this evening. He will give readings from Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Midlothian," and from Dr. Marygold (a Christmas story), by Charles Dickens. His recitations will include Tennyson's "Talking Oak" and "The Courtin'" from Lowell.

Seven Lakes House.

Below we print the arrivals at the Seven Lakes House for the past week:

Wm. J. McCreery, New York; Mrs. L. F. Booth, New York; Miss Kate Booth, New York; Miss Abbie Booth, New York; L. F. Booth, New York; Miss Sarah Weiss, Boston; Robert B. Weiss, Boston; James Chandler, Lebanon, Ky.; Mrs. E. Ferris, Colorado Springs; Mrs. H. B. Nones, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. F. L. Eastman, Chicago; Miss Belle Leslie, Chicago; Mrs. James Kempton, Philadelphia; Dora Isenbern, Hawaiian Islands; Thomas Stremaker and wife, Maryville, Mo.; J. A. Nichols and wife, Colorado Springs; Mrs. John Unold and daughter, Julia, La Grange, Ills.; J. H. Ryan, Sharkelford, Mo.; J. K. Riley, Manitou; J. T. O'Keeffe, Pike's Peak; J. R. Chapel, New London, Conn.; F. Wayland Sherman, Colorado Springs; Clarence G. Sherman, Colorado Springs; E. Scaife Wild, Manitou; William Brown, Mo.; Mrs. M. Hamp, England; Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Colorado Springs; Miss L. Taylor, New York; Dr. George J. Bull, Worcester, Mass.; J. E. Newton, Colorado Springs; Rev. A. B. Stretzell, England.

THE STATE FAIR.

The Weather Still Fine and Attendance Large.

Yesterday's Races Prove the Most Interesting of the Week.

Special to the GAZETTE:

DENVER, September 15.—The weather today was all that could be desired, and the attendance at the fair was the largest of the week. The school children of the city were present in large number, under the care of their teachers, and while the attendance yesterday was about three thousand that of to-day was nearer five.

The most attractive feature of the day was the races, which were the most interesting of the week, and gave general satisfaction to the spectators. They were conducted fairly and honestly, and as such were improvements on those of yesterday.

The afternoon sport commenced with a 2½ miles go-as-you-please pedestrian match, with the following entries:

Wm. Maloney, No. 1.
W. J. Hawksworth, of Bates hose, No. 2.
W. H. Johnson, "Chicago Boy," No. 3.
F. Hamilton, Hooks 2, No. 4.

At the end of the first half mile Hamilton was ahead, "Chicago" second, and Hawksworth third. Maloney dropped out at the end of the first half mile. The same positions were maintained at the end of the first mile, when Johnson got tired and withdrew. At the end of the mile and a half there were only two left, with Hamilton in the lead and Hawksworth second. At the end of the second mile Hamilton was about 75 yards ahead, and they were both running splendidly with Hawksworth gaining rapidly all the time, passing Hamilton and winning the race by about fifty yards. Time, 13 minutes, 40 seconds.

The first horse race was for the 2:35 class—trotting—purse, $300; first $175; second $90; third $25. The following horses started:

M. C. Wilbur, s. g. Clifton B.
Phillips & Sons, blk. g. Ivanhoe.
J. M. Hughes, b. g. Elcho.
James Bell, b. g. Joe.
C. P. Crawford, blk. g. Little Crow.

There were several protests in regard to this race but they were all settled amicably and all started. The horses scored several times and the drivers of Joe and Little Crow were fined $5 a piece, but they got away finally, with Joe a little in the lead, which position he maintained to the finish, the other horses coming in in the manner named: Elcho 2d; Little Crow 3d; Clifton B. 4th and Ivanhoe 5th. Time 2:37½.

Second Heat—The horses got away in this heat with Little Crow in the lead, but he was soon passed by Joe who maintained the lead throughout the rest of the heat. The other horses held the same position as when they started. Little Crow 2d; Elcho 3d; Clifton B. 4th and Ivanhoe 5th. Time, 2.39½.

Third Heat—Little Crow got the lead in this heat also, but was easily passed on the back stretch by Joe and also by Elcho, who came rapidly up on Joe and made a "dead heat," with Clifton B. 3d; Little Crow 4th and Ivanhoe 5th. Time, 2.36½.

Fourth Heat—Little Crow again got the lead, but was passed by Joe and Elcho. Elcho maintained the lead through. In the meantime Clifton B. had passed Joe and came in 2d; Joe 3d; Little Crow distanced, and the driver was fined $10. Time, 2.40½.

Fifth Heat—There were only three horses left to start in this heat but they got off well together. Joe took the lead on a run after they left the score but was soon passed by Elcho who maintained the lead throughout. Clifton B. passed Joe on the back stretch on the first half mile and came in second and Joe third. Time, 2.38½. Clifton B. who had trotted five heats and not won any was, according to rules, sent to the stable, but got third money in the race.

Sixth Heat—The two horses started with Joe in the lead, but about a hundred yards after passing the score he was passed by Elcho who trotted right away from Joe, winning the heat by about five lengths, which gave Elcho the race. Time, 2:47½.

The next race was a running mile dash, for four-year-olds; purse, $125; $75 to first, $35 to second and $15 to third, with the following starters:

Ondit, by W. H. Hanard.
Maud, by A. Johnson.

The horses started with Ondit in the lead, which position he maintained throughout, winning the race easily. Time, 2:07.

FAIR NOTES.

The foot races take place to-morrow.

Some very fine Colorado-made show cases are the product of J. G. Smith, and are placed in the art hall.

A hand holding a cornucopia, filled with dexterously chiseled flowers, is exhibited in art hall by Greenlee & Co., the marble workers.

At 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon a meeting is called in agricultural hall of those interested in the culture of bees, to take the preliminary steps for the organization of a bee-keepers' association.

Gunnison county display is a big one. Huge chunks of the anthracite coal are in place and attract much attention. A lot of coked coal from Crested Butte has just arrived.

A varied collection of oil paintings, aquarels, free hand drawings, and fine ivory paintings, the production of Wm. Winter, the artist, is to be seen in the art hall. The most notable piece is an oil portrait of Mrs. Winter.

The six mile equestrienne race did not come off to-day on account of the inability of the ladies to procure necessary horses in time. It will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Far from what it was expected to be is the floral exhibit, Avery Gallup is the only one making an extended display. Mrs. Witter has a large tray of rose blooms and buds, and D. S. Grimes & Co. have a beautiful bed of dahlias. Hardly one-half the space asked for has been filled.

Idaho Springs mining district has a representation from sixty-five mines. The ores are galena, gray copper, silver and gold. Noteworthy in the list are the Hukill, Garden, Freeland, Gem, Trio, Golden Link and Tropic. Assays run from $30 to $5,000. The erubescite ore from the Hukill is among the rarest in the exhibit. Jesse Gilmore, Esq., is in charge of this display.

At one o'clock to-morrow the drilling match for special premiums of $500 takes place. The following entries have been made: For first prize, Alfred Yates and A. J. Osborn, Joseph and Isaiah Yates, J. R. Bennetts and Con. Murphy; second prize, J. R. Bennetts and Con. Murphy and Judge Wood, Joseph and Isaiah Yates and J. B. Clark, Alfred Yates and A. J. Osborn and Robert Bradley, P. B. Jaxon; third prize, Joseph and Alfred and Isaiah Yates, J. R. Bennetts.

COLORADO COAL.

Some Account of This One of Our Many Sources of Wealth.

The following, interesting particulars concerning the coal interest of Gunnison county are taken from the newly-published pamphlet on Gunnison county, published for distribution at the state fair this week:

As highly favored as many portions of our western country have been in extensive fields of coal, none can compare with this portion situated west of the continental divide. While the most favored have only varieties of bituminous coal, Gunnison county has not only several varieties of bituminous coal but also cannel and anthracite.

The coal fields of this region are five in number, viz.: The "Uncompahgre," the "Gunnison," the "White River," the "Yampah," the "Dolores."

The Uncompahgre field is situated on the head waters of the river of that name, and so far as examined comprises about 1,600 square miles. It is believed, however, that further surveys will find a much more extensive area than this.

The coal is bituminous and of good quality for grate, stove and smelting uses. The veins are from 3½ to 6 feet in thickness and are so situated as to be easily worked and drained. The analysis is as follows:

Water	3.730
Fixed carbon	61.326
Volatile matter	30.077
Ash	4.472

The Gunnison field is situated mostly on the head waters of the north and south forks of the Gunnison river.

This field underlies an area of 5,000 square miles and embraces every variety from semi-bituminous to the finest anthracite. So far as thus far worked, there are several veins of variable thickness, from 2½ to 9 feet. From analysis of the bituminous coal of this field it has less ash and water and more combustible matter than any of the tertiary coal along the coal bearing belt of the Union Pacific railroad. That portion of this field at the head of Ohio creek produces the finest smith coal thus far found west of the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania.

The coal in the neighborhood of Crested Butte has been examined by coal men from Pennsylvania and pronounced the best coking coal in the United States. The following analysis of the Crested Butte and of the best Pennsylvania coal is given.

Fixed carbon	72.60
Ash	3.10
Gas	22.80
Moisture	1.10
Per cent. of coke	75.70

Connellsville, Pennsylvania, coal.

Fixed carbon	65.00
Ash	6.50
Gas	24.00
Moisture	4.50
Per cent. of coke	71.50

This Connelsville coal is the best coking coal of the east. The coke of all coal being composed of fixed carbon and ash depends for its value upon the minimum of ash. The coke from the coal of Crested Butte contains from 2 to 6 per cent. less ash than the coke of the best coals in Pennsylvania. So highly is this coal prized for its coking qualities that Leadville, Pueblo and Pennsylvania parties have secured large tracts of coal lands and are preparing to make coke for the great smelters of Denver, Leadville and Pueblo. For purposes of steam all this bituminous coal has no superior if it has its equal on the American continent. Said a well known mineralogist in speaking of this coal: A pound of Pennsylvania anthracite will make twenty-five pounds of steam. One pound of this bituminous coal will make twenty-three pounds of steam, but while one pound of Pennsylvania anthracite is burning two pounds of this bituminous coal will burn. Therefore, while the pound of Pennsylvania anthracite is making twenty-five pounds of steam this coal will make forty-six pounds of steam." In a grate it burns freely with a clear bright flame with no fumes of sulphur.

The only anthracite coal west of the Alleghany mountains is found in this "Gunnison Field." It occurs on Slate river and Anthracite creek. So far as now known the area of its occurrence is about three hundred square miles, and it is thought that it extends down the Anthracite to the North Fork of the Gunnison. In appearance it is the finest anthracite. Assays show that it contains from 88 to 92 per cent. of carbon, making it the equal of the best Pennsylvania anthracite deposits. The importance of this anthracite coal to the ore workers of Colorado cannot be over estimated. The veins are from five to seven feet thick.

The "White river and Yampa River fields," practically one, have an area of five to six thousand square miles, and when fully explored will be found to underlie twice that area. Hayden reports the coal of good quality and the veins easily worked.

The "Dolores field" lies between the Grand and Rio Dolores rivers, and as yet has not been fully examined. The area of occurrence and the quality of the coal are not fully known.

UNDER ARREST.

An Imposter who Has Been Wanted by the Police for Some Time.

From the Denver Republican of yesterday we clip the following extract which may be of interest to some Colorado Springs people:

The police department made another important arrest yesterday, that of Albert J. Jenkins, on whose trail the police have been working for three months past.

Jenkins is an imposter, whose depredations in Denver and throughout the state, although of a petty order, are seldom equaled. His plan was to go into the suburbs, enter a residence and tell the lady of the house that he had been sent there by Mr. Fisher, of Daniels & Fisher, dry goods merchants, to establish an agency for the Butterick patterns, for which Daniels & Fisher are the sole agents for this state. He would tell her how the firm intended to establish agencies in the various portions of the city, and that she had been selected to represent them, if she would. He would unfold to her the immense profits that would accrue from a few sales, and the case was generally presented in such a seductive manner that the lady would accept to become the agent. He would agree to send around the next day some of the patterns and her credentials. Five dollars were generally asked of the lady, for which he would give her a receipt. Thus he would victimize several ladies in a block. The patterns and the credentials not turning up the next day, the ladies would go to Daniels & Fisher's and demand them, and when told that they had been a victim to the sharp, they were loud in their denunciations. Over fifty persons are known to have been thus duped. The police were informed in the matter, but though they were vigilant they were unable to effect his capture until yesterday, when traces of him were gained and he was put under arrest by Detective Connor, while he was in the act of taking in another victim. He is said to have operated in Cheyenne, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and other towns in the state. The victims of Jenkins are requested to come forward and lodge complaints against him.

Boston Wool Market.

We give below the weekly report on the wool market in Boston, taken from the circular of Denny, Rice & Co. of that city:

The total receipts of wool at this port during the last week comprise 4174 bales domestic and 324 foreign, against 6306 bales domestic and 63 foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1881, comprise 139,322 bales domestic and 20,541 bales foreign, against 244,209 bales domestic and 85,763 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1880.

The sales for the week comprise 3,730,703 lbs. of domestic fleece and pulled and 406,500 lbs. of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 4,137,203 lbs. against 2,313,388 lbs. and 3,223,577 lbs. for the two previous weeks' transactions.

The sales as collected from the several houses and given in detail below, foot up the immense total of 4,137,203 lbs., or 1,823,815 lbs. more than last week, which was considered and really was an active week. The increase, it will be seen, amounts to nearly 2,000,000 lbs., and frequently the sales for the entire week have been no more than the increase in the sales this week. The largest business has been done in Texas territory, of which 709,232 lbs. have been sold, which is 122,000 lbs. more than last week. The next largest business has been in Ohio and Pennsylvania, of which 635,400 lbs. have been sold, or an increase of 130,000 lbs. Of Michigan wool the sales have been very large, amounting to 489,000 lbs., which is an increase of 361,000 lbs. over the previous week—the second largest increase in any description, being exceeded only by that of pulled, of which 604,225 lbs. were sold, or an increase of 431,000 lbs. over previous week. The sales of unwashed and unmerchantable were large, amounting to 484,889 lbs., which is 257,000 lbs. more than last week. In combing and delaine the increase in the sales amounted to 84,000 lbs., in scoured to 90,000 lbs., in spring California to 43,000 lbs., and in fall California to 121,000 lbs., and in odds and ends to 30,000 lbs. There were no decreases whatever. In foreign wool there was only a comparatively small increase in the business, amounting to 315,100 lbs., while in domestic the increase was 1,508,715 lbs.

Superintendent Cushing, of the Denver & Rio Grande, accompanied by his family, came down from Denver on a special car yesterday morning. The car was attached to Conductor Sawyer's train and taken to Manitou, where the party remained during the day.

WANTED.

WANTED—A place as first meat and pastry cook by a man with first-class state and local references. Want good pay. Address, Cookie, Gazette office. jw 17 1*

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., September 13th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at the county seat, on Saturday, October 15, 1881, viz:

Mary Jane Kinney, homestead entry No. 1,814, for the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of section 35 and S. ½ of the S. E. ¼ section 34, township 12, S. of range 67 W., and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: W. W. Jones, George Wriggles, I. Spurlock, and William Burgess, of Edgerton, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also Edwin R. Woolsey, D. S. No. 6,216 for the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ section 18, and S. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of section 17, township 12, S. of range 61 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: J. H. Beutent, T. C. Beutent, Russell Gates, and M. F. McKnight, of Bijou Basin, El Paso county, Colorado.

w-j-17-5 MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of George P. Miller, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of George P. Miller, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the September term, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of August, A. D. 1881.

wj-3-4 JEROME PLUMMER, Executor.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Daniel Stevens, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Daniel Stevens, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the September term, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of August, A. D. 1881.

w-j-3-4 ANNE STEVENS, Administratrix.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., August 11, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler, Jno. S. Luckraft, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Monday September 19, 1881, before county judge of El Paso county at Colorado Springs. His claim is made by his D. S. No. 1379 and is for the N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of sec. 3, tp. 14, south of range 71 W., and he names the following as his witnesses, viz: Walter Bird, Charles Elwell, L. O. Pourtales and Frank Castello, all of El Paso county, Colo.

wh-20-5 JOHN J. HENRY, Register.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.'S

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John Deere's Walking Plows, Sulky Plows and Cultivators.

Improved Hoosier Grain Drill, twenty years in successful operation. Perfectly protected by patents.

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"Standard" Buggies and Carriages.—Price moderate. Within the reach of every farmer.

Coates' Lock Lever Hay Rake, with independent steel teeth, self dump and lock lever.

Cane Mills, Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Road Scrapers, Horse Powers, Pulverizing and Smoothing Harrows, etc., etc.

Catalogues or special circulars furnished on application. DEERE, MANSUR & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

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CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

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GARDEN TRACTS

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COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In all parts of. Apply to

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Only till Saturday.

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GREAT REMNANT SALE

—AT THE—

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY.

We MUST have the room for OUR MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

NEW FALL GOODS! NEW FALL GOODS!!

Now Arriving Daily.

Out of 500 remnants we had this morning 100 left, to-morrow morning probably we will have 50 only. Come while you have the opportunity. Some at one-half the regular price, some at one-third off the regular price, some at one-fourth off the regular price.

Splendid New Goods Open Next Week.

We are sole agents in Colorado Springs for the

CELEBRATED RAMBLER SHIRT

The best made and the best quality white shirt in the country.

FERRIS & JONES,

dwa 1 ly "Veritas ad Finem."

WANTED!

Large Clean

RAGS

—AT—

THIS OFFICE.

THE

Gazette Bindery

—IS NOW—

FULLY ESTABLISHED,

AND ITS FACILITIES FOR DOING

WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—ARE—

SUPERIOR

To those of any Bindery

—IN THE—

STATE OF COLORADO

BLANK BOOKS

Of Any Style or Description.

Ruled and Bound,

At Prices that will Compare with Those Charged by Eastern Houses.

Especial Attention Given to the Binding of Magazines in all the desirable styles.

It is under the management of a

COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED MAN

Who will guarantee to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

To all who entrust work to his care.

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Nearly 600 Miles in Operation.

The Great Quick, Safe and Direct Line for

Business and Pleasure Travel

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The only route embracing the Grandest and choicest Scenery in nature's repertoire:

The Royal Gorge and Grand Canon of the Arkansas, Veta Pass, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Poncha Springs, Twin Lakes.

Through Trains Between

Denver, Leadville, El Moro and San Antonio

—VIA—

Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Canon City, South Arkansas, Buena Vista, Cucharas and Alamosa.

The connection at South Arkansas with stages via Marshall Pass, affords the shortest, quickest and easiest route, over the best roads, to Gunnison City, Pitkin, Saguache, Ouray, Lake City, Ruby Camp, Crested Buttes, Gothic, and all points in the Gunnison country.

The connection at Alamosa with stages forms an easy and direct route, open twelve months in every year, to Del Norte, Antelope Springs, Wagon Wheel Gap, Saguache, Gunnison City, Ouray, Lake City and all other principal points in the Gunnison and San Juan countries.

Stage connections at Canon City and Texas Creek constitute the only routes to Silver Cliff and Rosita.

Stages at El Moro for Trinidad, four miles distant.

Direct connection at Pueblo with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad for all points

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH

Through tickets to all principal points north south, east and west, with rates always as low as the lowest.

Full information on application to Local Agents, or to

D. C. DODGE, General Manager. F. C. NIMS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

DENVER, COLORADO. dwg 17

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—About three thousand choice high grade Colorado bred ewes. Have shorn about 5½ pounds per head, of prime, light medium wool, guaranteed sound; also herd of registered American Merino bucks, sheared present season 20 pounds of wool per head. J. M. Givens, P. O. Colorado Springs, Colo. wh 37 tf

We are in the race to stay.

Capital. Colorado Springs.

No one can complain of this weather.

Northern Colorado will be for Colorado Springs for the capital.

The view of Pike's Peak will inspire our legislators with sentiments of right and loyalty.

The News has preserved a dignified silence amid the inuedoes of the Leadville Democrat. It now strikes back.

The Democrat is likely to have enough to attend to in its own party without giving so much space to republican quarrels.

The granger element thinks it would be safer to place the capital away from the powerful influences of manufacturing and commercial centers.

We wish Arapahoe would hurry up her assessment. The Times should not criticise other counties when no opportunity is given to criticise Arapahoe.

Foreign affairs are looking up. Spain is huffy because France does not immediately pay the Spanish losses sustained in the Tunisian affair. The question is likely to be settled by arbitration.

The Boulder News and Courier has the two following squibs which show the temper of Northern Colorado:

To be honest in this capital question, if it must leave Denver, Colorado Springs is the proper place for it. But it will not leave Denver.—Register-Call.

Our humble opinion has been, all along, that the north end of the state would be fortunate if it could compromise on Colorado Springs.

* * * * *

Again, we remark that Northern Colorado would do well to compromise on Colorado Springs or fare worse.

A notice of Lennox & Bro. regarding coal will be found in another column. This firm desires to avoid the inconveniences experienced by its patrons last winter. The recommendation made should be heeded. It will be simply impossible to furnish the city with coal, if everyone buys only for present need. Those who can afford to do so should lay in a stock sufficient to carry them through the winter, so that those of more moderate circumstances may be promptly supplied. A great many people in this city have not the means to lay in large stock of coal, and must buy in smaller quantities.

The Republican speaking of the fact that many foreigners come to Colorado expecting to find work which pays them large sums, and when disappointed write home that there is nothing to do, says:

The brief truth is that Colorado has plenty of room for those of industry and skill, but no room for others. She offers brighter opportunities in all branches than does the east. The industrious laborer who is crowded out in the east will find work here; the mechanic will find no lack of opportunities; the energetic merchant will find a new, a wider and a growing field; the capitalist will find investments of richer yield. The farmer will find rich soil, but under a new climate that requires study; but it has given wealth to those who have intelligently tilled it.

* * * * *

The Rocky Mountain West has been built up by pluck and energy, and it requires pluck and energy for any new-comer to keep pace with the pushing population now here. To those who bring these qualities, however, Colorado offers more opportunities than the east, with a freer and a broader life.

We again call attention to the fact that owing to the delay of Arapahoe and a few other counties, the state board of equalization could not do anything to remedy the inequalities which may exist in this year's assessment. El Paso and many other counties were compelled last year to pay more than their proportion of the state taxes because the board of equalization could not correct the injustices, since many counties did not send in their assessment. The board of equalization is the only remedy left to correct injustice and this the state has not been able to appeal to for years. The attorney-general or proper state officer owes it to the state to see that this injustice is corrected, if the law can correct it.

The vigilance of our executive in looking after Colorado's interests in the settlement of the Indian question has given to him great reputation on the frontier. But it has failed in one respect. Some months ago a tribe of the dreadful Apaches called the Jicarillas was given a reservation in the southern part of this state just east of the Southern Utes. We have been trying hard for two years to secure the removal of the Utes and have nearly succeeded. But now the Apaches are sent in their place. We believe, up to this time, no notice has been taken by the state press of this fact. It is doubtful, if even at the state house, there is any knowledge of this incursion. Through whose influence were these Apaches introduced into the state and why has there not been a protest against it by the proper authorities? These are important questions.

The Leadville Democrat sneers at some of the state papers because they defend the stock of the Denver & Rio Grande from the attacks on Wall street. We supposed the papers of a state should stand up for the industries of its state. The Denver & Rio Grande company has spent nearly $10,000,000 in extensions in the state this year. It has extended its lines to distant parts of the state and greatly stimulated its development. It has done this without subsidies or any special favors from the state. It is exclusively a Colorado railroad, all its lines being in this state and its business dependent upon wise encouragement of the industries on its line. Its every interest is identified with Colorado interests. Unlike the Union Pacific or A., T. & S. F., it has no Omaha, or Kansas City outside the state to build up to get the long haul. Its proposed extensions will all tend to pour the trade of the neighboring territories into the lap of Colorado. It is thus evident that any attack on the Denver and Rio Grande is an attack on the prosperity and the development of the state. Under these circumstances, loyalty to the state and press should defend the stock when it is attacked by stock gamblers and hostile interests. The Democrat should remember what the Denver & Rio Grande is doing for Leadville and what the proposed extensions will do for it commercially. Most of the state press have realized these facts and the Democrat will probably regret the unwarranted attack it has made since it recently began to puff Mr. John Evans.

We publish this morning a letter from a United States officer giving Na-na's reasons for his outrages. He feels that he is an outlaw and will sell his life dearly. His interview with Colonel Stapleton shows that he is capables of noble sentiments. The Apache trouble for the last two years have caused an immense loss of life among the innocent. The origin of the war was due to unjust treatment of Victorio, according to the testimony of army officers in Arizona who fought him. He was cruelly forced into a war. When he entered this war he left all hope behind and fought to kill and injure all he could. Too much sympathy cannot be given to the unfortunate people who have suffered so terribly, but there should also be severe denunciation on those whose injustice and dishonesty caused the outbreak. They should be treated at least as accomplices of the hundreds of bloody murders which have been committed in Arizona and New Mexico during the past two years.

TWO JOURNEYS.

The Chicago Inter Ocean finds sharp contrasts between the journeys performed by President Garfield down Pennsylvania avenue on the 4th of March, and up that avenue on the 6th of September, and between the journey from Washington to Springfield in 1865, and from Washington to Long Branch in 1881. In the one case all the associations of assassination and the effect on the people are brought up, and in the other two the sufferings and sorrow incident to Guiteau's crime are made more vivid.

The same paper recalls the memorable journeys made to and from the White house. On the 11th of February, 1861, Abraham Lincoln left his home in Springfield for Washington. It was a well remembered trip. The country was in danger, troubled and oppressed with grave fears. Lincoln was the observed of all men, and as he stopped for a moment at the cities along his route, his reassuring words were eagerly listened to by the loyal people gathered to salute him.

On the 21st of April, 1865, the funeral train of the martyr president left Washington and passed over the same roads traversed by him in 1861. The war was over and the man who had stood at the head of affairs during the long years of uncertainty was dead. Just as the sun of peace was breaking through the stormy clouds of war he was killed, and as his funeral car rolled along thousands of sorrowing people stood with uncovered heads and moist eyes to pay their last tribute to the man they loved.

On the 28th of February, 1881, General Garfield, president-elect, left Mentor for Washington and only brief stops were made at the cities where Lincoln twenty years before had made his reassuring speeches. There was with Garfield, no need of saying a word. Peace and prosperity, trust and confidence had taken the place of fear and war, and Garfield enjoyed a trip which must have been pleasant.

On the 4th of March General Garfield was inaugurated before the largest audience ever gathered at the capital. He stood before 50,000 people, and after the ceremonies were over his journey down Pennsylvania was a grand spectacle. The avenue was one solid mass of people from capitol to White House, and it was the supreme moment in the career of the man.

On the 2d of July the same president, suffering from wounds believed to be mortal, was carried on an ambulance over the same broad avenue. There were no gala scenes that day, and no glittering processions but the hearts of the people were with him, even as they had not been on the 4th of March.

And yet once more does President Garfield make the journey over this, to him at least, well known avenue. For sixty-five days he lies upon a bed of sickness and but few have seen his face. All these weary days he has been fighting death. Time and again he has been given up and yet is saved almost by a miracle to make another journey more memorable than ever he has yet made. On the 6th of September, at early morning, he is driven once more down Pennsylvania avenue. The morning is calm and still, and of the many gathered to watch his passing, not one raises a voice to break the quiet of the day. There are no gay crowds now, and martial music, and glittering array of troops. The president lies weak and thin upon his bed, and save for now and then a weak raising of the hand, or roll of the head, the prostrate figure might be thought a corpse. From Washington the journey is continued on to Long Branch. The president desires to rest so that he may gaze upon the scenes through which he is being swiftly carried. At every station crowds have gathered, silent, tearful, bareheaded, all bowed with the sorrow they feel for the sufferings of the man they now wish "God speed" upon his way. Swiftly runs the train, but faster yet beats every heart fearing and yet hoping, and praying that this may be the journey to health and happiness.

Why Not?

Leadville Democrat.

The state of Colorado is full of the finest quality of both iron and coal. What is there in the way of her entering largely into the business of manufacturing iron, as Pennsylvania does, and at an equal profit? With the completion of our contemplated Mexican railway system, Colorado would supply all New Mexico, Arizona and Northern Mexico with her iron product. This subject is commended to capitalists both at home and in the east. The profits on milling iron from the crude ore are very great, and in all countries where heavy iron deposits exist, work has been found to pay enormous profits. To-day Pennsylvania is one of the richest of the states of the union. She owes it all to her iron deposits and the skill and intelligence with which they have been worked. We trust at no distant day to see this subject receive that attention at the hands of our capitalists,

FOR THE YOUNG.

The concurrent and universal testimony is that he who writes for the young enjoys a reputation far more lasting than that obtained by any who confine themselves in writing for older readers. It may be that this fact is being generally recognized at present, and hence many who have for years delighted their audiences of grown up men and women are now seeking to gain a reputation similar to that enjoyed by Hans Andersen, by writing for the children. But whatever may be the reason, it is certainly true that the juvenile magazines are just now being filled with stories, poems and essays of writers of acknowledged ability and national reputation.

There is an abundance of material to draw from in the history of our country by those who wish to write for children. Let one study the lives of the adventurous Spaniards who first visited our great deserts and fought their way far inland to the ancient people who lived in Mexico and the west; let them study the lives of the settlers in the backwoods of Maine, or become familiar with the early history of our pilgrim fathers, who attended church with a gun at their side, and who never ploughed or reaped or sowed that they did not fear the attack of hostile Indians, and they will find romance enough to satisfy the most active imagination.

It is most fortunate that our best writers are turning their attention to amusing and instructing children. By their efforts they are building up a taste for what is good and noble rather than for what is simply exciting among the young boys of the day and are gradually but surely supplanting the dime novels and cheap illustrated papers which were at one time in such demand. Such authors as Hezekiah Butterworth, Noah Brooks, J. T. Trowbridge, Rose Cook, and many others employed on St. Nicholas, the Youths' Companion and Wide Awake, too well known to even need mentioning, are doing a noble work and are gaining a reputation that will last as long as there are children to read their stories. And yet these writers have not been obliged to draw upon their imaginations entirely. Hezekiah Butterworth has made a success of his "Zig Zag Journeys" books, and yet they are simply stories of travels in Europe, in which the historical romances of the places visited are told in such a way as to interest and to be understood by the young. Noah Brooks has written successfully of the west and of the early times here, and has indulged in no mawkish sentimentality, but has given instead an account of the experiences of boys whose lives might be followed with profit by every reader. Trowbridge has woven the best of New England teachings into his stories and has been a popular writer for years.

The authors who thus interest and amuse at the same time, who teach the boys and girls to admire what is good and despise what is wrong; who can show that there can be excitement in lives and adventures too, and yet that one need not be a pirate or an outlaw, deserve whatever reputation they obtain.

IS IT A MYTH?

A reverend doctor of Philadelphia has written a letter to the Press of that city in which he draws a sad picture of the condition of religion in France. He declares that the people of the republic are for the most part unbelievers and that they reject the church and all forms of Christianity and substitute for the abandoned creeds not even a semblance of any natural religion. It is to be hoped that the conclusions which this correspondent arrives at are unjust, and it is very probable that they are unfair to the people who live in the rural districts of France, and who give, to-day, apparently as much attention to religion as was ever accorded it during the middle ages. It is very probable that the impressions of the correspondent are the result of observations in Paris and other large cities and that he is wrong in saying that the whole of France is given up to unbelief and neglect of religious teachings.

Nevertheless, says the Philadelphia Record, in discussing this letter, the statement of this clergyman brings us face to face with the important question whether religion is only a childish delusion of untutored races, or is, as we have long been taught to believe, an absolute and substantial verity. Is it kept alive simply by the stress of ecclesiasticism and the appliances of priesthood, and does it wane in its power over the human mind and heart in proportion as there is intellectual advancement, or is it rather something born in the heart, and which will never be entirely driven out, no matter what the life of one may be? Can it be that religion is only another name for superstition; that theism is but mythism, and that it is all a grand mistake?

This is an age of earnest inquiry and close questioning. As we grow better educated we become closer questioners. All things are very apt to be challenged and no credentials can pass to-day without a challenge, even if they are religious. Men ask and expect answers, and there never was more discussion than now concerning that which we call religion, and that which has long been implicitly believed in by many is now questioned freely. The question of whether religion is a myth or not, whether there is a God, an eternity, a judgment, is one that will be still more severely discussed as it is proved that what has long been thought supernatural is only natural, and as science continues to make inroads into the realms of the seemingly miraculous. Religion, or the Bible from which comes all our religious belief is now attacked and questioned and studied by acute minds more than ever. Many are so constituted that they CANNOT believe without strong proof being given to convince them that what they are told is true, and the very core of what was once accepted universally is being searched for. Ingersoll and his class have large followers, and if the correspondent in Paris sees many signs of this questioning and apparent unbelief it is not a matter of surprise for he would find it all over the world. Let one attend an Ingersoll lecture, and listen to the plaudits of the vast audience as some telling remark is made

man in this country would be inclined to say that there was here general unbelief and an abandonment of long established creeds.

But whatever science and astronomy may do to break down the religious belief which has lasted so long it must be a weak mind indeed which is ready at an instant's notice to believe that the great historic force of religion which has done so much for mankind already and which promises so much for the future is after all only an illusion and a vast untruth. Religion has played too important a part in the affairs of men from the earliest times, and has stood hot tests too often before this to be to-day accepted only as a myth which can only live in the minds of the untutored. Is it possible all at once that our heads are wiser than our hearts and that the logical faculty is at once to become our best guide? Is the inner sense to be supplanted by the knowledge we can obtain by our ears and our eyes? Shall it be said now, after all these years, that there is no God simply because we are not able to convince ourselves that He is, has been and ever will be? If we cannot understand all the mysteries of nature even, which baffle the philosopher as well as the savage, shall it be said at once that because we cannot see clearly His purposes that there is no Deity?

No. There have been false religions, but that is no reason to suppose that the religious sense from which they sprang is also false. If our cherished beliefs were false, religion would not have been able to do so much for human development as history shows it has done. It has for ages been a condition of progress from lower to higher planes in life. Out of it have come the principles of morality and justness. By its rules the actions of men have been regulated. The world has been better and more progressive because of it, and if it were and had been only a myth, a false belief, it would long ago have ceased to exist. The invectives against it to-day are only the temporary reverses of a warfare whose final crown is victory.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The emperor of Germany and the czar of Russia have lately met at Dantzic, and report says that the meeting was in every way a pleasant one. The emperor was accompanied by Bismarck and Alexander III. had with him M. de Tiers. It is said that in conversation with the czar regarding the affairs of Russia, Bismarck offered the sensible advice that there should be extensive agragrian and financial reforms instituted, which advice, if the czar is wise, he will immediately attend to.

The meeting of these men is important in at least one particular. In the lifetime of Alexander II. the relations between Germany and Russia were of the friendliest character. The visits exchanged were frequent and harmonious. On the accession, however, of Alexander III. it was feared that there would not be a continuation of the good feeling. The young czar was not supposed to be at all friendly with the Emperor William, and the fact that his wife, who many supposed had much influence with the czar, was herself possessed of but little love for German royalty, led to the belief that not only socially, but politically, the two rulers would not get on satisfactorily.

The present meeting, however, must convince the Europeans that whatever feelings of regard Alexander III. may or may not have regarding Germany and the Germans and whatever dislike his wife may entertain for that country he will not allow personal feelings to interfere with what he considers his duty. He knows very well that an alliance with Germany is not to be despised and if any friendly meeting on his part can strengthen the feeling between the two nations he proposes to be on hand. The meeting may be one calculated to encourage the continuation of general peace in Europe, or it may mean that there is to be formed a triple alliance between Germany, Russia and Austria but at present it seems that it is chiefly important as demonstrating the fact that good feeling is still existing between Russia and Germany. There may have been some plain talk indulged in by the rulers gathered at Dantzic, and no doubt Emperor William did not hesitate to inform Alexander that he would prefer his friendship and alliance rather than that he should give any aid to France. Germany does not perhaps forget that France is already growing quite strong enough to prove a more formidable foe than in 1871, and that she may have some intention of regaining Alsace and Lorraine and in case of war if Russia were to give too much aid to the republic it would be bad for Germany.

But there is not likely to be much excitement caused by the meeting. If an alliance is formed it means a continuance of peace in Europe, and had the meeting been held for any purpose other than peaceful, itw ould not have taken place so publicly, nor would it have been known at all. England looks with indifference upon the whole affair and is not liable to notice any meeting of this kind unless her road to India is questioned or the fate of Turkey is discussed.

Denver Methods.

Golden Transcript.

The Leadville Herald takes the trouble to relate the circumstance of a salesman for an eastern wholesale jewelry house who was told in Denver that it would be of no use to go to Leadville, that the town was dead, and the jewelry stores there were unable to pay their bills. He went, out of curiosity, however, and sold to one house a larger bill than he had sold to all the Denver houses. The Herald supposed that the parties who told the story were electioneering for Denver for the state capital. Now, by the time Leadville has been served that way by Denver parties as often as have all the towns hereaway, her papers will not waste their space in mentioning the subject.

Arapahoe's Delinquency.

Georgetown Miner.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE takes up the cudgel and goes for Arapahoe county again on the assessment business. It will be remembered that the GAZETTE exposed the manner Arapahoe evaded paying her just dues by undervaluing property, and now this year that county fails to make returns in time for the board of equalization to act in the matter. The GAZETTE is in favor of having the officers of Arapahoe county, who have failed to comply with the law, prosecuted, and there is certainly no good reason why

LITERARY NOTES.

Lord Beaconsfield always kept a copy of every letter he received, and of every letter he sent.

Robert Carter & Bros. will issue Sept. 15 "The Incarnate Savior," a life of Christ by the Rev. W. R. Nicoll.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish in the fall a translation of "Spain and the Spaniards," by Edmundo de Amicis.

An illustrated edition of Bayard Taylor's "Home Ballads" is in preparation for the holidays by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

James R. Osgood & Co. will soon publish "The Poets and Poetry of Ireland," an anthology of Irish poetry, by Alfred M. Williams.

R. Worthington has ready "Chatterbox Junior," a volume of original stories by Miss Alcott, Joshua Kendall, Miss Pollard and others.

A holiday edition of Field's "Yesterday with Authors" will soon appear. It will contain steel portraits of ten of the writers mentioned in it.

Stretford-on-Avon, the home of the greatest English dramatist, has had the added attraction recently of the presence of the greatest English Laureate.

A dictionary of curious, quaint, and out-of-the way matters, under the title of "Words, Facts and Phrases," by Eliezer Edwards, is in the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Miss Mary Clemmer, owing to ill health, has been ordered by her physicians to cease from all literary labor. Her multitudes of friends will wish for her speedy recovery.

Thomas Hughes is preparing an article on the late Dean Stanley for an early number of Harper's Magazine. It will contain many interesting reminiscences of the youth as well as the later years of the Dean.

Harper & Brothers will publish in November a "Popular Cyclopedia of United States History, from the Aboriginal Period to 1876," by Benson J. Lossing, LL. D., in two volumes, illustrated with 1,000 engravings.

"Midsummer Songs and Christmas Carols," which D. Lothrop & Co. are to publish this winter will have a cover of smooth cloth printed in colors from the wood block, the first of its kind which has ever been made in this country.

Five of Bayard Taylor's poems will make up the text of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s holiday book, which will bear the title of "Home Ballads," and will be illustrated by Gibson Hovendon, Taylor and others. Closson, Andrew & Linton will do the engraving, and the cover will be original in design.

As an indication of the wide-spread superstition of the middle classes of France and Germany, the statement is made that one hundred and fifty thousand copies of "Notre Dame de Lourdes" have been sold. This is the story of the alleged appearance of the Virgin Mary at the shrine of Lourdes!

"The Dramatic and Poetical Writings of Charles Dickens" are in process of collection, under the editorial care of that diligent seeker after the overlooked and curious in literature, Mr. Richard Horne Shepherd. Five dramatic pieces and numerous lyrical squibs and graver poems will make up an entertaining volume for the great novelist's admirers.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, is described as giving an exhilarating surprise to the "baggage smasher" at a Bangor wharf the other day. He arrived at the wharf in a carriage, descended, asked where the baggage master was, seized his big trunk as if it were a trifling portmanteau, and crossed the wharf lightly to where that lofty official was standing. It is recorded that those who did not know the genial rector of Trinity thought he was a champion "strong man."

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that they have arranged to publish a series of volumes entitled "American Men of Letters," using the title as a generic term that may include both sexes. The volumes will be biographical essays and studies rather than formal biographies, and as their prime object is to illustrate the different phases of American literature, each subject will be considered in reference to his time and surroundings, the social and political influences that molded him, and his own influence upon American letters.

The room at Knebworth hall, in which the late Lord Lytton wrote most of his works, and which is still used as a study by his son, is at the extreme southern end of the western front, overlooking the garden, and approachable from the long hall containing the pictures just described. Here the novelist shut himself in for several hours each day, forbidding anyone to disturb him between 10 and 1 o'clock. He usually spent the afternoon in sauntering about the grounds, driving or fishing, and when the family were alone he lighted his hookah in the evenings and chatted with them. It is not easy to reconcile this picture of indolence with his extraordinary productiveness. He wrote altogether 200 volumes, and yet he limited his desk-work to three hours a day.

The Best Location.

The Cup Record.

The question of a permanent location for the state capital to be decided by the votes of the people at the coming election, is one of more vital importance to the state at large than to any particular city or locality. We propose to discuss briefly the claims of prominent points, aspirants for the honor, and to give our own views upon the subject. Denver, Pueblo, Cañon City, Colorado Springs, and possibly the Carbonate Camp, will complete the list of cities that assert their claims to this distinction. Denver, the metropolis of the state, advances the fact that she is the metropolis and consequently entitled to it. If there was any force whatever in this position the same might be asserted of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, and other large cities, each the metropolis of their particular state. This position was urged by New Orleans when two years ago the same question was decided by the people of the state of Louisiana and rejected by the voters as one very particular reason against its location there.

It will be readily admitted that the more powerful rings, cliques and monopolies whose chief object it is to exercise in their favor a

all their centers at the metropolis, and as l islators are but men after all, the further moved from that influence their seats can the less danger of its effect. If the capital to be, or has been, of any benefit to the p ticular city or point of its location, Den has had her share, and inasmuch as her lo tion is far from the geographical or popul center of the state, should concede at once t point and yield her claims in the interest of t state at large. Pueblo is open to the sa objection, both in consequence of her gro ing importance as a commercial center a her situation as far to one side of the sta as Denver is to the other. One state insti tion is already permanently located at Cañ City, sufficient to satisfy the aspirations that point, even if she possessed a more ce tral position; and as to Leadville, it is b the matter of a few months hence when mo of the mining camps of the Gunnison count will be able to rival her claims, yet the ci zens of the western slope, from which is come much the largest proportion of futu wealth of the state, are too modest to thin for one moment of advancing a claim to su distinction, satisfied if the selection be mad at some point reasonably easy of access a geographically central.

This point can be found where our legisl ture will be comparatively free from the mo debasing influences that would surround it either of the others, at a pleasant, healthf and central point equi-distant from both th leading points and as nearly in the geograph cal center of the state as it is possible to g by selecting Colorado Springs for our capita The extension of the A., T. & S. F. R. from Pueblo to Denver will give it railroa facilities both by broad and narrow gauge; i freedom from the more rigorous cold of wi ter or oppressive heat in summer, to whic either Pueblo or Denver is subject, places high up in the scale of eligibility, and its s lection would be but a fair consideration, w think, of the interests of the state, nort south, east or west.

Proof of Growth.

Denver Times.

In the absence of an annual census, th postal business transacted in any city fur nishes the best data for estimating its growth The report of the business of the Denver posi office, published to-day, shows that the num ber of letters and papers handled by the car riers for the year ending September 1st, th second year of the carrier service, is nearl double that of the year previous. The tota number of pieces handled the first year wa 2,374,861; for the second year it was 4,188, 950. The fact of the immense growth of the city could not be more convincingly denied strated.

The North Opposed.

Denver Press.

A leading citizen of Denver, who recently returned from an extended trip in the north states to us that he found a general sentiment of opposition to Denver for the capital.

Her Selfish Policy.

Greeley Sun.

Judging from the tone of the state press, Denver is unpopular in every corner of Colorado. Her selfish policy is now reacting.

The Northern Feeling.

Greeley Sun.

We hazard the prediction that Colorado Springs is the only one of the southern claimants that would receive any support from the northern part of the state.

Gems and their Setting.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

DEAR SIR—In an article on the poetry of Edgar Poe, quoted in THE GAZETTE some days ago, the exact meaning of the writer appears somewhat undefined. He speaks of the "Music of sweet sounds," for which Poe and Swinburne are justly famed, as a "merely intellectual pleasure." What kind of gratification then may be expected from a brilliant or tender thought, or a lucid and striking description? are these to be relegated to the category of merely emotional and therefore evanescent literary work? Is not poetry, by which is meant the felicitous choice of words in which to clothe pure and noble ideas, or to interpret the tuneful harmonies of nature, the very highest intellectual gift bestowed on man, and as such destined to outlive many a really valuable prose composition in which fancy and imagination have had no part. It has been truly said by one who himself well knew the power of words:

"There is in souls a sympathy with sounds."

One or two illustrations will bring this before the reader. We find in an old writer:

"Man never is, but always to be, blest."

Shelley gives the same idea in a more poetic garb, as follows;

"We look before and after
And pine for what is not;
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught."

Again,

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

Thus rendered by Tennyson.

* * * * * *

"Or that the past will always win
A glory from its being far,
And orb into the perfect star
We saw not when we moved therein."

The delicate play of fancy over so simple a flower as the sweet pea by one of nature's true poets is worth citing:

"Here are sweet peas, on tip toe for a flight
With wings of gentle flush o'er delicate white,
And taper fingers catching at all things,
To bind them all about with tiny rings."

In literal form the sweet pea is a papilionaceous flower having tendrils. A loving perception truly had Keats of earth's minutest charms, but to this was added an almost unrivalled power of musical description. The opening passage of "Endymion" fully proves this claim.

Word painting is a true art, and one which will survive in spite of Mr. Tilley's criticism. One more extract, which may recall to some old memories of sunny hours, and we have done:

"The poetry of earth is never dead;
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
From hedge to hedge about the new mown mead;
That is the grass hopper's—he takes the lead
In summer luxury—he has never done
With his delights, for when tired out with fun
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed."

Clossip.

For the GAZETTE.

A pale sweet flower, just flushed by rosy morn,
Gave of its fragrance to the passer by,
A willing gift—perchance an augury.
So thought the stranger of a hope new born.
When life should cease to be a thing to scorn
Of petty aims, of dreams scarce worth a sigh.
So nobler, purer thought and fantasy,
Entered his soul on that faint perfume born.
A thing, creeping thing had marked its way,
And, ere the night its dewy chalice was keeping
Across the innocent blooms had gnawed its way.
Changed fair to foul, rejoicing into weeping.
So doth the envenomed tongue o'er cloud with shame
Divine compassion, linked with fairest fame.

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ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

Mr. Harry Iles is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do dot want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The state fair opens at Denver to-day.

The southern capital convention meets at Cañon City to-day.

Miss Carrie Gurnsey left yesterday on a visit to friends in Chicago.

Frost has cut down the extensive crop of sun flowers in the experimental garden.

Mrs. General W. J. Palmer left for New York yesterday, from whence she will sail for Europe.

Mr. F. H. Austin left for the east via the Santa Fe yesterday morning. He will remain absent some time.

Mr. B. H. Delahay, of the auditor's office of the D. & R. G., has gone to Kansas City on a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. J. W. Collins started on a visit to his old home in Michigan yesterday morning. He expects to be gone some time.

Mr. D. J. Martin returned from the east on Sunday where he went to place his children in the Lake Forest seminary.

The Bon Ton restaurant will be open in the future until 12 o'clock at night. Fine fresh oysters will be served in all styles.

Dr. S. E. Solly left for the east yesterday to be absent three weeks. During his absence Dr. J. G. Bull will have charge of his practice.

Mr. Henry Feldwisch, associate editor of the Denver Republican, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Cañon City to attend the capital convention.

Mr. E. F. Bramshe, of the well known wholesale liquor firm of Bramshe & Son, of Cincinnati, is in the city. He is making a general tour of the state for pleasure.

Two saddles were stolen from Roman's beer garden on Saturday night. The officers yesterday recovered one of them but did not secure any clue which would lead to the arrest of the thieves.

County Physician Kimball was notified yesterday that a Mrs. Richville, living at Colorado City, was much in need of pecuniary as well as medical assistance. He gave the case his immediate attention.

Rev. W. Taylor, the greatest missionary of the age, will deliver a free lecture in Court House hall this evening at 7.45 p. m. Subject: "Personal labors and observations among the Kaffirs in southern Africa."

Mr. Phil Mosser has leased the brick blacksmith shop, next to the Empire house, and gone to blacksmithing by himself. He is still shoeing horses in the superior manner that has made him so well known in Colorado.

Mr. W. F. Howe, of Carrollton, Kentucky, left on the evening train yesterday with the body of his brother, George F. Howe, which had been embalmed and encased in a metallic casket by Hallet & Baker, undertakers in this city.

Mr. G. S. Swope has leased part of Thornburgh's millinery store, where he will in a few days open up a jewelry establishment. He expects to carry a large stock, and hopes at least to secure a fair share of patronage.

Col. John Wanless and wife have just returned from Denver, where they have been attending the season of the Emma Abbott opera. Mrs. Wanless speaks highly of the company, and thinks that we would do well to have them here.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will give an entertainment on Tuesday evening, September 22d, the proceeds to be used to defray the expenses of the state temperance convention, which meets in this city on the 28th. Fuller particulars will be published in the GAZETTE in course of time.

Dr. J. A. Monahan, of Colorado City, was up before Justice Bentley yesterday charged with violating the state medical law. He stated that he had not practiced his profession since June, 1880, some time before the law took effect. The case was dismissed, and costs incurred taxed up to the medical association.

Mr. Harry Fowler and Miss Mintie Briggs were married at the residence of Mr. M. C. Wilbur on Weber street yesterday, the Rev. G. T. Le Boutillier officiating. The ceremony was very private, only a few of the more intimate friends of the contracting parties being present. The happy pair left for Denver on the afternoon train.

Mr. A. Allen, the Tejon street jeweler, has secured the services of Mr. H. Dahle who has been for the last ten years with A. R. Ingols, the Denver jeweler. Mr. Dahle is a gentleman of large experience in the manufacture of jewelry, having worked for years in the leading manufactory of the east. Mr. Allen is fortunate in securing the services of such a

COLORADO STEEL.

Facts about the South Pueblo Steel Works.

A Glance at One of the Greatest Industries of the State.

For some time past the people of Colorado have watched with interest the progress that was being made in the construction of the steel works at South Pueblo. Now that these extensive works are completed and in working order the following facts concerning them, taken from the Pueblo News, will no doubt prove of interest to our readers:

The steel works' iron furnace made its first cast of eight tons at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. This may be truthfully regarded as one of the most important announcements ever made in connection with western industries; a sort of a mile-stone showing South Pueblo's gigantic strides toward becoming an industrial center and making an epoch in the history of western enterprise that will long be remembered.

THE STEEL WORKS.

The construction of these works, situated on the mesa adjoining South Pueblo, was started in February, 1880, by the Colorado Coal and Iron company. The works consist of three especial departments—the smelting department, foundry department, and the department for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, rails, nails, &c.

THE SMELTING DEPARTMENT

has just completed and has in operation one blast furnace of fifteen feet boshes, sixty-five feet in height. It is one of the most perfect of iron furnaces and is complete in all its appointments. From this time on the furnace will be in constant operation, running day and night, and turning out 80 to 100 tons of pig iron every twenty-four hours. There are upwards of 2,000 tons of ore from the company's own mines in western and southern Colorado in sight at the works, 1,000 tons of coke from the coke works at El Moro is stored in the bins along the south side of the works, and great stacks of the best limestone are seen along the D. & R. G. track right at hand. There are

500 MEN

at work in and about the furnace and in construction. It is a perfect bee-hive, and one runs across an employe at every crook and turn, no matter whether he is prowling through some subterranean passage full of massive machinery or taking a bird's eye view of the works and the surrounding country from the stately tower. This hoist tower is seventy-five feet high. Every man seems to know just what to do and how to do it.

THE FIRST CAST OF THE FURNACE

was turned out with the most satisfactory results. The machinery moved off as smoothly as the works in a lady's watch, and when the cast was drawn the molten liquid rolled out into the damp sand and took its place in the moulds with the most perfect regularity. A great crowd of visitors flocked around to see the first cast, and many ambitious relic hunters got their fingers burned by attempting to carry off small sections of the iron. During the afternoon visitors continued to arrive, and everybody wanted a piece of the first run, which the foreman of the foundry, Mr. Joshua Crowther, kindly permitted them to have. One of the workmen was pressed into service by the crowd, and kept busy cracking the pig iron into "carryable" sections.

THE ENGINE

house is a splendid, roomy structure. The engine itself is of ponderous proportions. It was made by the I. P. Morris company, Port Richmond Iron Works, Philadelphia; about 1,000-horse power, diameter of cylinder 42 inches, seven foot stroke, with two balance wheels 24 feet in diameter. Four large boilers supply the steam. The works are so arranged as to take up all the gas that arises from the furnace and burn it under the boilers.

THE CONVERTER HOUSE AND RAIL MILL.

To the east of the smelter is located the foundry where much of the machinery used in the construction of these works has been made, and a little to the southeast is the first Bessemer steel converter house and rail rolling mill ever erected west of the Mississippi river, a great structure, which will be finished in something like three months. The puddling mill for the manufacture of puddle bar, nail plates and nails, is also in process of erection near by. These two branches of the works, together with the foundry, will convert the pig iron product of the foundry into marketable goods, steel rails, steel ingots, castings and all sorts of machinery, ironware and nails, by mid-winter, at which time the company will have employed there

1,200 MEN.

Among the industries which the company have on the grounds are the brick yards, a saw mill, blacksmith shop, machine shop, etc.

The town, which has been christened Steel Works, has about forty double homes erected for the use of the employes, many of them handsome residences, a dozen more well nigh finished, and foundations built for ten more, which are to be pushed to completion before others are commenced. There are besides 75 tents in around the steel works. Everything is occupied. The general store is about ready to open, and the large hotel will be completed in two weeks, at which time Capt. L. M. Dunn, now in St. Louis, purchasing his furniture and fixtures, will assume control of it.

500 DWELLINGS

will be erected this fall in South Pueblo on the mesa and around the Steel works. Contractor Worline has the contract for building fifty of these. He is hard at work, has the stone foundation for some ten or twelve already in and has commenced the frame work on four or five. A large number of these houses are being erected by the South Pueblo Homestead and Building association for sale to employes of the C. C. & I. Co. and D. & R. G. and others. They are built after various styles and are not mere cottages, but excellent residences, one and a half and two stories high.

At the present rate of building it will be only a short time before that extensive section lying between the mesa town and the Steel works will be covered with dwellings.

The News congratulates the C. C. & I. Co. upon its success thus far attained.

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

Its Production Last Night by the Nellie Boyd Dramatic Company.

The Nellie Boyd dramatic company were greeted at the opera house last night by a good sized and appreciative audience. Bronson Howard's most successful American drama "The Banker's Daughter" was the play rendered. In the cast of characters Nellie Boyd was assigned the part of Florence St. Vincent Brown and not that of Lilian, the Banker's Daughter, as was supposed she would be, character. To the Colorado Springs show goers Miss Canavan's face was perfectly familiar as she has appeared here upon several occasions before. She did not appear to good advantage last night in the character of Lilian as the part was not well adapted to her style, although we must say that she gave her lines a full effect and quite delighted her audience. Miss Canavan has always been a favorite with the Colorado Springs people. Nellie Boyd scored a flattering success from the very first time she stepped upon the stage. Her acting is fascinating in the extreme while her saucy manner and amusing attitudes won her many admirers.

Mr. J. P. Curran, as Lawrence Westbrook, sustained his part admirably, as did also Mr. G. M. Welty, the personator of Mr. Babbage. Mr. H. B. Emery did excellently well in his rendition of his character of John Streblow. He is perfectly at home upon the stage, and speaks his lines in a clear and distinct manner. Messrs. G. W. Montey, C. L. Stewart, the former as Harold Rutlidge, and the latter as Count D' Carjac, were both strong in their parts. Space will not permit of giving all personal mention; suffice to say that each part was satisfactorily sustained. It would be an injustice not to mention Mr. O. L. Hart, for he is decidedly the funny man of the company and a comedian of rare merit.

This evening the company will appear again in the popular drama, "Forget Me Not," in which Nellie Boyd will assume the title role, supported by the remainder of the company.

A CLEVER CATCH.

Two of the Sneak Thieves that Have Been Working the City Arrested.

For some weeks past a gang of petty sneak thieves have been operating in the city, and despite the efforts of the police to find them out they have eluded arrest. The property stolen by them has as a general thing not been very valuable, and they could not have realized very much. On Saturday last Officer Beall had his eyes on two suspicious looking characters who seemed to have no particular vocation and were roaming about as if in search of plunder.

He watched their movements closely, and although he could not detect them in the act of stealing, he had good reason to think that they were guilty. On Sunday afternoon the two men above referred to went to the depot presumably with the intention of leaving the town. Officer Beall still continued to shadow them, and just as the train pulled into the platform, he and Officer Tell placed the two under arrest and conducted them to the jail. The men gave the names of Charles E. Tullis and Edgar Say.

It was subsequently learned that the two men had been boarding at the El Paso house and the officers went there and instituted some inquiries. It appears that they had been boarding there some time without paying their board bills. One of the men not having any money resorted to false pretenses to pay his bill. He had given to the proprietor the following note, on the strength of which he was getting his board.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 8.

This man's board will be all right as he is employed at this office and will have work for at least two weeks. M. L. BASSEY,
Foreman Job Room GAZETTE Pub. Co.

No such man as Bassey is or has ever been employed in the GAZETTE office and the name was purely a fictitious one. Mr. Mason had never taken the trouble to ascertain whether such a man existed or whether he really had employment at this office. At the El Paso house the officers were shown what the proprietor said was the baggage owned by the two men arrested. One of the satchels proved to be the identical one stolen from Mr. Easterly and the other contained effects which would indicate that it was the property of a certain Charles A. Dunn.

Evidence seems conclusive that the officers have caught the right parties. They will be arraigned for trial this morning before Justice Bentley.

From Sunday's Daily.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

In the Fourth Judicial District.

In pursuance of the action of the chairmen of the republican central committees of the several counties embraced in the fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, a convention of the republicans of said district is hereby called to meet at Colorado Springs on the eighteenth (18th) day of October next at 11 o'clock a. m., A.D. 1881, for the purpose of effecting an organization of said district, to nominate a candidate for the office of district attorney to be voted for at the approaching fall election and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The several counties within the district are requested to elect delegates to this convention, on or before October 15th, the representation being that allowed the same counties in the Leadville convention last year, as follows, to-wit:

Chaffee county, ten (10).
Douglass county, five (5).
Elbert county, four (4).
El Paso county, eleven, (11).
Park county, nine (9).

REUBEN BERREY,
Chairman Pro Tempore.

WALTER A. SMITH,
Secretary Pro Tempore.

JAMES MOYNAHAN,
J. G. EVANS,
F. F. GARDNER,
REUBEN BERREY,
Committee.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 10, 1881.

All papers in the fourth district will please copy.

A large cinnamon bear crossed the Cheyenne toll road the other day immediately in front of a wagon containing a party of ladies and a gentleman. The ladies fainted and the gentleman got under the seats and the driver swooned. At last accounts the bear was seen crossing the Denver and Rio Grande track in the vicinity of Cañon City, still running, all in a perspiration and his hair partly turned white. Such actions as above described would have a tendency to disorganize

OUR NEW HOTEL.

Contract Let to a Denver Firm for Its Construction.

To be the Most Complete Hostelry in the State.

The letting of the contract for the construction of the new hotel to Messrs. A. L. Ripley & Co., of Denver, will, no doubt, be gratifying news to every citizen of Colorado Springs as well as to the traveling public generally. For years Colorado Springs has felt the need of a first class hotel, and the fact of our not having one has been a decided detriment to our interests. One could hardly pick up an eastern paper containing accounts of our state in which the inferior hotel accommodations of our city was not mentioned. Last spring some of our public spirited citizens prompted the movement of constructing a hotel, and as a result of their labors $125,000 was raised for that purpose. During the early part of July there was printed in the columns of THE GAZETTE a description of the proposed building as planned by Messrs. Peabody and Stearns, the Boston and New York architects. Soon after the publication of this article the committee having the hotel in charge, came to the conclusion that the building as first planned could not be erected for less than $150,000, which was $25,000 more than had been pledged for that purpose. It was deemed advisable to have the plans so revised as to cost within $125,000 and still not materially change the appearance and convenience of the structure. To this change is owing the delay which has occurred. As soon as the committee determined to change the plans Messrs. Peabody & Stearns were notified of the fact and Mr. P. P. Furber was sent to this city to make the changes and take charge of the construction.

As is well known by many the hotel is to be located on Cascade avenue directly at its intersection with Pike's Peak. This location was contributed by the Colorado Springs Company; and on account of the fine mountain view no better place could have been chosen. A reporter of the GAZETTE yesterday called on Architect Furber in his office in Union block yesterday, and was shown the plans of the elegant structure on which in a very few days work will be begun. The building might be said to be of Queen Anne architecture, although it varies from it in some respects.

It will be built on the side hill sloping toward the experimental garden and fronting the mountains. This frontage will have an elevation of five stories including basement and a length of one hundred and fifty-three feet with prominent bay's balconies and other projections. The outer walls of the hotel will be of Douglass lava stone with Manitou magnesia stone trimmings. It will to a great extent be surrounded by spacious verandas and balconies. On the Cascade avenue front the building will be four stories in height, the offices, dining room etc. being on a level with that street.

The basement properly speaking will be devoted to kitchen, laundry, billiard room, card room, barber shop, also nurses', children's and servant's halls. On the north end of the basement will be four large rooms with pressed brick walls and tile floors for Turkish baths. The kitchen, laundry and dry room will have iron beams and brick walls thus making it fire proof. On the ground floor in the northeast corner of the building is the office 26x36. Directly across the main hall from the office and fronting to the north and west is the dining room 37x41, with a large and well-lighted bay projecting westward.

On the west side of the hall which extends entirely across the building from north to south, is the ordinary or supper room, music room, drawing room, the latter 22x47 in size with a large bay to the westward. On the north end of the ground floor is a handsome suite of rooms including parlor, two chambers and bath room with a private corridor. All of the rooms are large and well lighted. Between the two bays on the west is a broad curved veranda, also another along the entire east front.

The second, third and fourth stories are almost exclusively devoted to sleeping rooms, of which there are 71 in number. On each floor there are three suites of rooms with bath rooms attached while many of the other rooms are connected with doors and can be used as suites. Part of the fourth story is set aside for servants' quarters, although as it is arranged only the female help will have rooms in the building. Many of the south rooms in the second and third stories have small private balconies provided especially for the use of invalids.

There will not be a poorly lighted or poorly ventilated room in the building. The water closets upon each floor will all be together in order to admit of perfect ventilation. The system of ventilation will be the most complete in use and will be worked in connection with the steam-heating apparatus. The interior finish will be of oiled Colorado pine with the exception of the main staircase which is of brown ash. On the north end of the hotel is the ladies' private entrance and near it a pleasant reception room.

Near the center of the building and in close proximity to the grand staircase is located the elevator, leading to the upper floors. The building as a whole is very conveniently arranged, and when completed will be one that Colorado Springs may well be proud of. We understand that the contract awarded to Messrs. A. L. Ripley & Co. includes the entire building, with the exception of the heating and plumbing apparatus. The amount of the firm's bid falls but little short of $100,000.

Mr. Furber is anxious that ground should be broken for the new building this week, and it probably will be. When once commenced the work will be pushed right along, and if possible the walls will be put up and the structure enclosed before the cold

BOWEN'S BONANZA.

An Intelligent Review of an Immense Mine.

Many Colorado Springs people have heard casually of Judge Bowen's rich gold mine. From the Denver Tribune of Saturday we take the following account of it:

Probably no mine in the state at this time is attracting more attention than the one owned by ex-Judge Thomas M. Bowen, in Summit district, San Juan County. A week ago a hurried account compiled from the best information then obtainable, was given in these columns. It was necessarily defective in many particulars, but as it contained at least a general idea of this newest addition to the great strikes periodically occurring in the mountain regions, it was given to the public as received, with the implied understanding that a full description would be supplemented at the earliest practicable day.

Yesterday Mr. George D. Nickel, the leading civil engineer of the southwest, came up from Del Norte on business connected with the surveyor general's office. Meeting him as an old acquaintance, the writer in the course of a general conversation upon the prospect of the southwest, gathered the following notes of Bowen's property. Having been called a short time ago to make a survey of this mine, surface and underground, he was prepared to give specific detail.

Owing to a mistaken view of the general course of the lode, Bowen's patent was located across, instead of lineally along the vein. The claim, therefore, is curiously enough like the Irishman's barn, 1,500 feet wide but only 150 feet long; that is to say, he has only the width of workable ground on his lode that is contained within the side lines of his survey. This limited territory may, and may not, embrace the full extent of his main ore chute. If yes, it is all right as it stands. If nay, Tom Bowen is to that extent unfortunate.

In order to work it more conveniently and economically, he passed from the outcrop shaft down the hill 100 feet (vertically), and ran a side-hill cross-cut or adit to the lode. This improvement was completed last June. The vein is, in present workings, 17 feet wide, between walls of solid porphyry, the distinguishing country rock of the mountain. Mr. Nickel thinks it is unmistakably a true fissure and not a mere trough or blow-out, as many unfamiliar with it have supposed. The extremely rich ore from which the extraordinary yields are obtained, when first encountered, was about 2 feet wide. It has widened under development to 10 feet, streaked here and there with seams the width of a finger of almost solid gold. The mass (18 feet) yields in the mill from $1,500 to $2,500 per ton. Outside of this extremely rich vein, the crevice matter (7 feet thick) gives from $15 to $25 per ton, and there is enough of it at this rate of production, if there were nothing better in the mine, to make its owner very wealthy in a few years. The miners of Gilpin county would consider that amount and value of surface quartz a veritable bonanza.

One hundred feet below Bowen's workings (vertically) the Little Annie company have driven a cross cut adit across Bowen's lode to their own, which adjoins it, and by mutual arrangement will use it for the conveyance of their ores, which are of the same character, to the surface. Where this adit crosses Bowen's ground the vein is the same size as in the upper level, and the ores equally rich. He can therefore count with certainty that, with the exception of a 30-foot slope already extracted in the upper adit, he has 200 feet in depth (practically 170 feet) by 150 feet in length opened for easy, cheap and rapid production. This ground is capable of producing almost any amount of quartz required, very much more than several mills the size of that on the claim could crush.

The mill, situated conveniently near the mine, has 30 stamps, and is kept running night and day. One battery of five stamps runs constantly upon the richest ores, the remainder upon the lower grades. Mr. Nickel says during his stay he saw a clean-up from the five-stamp battery of over $8,000 in a run of 27 hours. This illustrates the marvelous richness of the ore. The mill was built by Barclay, an old Gilpin county millwright, and upon the plans generally in use there.

Our informant states that Bowen has been offered in his presence by responsible capitalists one million dollars cash in hand for this property, and it was refused. Mr. Nickel subsequently remonstrated with him for not accepting this offer, made in good faith, but Bowen seems firmly convinced that by holding on his fortune will be as good as Tabor's in a few years. With this aim in view he steadily declines to negotiate for its sale.

It is proper to state right here that many extravagant reports concerning this mine have been circulated. The Tribune itself is responsible for at least one of them, respecting the amount of gold sent here from that source, but as our informant was himself in error, this is advanced in mitigation of our offense. To the best of our knowledge there has been sent to Denver from this mine from July 1 to August 15 about $40,000. Whether this represents the whole or only a part of the gross yield, we have no present means of ascertaining. One thing is certain, however. If Mr. Nickel's statement of the strength of the vein is correct, Bowen might easily turn out from $70,000 to $100,000 per month if desired. It is only a question of the capacity of the mill to reduce and amalgamate.

Reasoning from the facts before us, there is sufficient authority for the statement heretofore advanced by the Tribune that this is the most remarkable gold mine ever discovered in the Rocky mountains. The gold is unusually fine, ranging from 930 to 689 fine after melting at the mint. The loss in refining does not exceed 3½ per cent. How long the mine will maintain present conditions in the matter of strength and yields can only be determined by sinking and drifting below the intersection of the Little Annie adit above referred to. Venturing an opinion from long experience with fissure veins, and especially in decomposed gossan, we do not believe Bowen can safely calculate upon the maintenance of these conditions much below the lowest point now reached—200 feet from the surface. Even this depth of decomposed quartz is extremely rare in well-defined fissures lying between solid walls. Sooner or later this will be displaced by iron pyrites or the sulphurets of iron and copper. What measure they will contain when encountered is the problem to be solved when that point shall be reached. It may be quite as rich as the surface ores, and quite as probable barren. But above and beyond all considerations of this character stands the single indisputable fact that in the 200 feet of ground thus far penetrated there is valuable quartz enough to make Tom Bowen a millionaire even if there's not a pound of good material below, so that in any event his fortune is assured.

RUBY DISTRICT.

A Promising Future for the Mines of this Locality—Some of the Richest Ore Now Being Produced.

From a Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

IRWIN, September 6.—Thus far this summer we have not had the activity in opening up new mines or in the working of them before brought to production we had hoped for, yet as the season advances more and more is being done. Here, as in all new camps, a large majority of the claims are owned by men who are not able to develop, and of necessity go slow. This accounts for much of the backwardness in the development of the mining claims of this camp. But that your readers may see that our camp is taking no back seat and that our mines are quite as rich as I have before reported I give the camp as it now is as far as I have seen at this time.

The Ruby Chief, the first discovery made in this district, has been leased and bonded by Howard Smith and Charles Deffenbaugh. A new shaft has been sunk by them to the depth of fifty feet, connecting with the former workings. A large shaft and engine house has been erected and steam hoisting machinery is being set up. The mine never looked better than at the present time. The last lot of ore milled (six tons) yielded over 500 ounces to the ton. Work on this mine will be vigorously prosecuted from this time on.

The Standard company, who purchased the Hopewell last spring, have now a shaft sunk to the depth of 75 feet, and a large shaft house and engine house almost completed; commodious dwelling, boarding house and other buildings, giving quite a town-like appearance to what was two months ago a spot without habitation. The shaft of this mine is sunk vertically, and is not expected to cross the vein until a depth of 150 feet is reached. At the bottom of the shaft they have now a spur, or seam from which, some rich ruby ore is being taken. Their mine, being on the Ruby Chief vein, work would go on in all confidence even if no sign of ore was yet reached in the shaft. In leveling off for the shaft buildings several tons of good ore were taken from the croppings.

A contract is being let for sinking the shaft of the Lead Chief 100 feet deeper. It is now 100 feet.

Vigorous work is being done on the Venango, and preparations for continued sinking during the coming winter are being made. Some rich ore is now being stoped out, and at the bottom of the wings the richest ore yet reached is found. The ore of this mine is ruby and native silver, and almost entirely free from base metals.

Preparations for vigorous work, in the erection of buildings, etc., are being made on the Bullion King and Monte Christo mines.

The Venango continues to increase in body and in quantity of ore as the workings reach deeper in the vein. Bids are now being taken for the running of a tunnel into the vein from the foot of the mountain, which will tap the vein 225 feet below the present working tunnel. A tunnel is also being run to open the vein several hundred feet west of the present workings.

The richest ore yet found in the district is now being taken from the bottom of the Forrest Queen shaft, at a depth of 180 feet, the greatest depth reached in the district. Connection of shaft and tunnel will be made in a few days, and this done, the productive capacity of the mine will be greatly increased.

A tunnel is being run to cut the Beeswax vein at a considerable depth below the workings of last year, and it is expected the vein will be reached in a few days. This is believed to be one of the best veins in the district, and has already produced some very high grade ore.

Between the Venango and the Beeswax, the Belmont company are running a tunnel, which is now in 150 feet, to cut the Blind King vein. A shaft is also being sunk on the vein to connect with the tunnel at the depth of 200 feet.

In doing the usual assessment work ore has been reached in a number of claims which before showed but good indications of ore when a sufficient depth was reached. Thus far, it seems, there is no risk in sinking on any defined vein in this district.

I saw, a few days ago, some samples of ore taken from a vein on North Anthracite creek, which, for richness in silver, rivals the best ore of this district. The ore differs materially from the ores found here, the silver being mainly in the form of silver glance, and, to me, appeared to contain chloride of silver, also. Assays showed an average value of about 1,000 ozs. silver to the ton. This runs from near the surface. There are two claims taken on the vein, the opening on one showing ten inches of ore, the other eighteen inches. This is the first discovery made on North Anthracite creek. It is more than probable a new and rich mining district will be opened up there. In direct line, this discovery is eight to ten miles north, north-west of Irwin.

The D., S. P. & P. railway company are clearing off the timber preparatory to grading their road-bed down Anthracite creek, west of Irwin. The D. & R. G. company, we trust, will have their track completed to Irwin before winter sets in.

The Presbyterian society have the frame of their church building up, and will complete as rapidly as possible. The building is 30 by 60 feet, and will have a spire 90 feet high. The society is neither strong nor wealthy, and even with the liberal aid they have received outside, the building is quite a tax upon them. Should any of your readers feel like aiding them, contributions sent to the pastor, Lewis Hamilton, would be thankfully received.

For two months past we have had a superabundance of rain, and the end seems not yet. This morning the mountains were white with snow, but it is gone this evening. This is a timely reminder to prepare for winter.

E. C.

Last month the money order department of the Leadville postoffice remitted $50,000 to the east and Europe.

The season at Manitou seems far from being closed. On Friday night there were only two vacant rooms in the Manitou house. This exceedingly popular house is certainly deserving of the success it has had under Mr. Jennings' capable management.

Mr. A. Peabody Flagg, the Boston artist who has been sojourning at Manitou for the past two months, left yesterday for the east. While at Manitou Mr. Flagg made a large number of sketches, some of which we understand will appear in one of the leading eastern magazines next month.

THE PRESIDENT.

He Passes Another Comfortable Day.

But Makes no Progress Towards Convalescence.

The Morning Bulletin Regarded Suspiciously.

Condition of the Blood Causes Some Anxiety.

SOME PROGRESS.

ELBERON, September 15.—At the morning dressing, at 8.30, the temperature was 98.4, pulse 100, respiration 20. He passed a comfortable night, sleeping until 5 a. m., when he was wakeful for two hours, during which his pulse rose to 110, but without a marked elevation of temperature which characterized the febrile disturbance heretofore. After this time he slept till morning. More nourishment was taken during the night than for several nights past. In reviewing the case of the president since his arrival at Long Branch it may be said that in spite of the various septic accidents, which have for several weeks and do still complicate his case, he certainly has not retrograded, but on the contrary has made some progress towards convalescence.

PRIVATE SECRETARY BROWN

says the president feels brighter this morning. The weather is cool and blustering.

GOSSIP ON ITS CONDITION.

LONG BRANCH, September 15.—The president passed a comfortable night and Bliss says if he did not progress last night he is not competent to judge. There was no foundation for the rumor of an operation being contemplated to relieve the lung. Agnew also denied the story. The first he had heard of it was in the morning papers. Bliss goes to New York for a few hours to-day. Hamilton ventured an opinion on the president's chances of recovery to a friend this morning, in which he briefly stated in substance that the septic condition of the president's blood will necessarily cause fluctuations of pulse, temperature and respiration from time to time, until it is entirely eliminated. He considers it safe to say that the president will overcome the disturbances which may occur from impurity of blood, but it is altogether probable that various annoyances will be occasioned before he entirely is rid of blood poison. He believes the president will eventually overcome the effects of the poisonous blood and after that is accomplished recuperation will be very rapid. It will probably take to accomplish this about five weeks. Present indications give every reasonable ground for the belief that he would ultimately recover and be as well as before he was shot. The president expressed a desire for a Parker house steak, which is being prepared for him. Boynton considers that as long as the president holds his own the chances are in his favor, and that while his condition to-day is as well as yesterday, there cannot be said to be any marked change. The president was placed in his reclining chair at noon.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

ELBERON, N. J., September 15, 6 p. m.—The president passed a quiet day, sleeping a little. He has coughed occasionally, expectoration being less purulent. A great variety of nourishment has been taken without discomfort. He was placed upon an invalid chair and remained forty-five minutes in a position little more elevated than on previous occasions. At 12 noon his temperature was 98.9, pulse 102, respiration 21. At the afternoon dressing, 5.30 p. m., temperature was 99.2, pulse 106, respiration 21.

(Signed) D. H. AGNEW,
D. W. BLISS.
F. H. HAMILTON.

THE SURGEONS' FEARS.

NEW YORK, September 15.—A Long Branch special says: One reason for the delay of the bulletin this morning was the care expended by the surgeons on its phraseology. For the first time the surgeons commit themselves to the statement that the president suffers from chronic blood poisoning. Their language is intended to be reassuring, but it is easy to see that they feel an anxiety as to the issue of the complications to which they refer.

EATING MINCED STEAK.

LONG BRANCH, September 15.—The president's condition continues favorable. He has eaten three teaspoonfuls of minced porter house steak, and has swallowed the fiber.

THE PYEMI THEORY.

LONG BRANCH, September 15. The language of the morning bulletin excites general comment. In the light of the history of the case it has great significance. The surgeons in charge have from the first been exceedingly reluctant to admit the presence of blood poisoning in a dangerous degree. This may be due to two reasons. First, to admit the presence of chronic pyemia is to acknowledge the desperate condition of their patient. Second, to do so says substantially that the theory of their outside critics is correct. The sentiment of the medical profession has within a few days, however, grown to be nearly unanimous in support of the pyemia theory. The symptoms are unmistakable. The violent fluctuation of the pulse is a sure indication of virulent poison. The action of the heart is weak and spasmodic, and works in spurts, whereas the pulse of a well man beats with regularity. The statement by Dr. Boynton that the pulse has gone to 130 and over at night, while it has been reported a few hours before and after at 100 is a symptom taken in connection with all the circumstances which clearly points to pyemia. The various septic accidents of the case is a matter of merely subsidiary consequence. The president suffers from constitutional disturbance, which follows a well defined course, and generally results in lingering death. Acute pyremia is fatal usually in 48 hours; in a milder or chronic form it is sometimes months before the patient dies, and there are instances of final recovery. Nobody finds fault with the hopeful turn in the morning bulletin, and the fact of complications supplies the ground for hope.

FAVORABLE SYMPTOMS.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The World's Long Branch special says: "A symptom in the president's case which is extremely favorable, and which has not been much spoken about as yet, has recently appeared. This is almost an entire disappearance of sweating when he is asleep. When he was in Washington, and for a day or two after he arrived here, he never went to sleep without profuse perspiration making its appearance. During the last week, however, this has been steadily lessening, and now when he wakes up his body has natural moisture upon it and nothing more. This symptom is the strongest proof of general improvement which has yet appeared, and his physicians are greatly encouraged by it. It is said on good authority that Drs. Hamilton, Agnew and Bliss are privately of the opinion that there is no doubt of his recovery."

MACVEAGH'S DISPATCH.

ELBERON, September 15.

To Minister Lowell, London:

The president's condition does not appear to have undergone any material change to-day. All his symptoms continue substantially the same as yesterday except expectoration from right lung has been rather less difficult and less profuse. He is still very weak and this weakness is due to the condition of his his blood. While it continues grave anxiety must also continue.

[Signed] MACVEAGH.

THE QUESTION OF PYÆMIA.

LONG BRANCH, September 15.—The language of the morning bulletin excited general comment, especially among representatives of the press, who have been maintaining there were indications of blood poisoning in the president's case. Diligent inquiry to-day failed to elicit any explanation of the phrase "septic," which was used in the morning bulletin beyond the fact that it indicated impurity of blood, or in other words blood poisoning. Previous to the issuance of the morning bulletin a conference of the attending surgeons, Bliss, Agnew and Hamilton, was held, and it is understood was prolonged by an argument as to what should be announced.

THE DAY NOT UNFAVORABLE.

LONG BRANCH, September 15.—Dr. Boynton understands the word septic in the bulletin to mean pyæmia, and that there may be two or more small abscesses on the right lung. The complication is not growing worse, and in all probability is repairing. There is danger, however, of the left lung being attacked. Agnew says he considered the cessation of perspiration, which has been a very unfavorable symptom in the president's case, as one of the best signs yet. The febrile rise to-night is so light that no importance is attached to it. Hamilton considers the president in as favorable condition to-night as last night. Swaim says the president has fully maintained all he had yesterday, and is in as good condition this evening as he was last, with probability of a little gain in strength. Boynton, referring to the remarkable high average of the pulse, says that day in and day out the the pulse averaged from 115 to 117. The doctor thinks the president's normal pulse ranges between 74 and 76. While frankly admitting the uncertainty he still sees a way out. He thinks the president's vitality will equal the emergency.

This morning he received a very pretty night clock for the president. The card attached bore the words "With sympathy from five interested children of Boston." The clock will be placed in the president's chamber. A very handsome three-wheeled easy chair was received from John Hocy.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM

was received from Topeka.

To Mrs. Garfield:

"Twenty thousand veteran soldiers in reunion assembled send you sympathy and love and ask you to say to our stricken comrade that our hearts are beating with anxious hope for his recovery. Say to him we believe that under heaven aided by that sublime courage and faith which in the past have been to all people his crown of glory he will be preserved to the country he has served so long, so faithfully and so well."

[Signed] LOUIS HASHBACK,
Commanding.

The surgeons retired before 12, the attendants and family before 11. At last accounts the president was resting comfortably, with good prospects of having a quiet night. A stiff breeze is blowing from the northeast to-day. To-night, about 11, commenced a storm, and the midnight weather is disagreeable. Bliss says while he was in New York to-day on Wall street he was besieged by brokers anxious for the latest news from the president.

Criminal Notes.

DENVER, September 15.—Clay Wilson, charged with the killing of Jim. Moon, was arraigned before Judge Elliott this afternoon. The indictment was read to him and he pleaded not guilty. At the request of Gen. Browne, his counsel, the case was set for trial to-day.

United States Marshal Wilcox last evening received a dispatch from Deputy Cantril, stating that Dingman, the stage robber, had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Del Norte court. Cantril starts with the convict for Denver to-day. Dingman will not be taken to the Detroit prison, as has been stated, but to the territorial prison in Laramie, Wyoming. Cantril will take Burton to Pueblo for trial the last of next week. The belief is that he will be sent up for life.

For Secretary of the Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 15.—Officers and many members of the G. A. R. of this city have united in signing a memorial addressed to Senator Miller, asking his influence in securing the secretaryship of the senate for the Pacific coast and urging Marcus D. Barwick for the position.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Important Mass Meeting of the Land Leaguers.

The Proposed Exhibition of Irish Manufacturers.

William and Alexander's Little Talk at Dantzic.

The Late Victory of Iroquois Received With Great Satisfaction.

THE EMPERORS' MEETING.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The Herald's St. Petersburg special says: On the meeting of the emperors as soon as the imperial sovereigns were alone and had embraced each other, the czar addressed the emperor in the following words, which I repeat almost exactly: "I have come to tell you that I have inherited all the sentiments that my father ever cherished towards you. I will hold to them all my life. I am happy, most happy, to have an opportunity of saying this to your majesty." To show there was no wish to make a mystery of it this speech was repeated to Prince Bismarck. Nothing was signed at the meeting of the emperors, but nevertheless solemn engagements have been contracted. The czar has promised that if Germany finds herself dragged into a war, Russia will maintain the same attitude as she did in 1870. After Emperor William replied to his imperial visitors' greeting, the conversation fell on nihilism. Emperor William advised his grand-nephew to have recourse to the same means of combatting the evil as he himself had adopted since Nobiling's attempt, that is, war to the knife. "In the year which followed this policy," said he, "German law courts have passed sentence on 3,000 socialists. Now however, cases of socialism are much less frequent."

THE VICTORY OF IROQUOIS.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The Herald's London dispatch says: The chief topic of conversation was the grand victory of the American horse to-day. Innumerable excuses were made for the way he has been operated against. Some said that Archer would at the last moment ride for Lord Bradford, others that the horse was still suffering from the stoppage Pincus gave him week before last. Seldom has such a reception been accorded any but a north country horse as that given to Iroquois when he returned to Paddock. Hearty cheers were given for Lorillard, Archer and Pincus finishing with perhaps still louder cheers for America. Pincus was quite overcome with his reception. He deserves the greatest praise for the method he adopted in training the horse, as nobody but one who perfectly understood his constitution could have brought him to his post as fit as Jacob Pincus did to-day.

When the excitement had somewhat cooled down I spoke to Archer, who I might mention had 600 sovereigns laid on himself, about the way he won. He said he held a good position on the rails until he spoke to Iroquois, when the latter responded gallantly, and with the greatest ease sailed past the post as winner. It has been the most exciting and interesting race of late years.

THE IRISH EXHIBITION.

LONDON, September 15.—At a meeting at Dublin about the proposed exhibition of Irish manufacturers, the committee to advance the enterprise was appointed after a prolonged and noisy scene. The land leaguers insisted upon adding names to neutralize objectionable names first proposed. The names were all added on division, the land leaguers being in a large majority. Immediately after the Dublin convention a series of monster land meetings will be commenced. The first will be at Irish Town Sunday, on the very spot where Michael Davitt began the league movement in 1879. Parnell presides.

THE THUNDERER'S OPINION.

LONDON, September 15.—The Times in discussing the National League convention says: The note which the land leaguers uniformly breathe is one of continued agitation. There was no sign from first to last of any intention on the part of the men who live by agitation to accept the land act as a settlement of the Irish question. Once and for all Ireland must understand this, the kingdom is and will continue to be politically united. The kingdom of Great Britain will no more tolerate secession than the United States tolerated it in 1860.

THE LEAGUE'S DISTURBANCE.

DUBLIN, September 15.—The misgivings felt in regard to the possibility of uniting all parties in a movement for the revival of Irish, or for any useful object, are manufacturies justified by the result of the meeting yesterday in connection with the proposed exhibition. The land league left no doubt that their existence is involved in the result, and that if they allowed the thoughts of the people to be engrossed with any practical measures for the promotion of honest labor their own occupation would be gone, and the country would become fearful and refuse to listen to their wild and wretched appeals. Hence organized obstruction to the meeting was resorted to. The confusion was at one time great. It was nearly a hand to hand fight. Had the league element not entered the arena the meeting would have been highly representative.

THE IRISH MASS CONVENTION.

DUBLIN, September 15.—About a thousand delegates attended the opening proceedings of the national convention to-day. Bigar, J. P. O'Connor and Rev. Healy Sullivan were present. Previous to the opening of the convention a conference of the delegates from the labor league was held, and Sexton informed them that the convention would adjourn the consideration of questions affecting the laborers until to-morrow, for the purpose of obtaining labor delegates to confer with Parnell and the executive of the land league. Twenty-one members of parliament were present. Parnell amidst the greatest enthusiasm took the chair. Sexton read a number of telegrams, particularly from the American branch of the league, exhorting the delegates never to rest until landlordism is abolished, not to pay rent, to hold back their harvests, etc. Parnell in opening his speech referred to the thinning of their ranks by "coercion" since the last convention. He said for every ten imprisoned one hundred would join the league. He recapitulated the resolutions and said the question of self government was the most important. He always considered it could never be settled as long as the questions in regard to rent remained in dispute. The land act left the rent question as a continual source of discontent and strife between the different classes in Ireland. He had no doubt this was designed and so arranged by the British government. He warned the farmers not to trust to the land act. It was, he said, designed to break the league. Nobody should appeal to the land courts until the test cases to be prepared by the league had been submitted. They should press forward to abolish landlordism and gain legislative independence. He advised the farmers to borrow money under the land act so as to give work to laborers and invited the latter to join the branches of the league. He pledged himself to head the the laborers' movement if the farmers did not give them fair play.

Reading congratulatory telegrams occupied an hour. Among the more notable were threats to stop American subscriptions in event of the agitation slackening. Sextou and T. P. O'Connor were elected secretaries of the convention. There was a very large attendance of the priests.

Parnell reasserted that fair rent would be the value of land in a state of nature before improved by the tenant or his predecessors. In regard to the industrial question he said that Irishmen should encourage home manufactures if they had to pay dearer than for foreign goods. Things not productable in Ireland should be bought in America. English goods should not be bought in any event. Sexton then moved that the land league's resolution should be carried with acclamation.

ARIZONA APACHES.

The People Determined to Punish Them—Wilcox Reports the San Carlos Indians Excited.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 15.—Dispatches from Tucson, A. T., say: Acting Governor Gasper has secured an organization of minute men in all outlying camps and will have sufficient arms to supply them. The restive spirit of the Indians of San Carlos reservation forebodes trouble. It is the general desire to see business settled now and inasmuch as the people are well armed a more auspicious time than now could not be chosen for settlers. Settlers of low San Pedro have organized a company of forty, officered by experienced Indian fighters. They have sent Agent Tiffany, of San Carlos agency word to keep his Indians on their reservation and that all found off will be treated as hostiles. This will doubtless breed trouble, as the agent has given the Indians heretofore their full liberty, and it is doubtful if they will obey his orders in this instance. San Pedro settlers are determined to carry out their resolutions. Col. Price is moving with two companies of cavalry for the north towards Apache, where he will co-operate with Gen. Carr. Col. Sanford will be in the same neighborhood about the same time. All three of these officers are experienced in Indian warfare. It is the intention of the courts which have jurisdiction of the localities of the massacres and other places where Indian murders have been committed to indict the guilty Indians so far as their names are known. The sheriff or marshal, as the case may be, will summon a posse, and there will be no difficulty in securing 1,000 men to assist in the work. They will probably go on the reservation and seize the guilty ones, and, if necessary, resort to such measures as will save the expense of a trial. The people are thoroughly aroused on the question of the removal or extermination of the Apaches. Memorials to congress will be sent from every settlement in Arizona and New Mexico asking aid in the matter. There is but one opinion on this point.

The Citizen has the following special from Wilcox: Headquarters moved to Grant yesterday, thence they move to Camp Thomas to-day or to-morrow. There is some excitement among the Indians on the San Carlos reservation. Troops are marching to the front on foot. There are not sufficent horses to mount all the men. Supplies are being forwarded by Colonel Hodges as fast as they arrive.

The measures of General Wilcox in concentrating all his forces in the vicinity of the hostiles has had the effect of keeping them in the vicinity of Cibicu creek. The hostiles tried to get communication with the reservation Indians yesterday. Scouting parties have destroyed large quantities of Indian stores. Their atrocities are being confined to Tonta Basin and Cibicu.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

Proceedings Instituted Against the Canon del Agua Company.

SANTA FE, September 15.—By direction of the United States Attorney General MacVeagh and in pursuance of a recommendation from Commissioner MacFarland, suit was filed to-day in the first judicial district court at this territory to oust the Canon del Agua company, a strong Boston company, from the grant which they now occupy about forty miles from here on the ground of a fraudulent survey of the same. Congressman Hazelton of the Fifth Wisconsin district and Judge Downs of this city, are appointed special solicitors to manage the case on behalf of the United States to act in co-operation with United States Attorney S. M. Barnes. The case is one of great importance involving a very valuable property and upon which the Cañon del Agua company have already expended nearly a million dollars for its development.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

Mrs. Burke Beats Her Record—The Fair a Great Success.

OMAHA, September 15.—Mrs. Burke, of Omaha, who recently beat Miss Lizzie Pinneo in a ten mile race at Council Bluffs, making a record of 22¼ minutes, and the next week riding against that record at Des Moines and making ten miles in 21½ minutes, to-day at Nebraska state fair rode for $1,000 against her Council Bluffs record. She used four horses and made six changes during the race. She made ten miles in 20 minutes and 34 seconds, the fastest time ever made. She rides again on Saturday.

The attendance at the fair to-day is variously estimated from 20,000 to 25,000. Special trains arrived from all parts of the state. The fair is a grand success as to exhibits and attendance, but is rather tame in programme of amusements. The balloonists, chariot racers and others having failed to put in an appearance. The horse races also are very poor.

A Novel Divorce Case.

CHICAGO, September 15.—There was an extraordinary divorce case in the supreme court to-day. Mrs. Elizabeth Falvey modestly asks divorces from two husbands. In 1868 she married Dennis Falvey at Lynn, Mass., but in 1873 he deserted her. Two years later Edward Hines told her Falvey was dead, and persuaded her to marry him. Subsequently she learned that Falvey was not only living in Quincy, Mass., but was married to another woman and had several children. Mrs. Falvey therefore asks to be relieved from Falvey because of his gross violation of marriage vows, and Hines because she could not legally contract a marriage when she married him. The case is unique in the history of divorce.

Manured with Human Bones.

NEW YORK, September 15.—A special from London says a great sensation has been caused at Bristol by the discovery of a cargo of three hundred tons of human bones being discharged to the order of a local firm engaged in manufacturing manure. The bones were shipped from Rodosto at Constantinople, and are supposed to be the remains principally of the defenders of Plevna. There are complete limbs among the horrible cargo, and in some cases the hair still adheres to the skull. Peter Cooper says it is a common thing among the British to buy human bones. In fact, they will take all they can get, and they will take them from any part of the world. They use them for manuring their lands. He has often heard it said that England was manured with bones taken from the battle field of Waterloo.

Cheap Railroad Rates.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The Grand Trunk railway which vainly endeavored to force a recognition from the Vanderbilt road by its cheap Boston and Buffalo rates has taken steps to-day which will, it seems, necessarily bring the Vanderbilt lines to time. It has established a round trip thirty day ticket from Chicago to Buffalo for ten dollars with rebate addendum. This will allow passengers to go to Buffalo for five dollars, reach any point on the New York Central for two cents per mile and return to Chicago from Buffalo for five dollars. The rate to Rochester by this means is reduced to $6.30 and to Albany $10.96 which is a heavy cut.

Chicago News.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio roads yesterday, by way of livening up the railroad war, made a remarkable cut of schedule rates to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington, making the rate from Chicago to each of these points five dollars.

At the fair grounds yesterday afternoon, Miss Belle Cook, of California, in a twenty-mile race with Miss Jewett, made the best time on record, 45 minutes, 16 seconds, beating her by about seven-eighths of a mile. Jewett's horse, soon after she mounted him for the last mile, bolted the fence, threw her and caused her to faint.

Little Brown Jug will try to-day to beat Maud S.'s record for a purse of $2,500.

On Saturday Miss Cook will ride a twenty-mile race against Miss Williams, an English woman.

Boston Races.

BOSTON, September 15.—Thirty thousand people witnessed the great stallion race at Beacon park. Piedmont, Wedgewood and Santa Claus started. The latter won the first heat in 2.17¾, Piedmont second. Piedmont won the second heat in 2.20¼, Santa Claus 2.21¼. The third heat was won by Santa Claus, Piedmont second; time, 2.18. Santa Claus won fourth heat and the race, Piedmont second; time, 2.19. The pacing race was won by Mattie Hunter; Lucy second; Bay Billy distanced; Rowdy Boy drawn; best time, 2.16½. Trinket trotted for special purse of $500 to beat her own record of 2.17¼, and made the mile in 2.16½.

Michigan's Need.

DETROIT, September 15.—Governor Jerome issues a proclamation, showing that families burned out are entirely destitute and need everything. He urges other states to supply them with necessaries to start in life again, as the load is too heavy for the citizens of this state. He gives a graphic picture of the suffering and terrors that beset these people.

Prince Napoleon Resigns.

PARIS, September 15.—Prince Jerome Napoleon has decided to leave France for Constantinople. He is preparing a manifesto renouncing his claim to the leadership of the Bonapartists in favor of his son Prince Victor.

Railroad Changes.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.—It is reported in railroad circles here that the passenger and ticket departments of the Wabash railroad will soon be reorganized with H. C. Townsend, present general passenger agent, at its head.

The Blessed Rain.

LOUISVILLE, September 15.—It is now raining hard here, for the first time since the 14th of July. More has now fallen than in two months put together.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Charles A. Byrne, formerly of the Truth, was arrested to-day charged with embezzlement of $1,835.

Hunt, Haltzinger & Co.'s picture and frame manufactory, of Cincinnati, was destroyed yesterday. Loss $30,000. Insurance $9,000.

A St. Johns, N. B., dispatch says a slight earthquake was felt Wednesday morning at Greenwich.

The Robinson planing mill at Cincinnati burned Wednesday night. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $16,000.

Senator Van Wyck spoke out at Omaha Wednesday in favor of the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department.

The king and queen of Italy formally opened the geographical congress at Venice yesterday. De Lesseps delivered the inaugural speech.

Madame Susan Bonaparte, daughter-in-law of the late Madame Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte, and widow of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, died yesterday morning at Baltimore.

The directors of the Northern Pacific railroad yesterday elected the following officers: President, Henry Villard; vice-president, Thomas F. Oakes; second vice-president, Anthony J. Thomas; secretary, Samuel Wilkinson; treasurer, L. Belknap.

The elders of several Jewish communities in the eastern provinces have appealed to the members of the Berlin synagogue to exert their influence for the purpose of affording their provincial brethren protection in the event of rioting during the coming Jewish festival.

A Love Match After All.

Boston Transcript.

I have this moment received a private letter from an American lady in England, saying: "Yesterday I was at the Baroness Burdett-Bartlett-Coutts' at a very delightful garden party, but it rained, of course, as it always does at an English garden party, and we adjourned to the conservatory for the entertainment. I must tell you that the sandwiches contained nothing but butter and spiced tomatoes, and were delicious. The baroness was clad in brown satin, with a profusion of white lace, and wore fewer jewels than some American women wear to breakfast. She looks every year her age, but her hair has not a thread of gray in it. I like her. As for her husband, he is, as the Boston girls say, 'too awfully nice for anything.' I do not wonder that the baroness fell in love with him, and married him, and that she is very proud of him. She looks radiantly happy, and evidently doesn't care a whit for the queen's snub, which everybody has been talking about, and with so devoted and charming a husband, who also looks serenely happy, why should she?"

OUT WEST.

The Del Norte public schools opened on September 12th.

The Colorado state medical association met at Leadville yesterday.

Trinidad has forwarded a large collection of specimens to the Topeka fair.

Bowenton is the name of a postoffice recently established in Rio Grande county.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of Colorado for 1881 will be 1,250,000 bushels.

About $2,000,000 has been expended by the Santa Fe this year in improving the track.

Mr. Jeffries has assumed the city editorship of the Denver Times vice G. P. McArthur resigned.

The Ouray postoffice does the heaviest stamp and money order business in the San Juan country.

Squire Walker, of Trinidad, raised a pumpkin on his farm near that city weighing 136½ pounds.

It is said that explosives are used for the wholesale slaughter of trout in the Rio Grande river.

There is some talk of building a $30,000 hotel at Gunnison City. Half the money has been subscribed.

Track is now being laid on the Atlantic and Pacific road west of Winslow at the rate of two miles per day.

The Pitkin Guards of Lake City have received a complement of new breech loading rifles and equipments.

The Denver Tribune has a large tent on the fair grounds at Denver, which is always open to friends and visiting editors.

Two gold retorts from Judge Bowen's mine weighing 140 pounds, and valued at $30,000 will be on exhibition at the state fair.

The first annual meeting of the Saguache jockey club will be held on the 6th and 7th of October. Some $700 in premiums are offered.

There seems to be some dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Boulder county fair has been conducted. It is proposed to hold another in October.

The tree upon which Billy Le Roy was hanged in Del Norte has a swing attached to it and beneath its branches is a favorite play ground for the children.

Boulder wants to organize a humane society.

Splendid specimens of Gunnison coal are on exhibition at the state fair.

The Denver school children will take a holiday next Friday, so that they can attend the state fair.

Mr. C. C. Holbrook has disposed of his interest in the Castle Rock Journal to Mr. B. Johnson.

About 500 invitations have been issued for the conductors and engineers ball at Trinidad on September 20th.

Bands of emigrants are daily going into the vacated Ute reservation. All tillable lands will soon be taken up.

The receipts for the Abbott engagement in Denver for the seven performances given last week were $14,404.50.

Mr. Joseph Felteau, proprietor of Felteau's mill, near Idaho Springs, was gored to death by a vicious bull on Tuesday.

John W. Mahone, a resident of Malta, has been missing for several days, and is supposed to have wondered off in a fit of temporary insanity.

Preparations are being made to sink the artesian well at Salt Wells, Wyoming. The well at Red Desert in the same territory is down 900 feet.

Nine hundred excursionists arrived at Denver on the Denver and Rio Grande and the South Park opera trains on Tuesday. The Denver and Rio Grande transported 575 out of the 900.

The Denver Times moved into its splendid new block on Larimer street yesterday. It is said to be the handsomest and most convenient newspaper office between Chicago and San Francisco.

Conductor Giles of the A., T. and S. F. is the oldest conductor in the west. He ran a train on the Erie road thirty-two years before assuming his present position.

Pueblo county has twenty-nine prisoners in its county jail—three women and twenty-six men.

Mayor Richmond, of Pueblo, is the president of a musical and dramatic club just organized there.

Two girls now at Gunnison City claim to have been abducted from their homes in Grand Rapids, Mich.

The state medical association concluded their annual gathering with a ball at the Clarendon in Leadville.

The tunnel on the Alpine branch of the South Park road is 11,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is 1,800 feet long.

The governor's staff will attend the opera at Denver this evening in uniform at invitation of Lieutenant Governor Tabor.

A company has been formed with a stock capital of $300,000 to pierce the earth for petroleum at Florence in Custer county.

The Colorado Coal and Iron company have fifty men to work at the iron in Smith's gulch taking out ore for shipment to Pueblo.

It has been deemed wise to abolish whipping for a short time at the state reform school in order to see what effect it will have on the boys.

The Eagle River Shaft is the name of a new weekly paper just established at Red Cliff, Summit county. It is a neat looking and newsy sheet.

The Bowen Bonanza mining company, of Del Norte, with a capital stock of $10,000,000, have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

Mayor Sopris, of Denver, has issued a proclamation requesting all business houses in that city to close this afternoon so that all employes can have an opportunity to visit the fair.

College Library

This is good weather for fair week.

Excursion trains to Denver will now be in order.

Fish Commissioner Sisty has taken charge of the Idaho Springs hotel.

The papers assert that Dr. Tanner is dead and the doctor says he isn't.

The Republican wants the clerks of Denver to have a holiday this week.

Dr. Bliss should be treated with more respect. He is the chosen physician by the president.

Tabor will make quite a senatorial boom for himself if he carries out the idea of building a public library in Denver.

A prominent Denver tailor advertises that he makes clothes that will make the wearer appear at ease in the best society.

Denver will find it difficult to settle down again and attend to legitimate business after having had two weeks of opera and a week of fair.

The older colonels begin to feel sore over the indiscriminate use of this title. It is as honorary as to be called governor in Rhode Island.

It is a great many years since there has been so great indifference to elections. It is difficult to make an issue now between the two parties.

The coal in the neighborhood of Crested Butte has been examined by coal men from Philadelphia and pronounced the best coking coal in the United States.

Will the Tribune poet hold afternoon and evening performances in the Tribune tent during the fair? It would add much to the attractiveness of the day.

It is estimated that the wheat crop this year will be between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 bushels, or between 75,000,000 and 125,000,000 bushels short of last year.

Sixteen new post offices have been opened since the first of August in this state and only two of them are north of the divide. This will indicate how rapidly the southern portion of Colorado is growing.

The call for the protection convention includes the agricultural interests of the country. This is peculiar. Protection does not protect a single important product of the soil and only increases the cost of every article used in tilling the soil.

The stalwarts have given up the fight in Arapahoe county. It was expected that it would be a preliminary skirmish for the contest next year. But the inevitable was recognized. The same fight was carried further in Chaffee county, but to no purpose.

The republican papers are compelled to pay considerable attention to quarrels within the party, because the democratic party is dead and its organs do not even give it an obituary notice. The democratic party will be forgotten, unless its organs show more vigor and energy.

Mr. C. C. Holbrook, of the Castle Rock Journal, has sold his paper and retires from journalism to devote his entire time to his legal practice. His paper, under his control, rapidly increased in circulation and advertising patronage. Prof. A. B. Johnson succeeds him.

We have got rid of the Utes and have Apaches in their place. This will affect the boom of some of Colorado's statesmen. The frontiersman is more likely to ask what did you do to keep out the Apaches, rather than what did you do to secure the removal of the Utes.

In 1850 Gen. Burnside was on the western frontier fighting the Jacarillo Apaches and was surrounded by them. This is worthy of especial note because this same band of Apaches has just been given a reservation in this state without even a protest from Governor Pitkin who is supposed to be the great defender of Colorado against the Indians.

The Tribune contains a leader which we publish elsewhere on the "Apaches in Colorado." We called attention to the fact that the Apaches were given a reservation in the state some days ago. It is strange this could have been done without the knowledge of our noble governor, who has apparently been so jealous of Colorado's interests in all Indian affairs.

For some time the fact has been deplored that our state industrial association was becoming little more than a trotting association. This tendency has been noticed and condemned during the last two years. A few years ago there was a fine exhibit of the stock, fruit, cereals and vegetables raised in the state, as well as the articles manufactured by our mechanics. These exhibits were the prominent and valuable features of the fair. But now they are insignificant and comparatively worthless.

The Leadville Herald again awkwardly betrays its friend, Senator Teller. It intimates that Senator Teller and his friends proposed to make a fight against Sheriff Spangler, and thus pave the way for the greater contest of next year. From other sources we learn a pool of several thousand dollars was raised to enable Smith to carry the primaries, but it was found that it was impossible, and so Mr. Smith retired from the contest and Sheriff Spangler will have a walk over for the nomination. The Herald is pleased to call attention to what it styles as another fight between our two senators. This is particularly unfortunate as it brings out too prominently the the weakness of its friend and the less said about it the better it would be. But again Senator Teller is crucified by his organ.

The Denver Tribune suggests that an industrial establishment for invalids be organized. This is an excellent suggestion. A great many invalids come to Colorado without means to support themselves and must earn something to help themselves. Opportunities for light and easy work are not in abundance. Most positions require the application and work of a well man. If there could be work which would enable these invalids to partially support themselves without overwork, it would be one of the most benevolent enterprises of the state. Many readers, who possibly are in fairly good health, will remember the struggles they went through to regain their health and also to earn their living, and will heartily sympathize with any such movement.

Yesterday 650 new Mormon recruits arrived in New York City from England. During the summer two thousand converts have come from England and other sections of Europe. The Mormon missionaries were never more active than to-day and the church is branching out from Utah and extending its influence over neighboring territories. When these facts are considered it is useless for the people to believe that Mormonism is dying out. It was never in a more flourishing condition, as statistics show, and meanwhile the government is doing nothing to arrest the increasing power, and the civilized and Christian men and women of the country avoid even thinking of the subject. The great crime, an insult to Christianity, to marriage, holiness, to morality goes on its way gathering strength every day. It is an open menace to every virtue and defies the laws of God and man, yet is allowed to become a power even at the very gates of our boasted civilization.

It is high time that something should be done to break up the vile community. It is a disgraceful fact that it has been allowed to exist for the time it already has in the very midst of a people celebrated the world over for their purity of morals. To readers of American history a century hence it will be a source of wonder that polygamy could have existed for a moment. There is no excuse for its existence. The Mormons do not represent a commendable idea; they have no religion that is lasting, no principle which can be approved. They are simply a band of emigrants who have found a place at last where they can openly sin against the holiest state known to civilization. They disgust the pure minded, insult the best of our sensibilities, and degrade our country. They are foreign to our ways, and have no more right in their present home than has a foreign nation which would establish itself and have a code of laws directly opposed to ours. We objected to Mexico becoming a dependency of France; how much more should we object to Mormonism?

It is time the polygamists were scattered. They deserve no more protection in Utah than they do in our eastern cities and their crime against public decency should be punished.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are still some discontented ones left in Ireland who will continue to oppose the land bill and endeavor to stir up ill feeling against England, the larger portion of Irishmen are ready to accept the bill and give it a fair trial. There is already a scheme proposed by those who really desire the good of Ireland which if carried out cannot fail to be of great service to the country and which will do much to render the Irish more prosperous and consequently more contented. It is suggested that Ireland should hold an exhibition, that mills should be erected and that the consumption of Irish home products should be encouraged. It is computed that there is enough capital already in the country for manufacturing and there is no doubt but that there are laborers enough. The Boston Advertiser says:

Should manufacturing in Ireland promise anything like fair returns and the permanent security of the plant, it is notorious that many millions of English capital are ready to cross the channel and to help in building up Irish prosperity. The test of an Irish statesman, in fact, does not consist in his opposition to English whigs and tories, but in the extent to which he helps in promoting the security, the repose and the prosperity of Ireland.

The meeting in Dublin yesterday to appoint a commission to advance the enterprise, was disturbed by those land leaguers who realize that if Ireland enjoys any prosperity their occupation will be gone. They were determined to create disorder and they succeeded, and not until the Irish themselves refuse to be guided and influenced by these public agitators, will they refrain from doing all they can to make disturbances. If, however, the promoters of this exhibition are in the end successful, and if they can do anything to encourage manufacturing industries in Ireland they will do more for the Irish than all the agitation of the leaguers, and the sooner the people realize this the better for them.

In speaking of the functions of a newspaper, Charles Dudley Warner says:

Nothing is so difficult for the manager as to know what news is; the instinct for it is a sort of sixth sense. To discern out of the mass of materials collected not only what is most likely to interest the public, but what phase and aspect of it will attract most attention, and the relative importance of it; to tell the day before, or at midnight, what the world will be talking about in the morning, and what it will want the fullest details of, and to meet that want in advance requires a peculiar talent. There is always some topic on which the public wants instant information. It is easy enough when the news is developed, and everybody is discussing it, for the editor to fall in. But the success of the news printed depends upon a preapprehension of all this. Some papers, which nevertheless print all the news, are always a day behind, do not appreciate the popular drift till it has gone to something else, and err as much by clinging to a subject after it is dead as by not taking it up before it was fairly born. The public craves eagerly for only one thing at a time, and soon wearies of that; and it is to the newspaper's profit to seize the exact point of a debate, the thrilling moment of an accident, the pith of an important discourse, to throw itself into it as if life depended on it, and for the hour to flood the popular curiosity with it, as an engine deluges a fire.

The best thought of the country is emphatically committed to tariff revision.—Denver News.

This is quite evident. We urged a year ago a reduction of the duty on steel rails and other articles, but protectionists claimed it was none too high. It is now so evident to the protection manufacturers of the country that they can no longer maintain the high tariff that of their own accord they are proposing a reduction. This is the best possible testimony that our claims were correct.

AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE.

Our dispatches give the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Senator Burnside. While he was not a very great man, he played a very leading part in the great events of the last twenty-five years and his death removes a striking if not a great historical figure. He was born in Indiana in 1824 and graduated at West Point in 1847. He served in the Mexican war and later in New Mexico in a war with the Jacarillo Apaches who have recently been given a reservation in this state. In 1852 he resigned from the army to engage in the manufacture of breech-loading rifles at Bristol, Rhode Island. Later he accepted the position of treasurer of the Illinois Central railroad and removed to Illinois. At the beginning of the civil war, he served as colonel of the First Rhode Island Volunteers. In the battle of Bull Run he had command of a brigade. In the spring of 1862, he commanded the expedition to North Carolina and was in every way successful. This immediately gave him high reputation as a military officer all over the country, as it was the first success the eastern army had won, and it wonderfully cheered and reassured the whole country. At the battle of Antietam, he commanded the left wing of our army and did the hardest fight of the day about the bridge. In November, 1862, he was placed in command of the army of the Potomac, but was defeated in Fredericksburg in December and resigned the January following. His whole conduct during this time was highly creditable. He did not show any sensitiveness because he was asked to take a less important command. He showed that genuine patriotism rather than personal vanity or ambition prompted his military services. He took command of the Ninth army corps immediately after his resignation and held this position until the end of the war. His campaign in eastern Tennessee and under Grant before Petersburg made his corps famous and regained for him in some degree his prestige lost at Fredricksburg. His good nature and transparent desire to be useful exempted him largely from jealousy of his brother officers and harsh criticisms of the press.

After the war he engaged in the railroad business and occupied several important positions. In 1866 he was elected governor of Rhode Island, and was re-elected in 1867 and 1868. He was exceedingly popular with the masses in this position, and his withdrawal only prevented another re-election. In 1870 he visited Europe, and was a spectator of the Franco-Prussian war. His high standing caused him to be chosen as a medium of communication by both armies in peace negotiations. After his return to this country in 1871 he took no active part in politics until his election to the United States senate, as a successor of Senator Sprague, in 1874. He was again re-elected last year and his term would not have expired until March 3, 1887.

As a soldier he was brave, generous and loyal to his commanders. He was a superb corps commander. While he failed as commander of the army of the Potomac, he was unusually successful in the smaller independent commands with which he was entrusted. His soldiers of the Ninth army corps almost worshipped him, and at the close of the war he was probably the most popular corps commander in the army. His appearance on the line always called forth the greatest enthusiasm.

In political life he was successful. He always identified himself with the better elements of his party. As he was not a fluent speaker he did not take an active part in the the proceedings in the senate. His education or intellectual ability did not fit him to be a peer of Edmunds or Blaine. But he was gifted with common sense and inspired by a lofty desire to do right. During his career as senator for six years his votes were perhaps as uniformly right, judged by recent events as those of any other senator. He was one of the five republican senators who supported Mr. Hayes [in vindicating] those principles which were involved in the contest over the Robertson nomination. He was a useful senator, if not a brilliant one, and had the respect of his colleagues.

Socially he was rarely gifted. His presence was always welcome in every class of society. His kindness and thoughtfulness of others were always conspicuous. The drayman in the street who was in his old command received as low a bow as the millionaire. His generosity and loyalty to his friends won for him the affectionate regard of a large circle of friends. Such a man did not have and could not have any enemies.

CAPITAL PROSPECTS.

The Cañon City convention did not aid in reducing the number of candidates, but will serve possibly to enkindle more enthusiasm in those sections of the state which were represented in the convention. It was more properly a conference rather than a convention. No city that submitted its claims proposed to abide by the decision of the convention, and hence any action it might take would not in any way exercise much influence. It is to be regretted that there could not have been a general convention of Southern Colorado called by all the counties in the south; and that this convention should not have selected one city to be voted on in Southern Colorado. The adjourned convention, which will meet at Pueblo, cannot do anything further to combine the strength of Southern Colorado, and the present situation will not be materially changed by it.

We can therefore now make some forecast of the election. At present Denver is likely to be the only candidate in Northern Colorado. Pueblo, Cañon City, Leadville and Colorado Springs will be candidates in Southern Colorado. The election this fall is not a genuine one. No state or national officers will be voted on. There will be county elections all over the state, but this will not call out a full vote. In counties where there is a lively contest over local offices there will be a full vote cast, but in many counties the vote will be small as there is nothing in the election to arouse especial interest. It is not likely that over 40,000 votes will be cast. If there is only this number, it is of course plain that the city which receives over 20,000 votes will be selected. Denver is the only city that has a chance to do this. Denver will try to obtain this majority so that the contest will be settled this year. The opposing candidates will combine to prevent Denver from getting the majority and each try for the second place so that there may be a second chance. Denver's strength will lie in its own county and the northern part of the state with a few scattering votes in the south. It is, however, by no means the candidate of northern Colorado. There is now much feeling against Denver in the counties of Boulder, Weld, Clear Creek, and Larimer. These counties are likely to cast more votes against Denver than Denver will receive in the south and we therefore think Denver cannot do more than to lead the other candidates without receiving a majority.

The other candidates will divide the remaining vote more equally than it is now admitted. The city having 8,000 votes has a fair chance to stand second. If this city should be Leadville, then Denver would be sure to get the capital on the final ballot, because Leadville has rather too severe a climate in winter. If Pueblo were to stand second, the contest would be more equal. But the strongest argument against Denver could not be used in case the of Pueblo. Both are commercial and manufacturing cities, and the strongest argument against placing the capital at Denver cannot be used. Cañon City would be a strong candidate in case it stood second, but its railway communication would give it no strength in the north as it is 150 miles from Denver. Colorado Springs is the most centrally located of all the cities, and could combine more strength than any other city, if it should stand second. The strongest argument against Denver would have its full force in case the contest were narrowed down between Denver and Colorado Springs. The people in the country, at least as they have done before in the great states of the northwest would vote to put the capital in a city far removed from the influences which prevail in a centre like Denver. We therefore think that Colorado Springs has a better chance than any other city in a fight with Denver. These facts are worthy of the careful consideration of any who propose to cast their vote for the city most likely to beat Denver. In accomplishing this the contest next year must be kept in mind.

Events are continually forcing upon England the fact that there is a closeness of connection between the economical affairs of that country and America. Our wheat crop is comparatively short, and prices accordingly rise in England. Our demand for iron stock decreases and the markets in England suffer. Gold is shipped to America, and English bank rates begin to rise. We are to-day so linked with the markets abroad that the markets of our country are watched as carefully as those of Europe. The London Daily News in recognizing the fact of the closeness of connection between England and America says:

In most other respects the influence of America has been to raise prices, and now that she takes gold for use in her daily exchanges, the high prices have a superadded interest for us. Apart altogether from the drain upon our gold which the inflated prices in American life help to swell, it is no slight matter to find, as we too often do, that a dollar is spent where a half crown was thought enough before our prices were affected by the expenditure of affluent American tourists and others. Let an Englishman go over any favorite path of American travellers, and he will find every French shop, every Swiss or Rhenish hotel, charging double prices. The closer our connections with America, the wider tends to grow the circle affected by American prices. High prices are not peculiar to the New World; in most of the colonies every article involving the application of skilled labor is dearas well. America, however, is bigger, and in many ways so much more important as a representative of high-priced living that we need not look elsewhere. When, in addition, we find America in a position to absorb gold, and by so doing to affect our money market, her high scale of prices and her colossal business movements demand unremitting consideration.

The Herald attaches no importance to this, because it is an open secret that since the election of Mr. Hill to the senate he has made a constant and inexcusable war upon his colleague Mr. Teller. He has abused him in private conversations. He has denounced him in interviews. He has frequently declared his purpose to spend thousands of dollars to defeat his re-election to the senate.—[Leadville Herald.

The Herald is so zealous in its advocacy of Senator Teller that it can't be just to Senator Hill. The Herald should be well informed in regard to politics in this state. It ought to know something about the candidacy of Senator Hill to the senate and how well Senator Teller keeps his promises to Senator Hill. It ought also to know what Senator Teller has said in private conversation about Senator Hill. The fact is patent that our senators do not love each other like brothers, but there is no particular need now of emphasizing the fact too much. Senator Hill will not be found to be the first, most persistent, or most bitter aggressor, if Senator Teller's friends push their charges too far.

General Mahone, of Virginia, is a man who commands more respect the better he becomes known. In the first place he is engaged in a labor that no other man in the state dared to undertake before. He is the first one who has declared himself opposed to the bourbons. The Virginians have long been waiting for just such a man as Mahone is. He proposes to say to the creditors of Virginia that the state cannot pay one dollar, but believes it can pay fifty cents and is willing and anxious to do this. The bourbons have been for repudiating the entire debt, and while the people did not as a rule agree in this, they had not the courage to oppose or contradict those under whose control they had been for so long a time. Mahone then, when he boldly announced his policy, immediately found many followers, and will possibly be successful in his campaign.

And he is just the man to succeed. His life has from the first been a success. He is a little man, but he is an energetic one. As a general, he was at once popular and able, and as a railway superintendent he was faithful, and more than able. In the senate, his record is too well known to need comment, and all who know his past life, who understood how able the man is did not feel surprised that he was a conspicuous senator.

General Mahone is a rich man; indeed a very rich man, but he commenced life without a cent. He was so poor that even the family of his wife objected to him as a son-in-law. But he was bound to get ahead in life, and to reach a high position, he never neglected the duties of an inferior one. Even when he had been appointed superintendent of his railroad, he was not to be found in special cars surrounded by luxury, but was more often found going over his road in some rude hand car, intent upon finding out the true condition of affairs. Nor did he object putting his shoulder to the work before any of his men. He once rebuked in the sternest language, a man who did not lend a helping hand to those working beneath him.

The life of such a man as Mahone can be studied with profit by every young man. It proves that success will attend the efforts of those who attend faithfully to whatever they have immediately before them. Had he not been a good engineer he would not have made a good superintendent; had he not been faithful in the latter office he would not have been president. And so with his military record. He was a good general because a good soldier.

Indian Virtue.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Supposed comment by Dr. Bliss—"There is one thing that can be said of the Indians—they stand by their medicine men. I know of no more laudable passons."

Apaches in Colorado.

Denver Tribune.

An interesting discovery has been made. It is that a band of Apaches, the worst and most bloodthirsty Indians in the country, have been quartered on a reservation in the southwestern section of the state. The removal was made quietly about two months ago by order of the interior department, and it has only recently come to light. The outrage is a grave one. One Apache is a worse pest than a dozen Utes. The best fighters on the plains they are constant and cruel mischief makers. To put these frontier thugs in a rapidly growing state, when there is so much waste territory away from civilization which could be utilized as a reservation, is beyond excuse. The experience which the people of Arizona are now going through with one of these tribes is one that Colorado will certainly have to meet at some time unless the Indians are taken away.

It took two years to get rid of the Utes, and it was only after two massacres and much negotiation that this was accomplished. Yet the sum total of murders committed by the Utes from 1870 to the present time does not exceed eighty. Na-na and Victorio, with a band of not more than a hundred bucks, have killed more people in a week in single forays than the Utes killed in ten years. The Arizona Apaches who broke from their reservation two weeks ago, have committed more murders in the fortnight which has intervened since than Captain Jack did in his entire campaign. The Apaches are natural raiders while the Utes kill what is near them and then get out of the way. At no time during the Ute outbreak was a single town on the exposed frontier seriously endangered, and after the first three days there were no murders of prospectors.

An exchange of Utes for Apaches is not a good one, and there was decided carelessness in allowing it to be made without a protest from the state authorities. The fact that it was not known at the time is a partial excuse, but it seems to us that a matter of so much importance should have been known. The new cry must now be: "The Apaches must go."

Stockton's Treachery.

Denver Republican.

In delivering up to justice the murderer, Bert Wilkinson, Ike Stockton rendered society a good service, but the motive that actuated him was base. Wilkinson was his friend; a member of his fighting faction; he captured him by the betrayal of his friendship, and did it for $2,500. Stockton's own story shows this, and must lower him in the estimation of those who have clung to him through so many months of abuse. We mistake the temper of the people if Durango will not become too warm for Stockton.

Colorado's Chance.

Denver Tribune.

Quite a large sum has been contributed in New York to relieve the sufferers by the recent destructive forest fires in eastern Michigan; and nearly every large city is sending money and necessaries to the relief committee at Port Huron. Denver should not be behind hand in this good work. The survivors of the terrible calamity which has made a blackened, fire-swept desert of whole counties are certainly deserving objects of charity, and he people of this city should not be outdone in sympathetic liberality by people further east.

On a Sounder Basis.

Denver Republican.

The closing words of a dispatch received last night from San Francisco concerning the reported new discovery in Sierra Nevada has a moral to it: "Operators are disposed to go slow for the present, being in doubt as to whether the movement indicates genuine development or merely a deal." It is a fortunate thing for Colorado that her mining is still on a sounder business basis than that.

How Life Might be Brighter.

Boston Advertiser.

Many of the small annoyances that spoil tempers and make life disagreeable might be avoided by calling things by their right names. For instance, a great amount of bad manners and insolence passes current in all classes of society as independence, personal pride or social superiority. It is difficult to define real independence of character; to tell just what the combination of self-respect, good judgment and mental strength is which makes it; but it is easy enough to tell what it is not. When a cook boils the mutton she was told to roast, she is disobedient, not independent. When a writer revenges his personal slights in a newspaper, or gratifies dislike of his neighbor by false imputation of motives, he plays the part of a coward, and has no courage in him. When a passenger stretches his legs across a horse-car, or sits sideways with his feet in his neighbor's way, and looks like a thunder-cloud at any one who stumbles over him, he is simply a nuisance, and intensely disagreeable. If the man who bullies the waiter at a restaurant were called ungentlemanly and disgusting as he is; if the hackman and his passenger, who quarrel on the street-corner about a fare, grow red in the face, and flood each other with profanity, were degraded by the altercation, instead of being commended for "standing up for their rights;" if half the counterfeits that pass current as good qualities could be thrown out of circulation,—the world we live in would be far richer in good feeling, and life would be vastly gayer and brighter than it is.

SOME BABYLONIAN MYSTERIES.

Historical Inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar—The Days Before the Flood.

New York Herald.

Among other subjects which are likely to be discussed at the congress of archæologists are the very latest discoveries amid the mounds and ruins of Assyria and Babylonia. They are reported by the London Times, and are due to Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, who has been at work in the Tigro-Euphrates valley for eighteen months. It was long feared by Assyriologists that Babylonian history was irretrievably lost, as no historical records were recovered; but from the ruins of the palaces of the kings of Babylon Mr. Rassam has bought fragments of historical inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar, a valuable precis of the history of the last days of the Babylonian Empire, extending from the seventh year of Nabonidus to the fall of the city before the hosts of Cyrus, a royal record of the Persian conqueror; and lastly, an inscribed record of the last great victor who entered Babylon, Alexander of Macedon. These records will afford ample material for the student of the history of the "third Mesopotamian monarchy," and carefully compiled canon of kings, extending as far back as the Median dynasty, will afford valuable aid in the arrangement of future discoveries. The scarcity of stone in Babylonia and the extensive use of brick rendered the ruins of Babylonian palaces not fruitful fields for the explorer in search of architectural remains. In the ruins of the Kasr or "palace" mound, Mr. Rassam has found chambers and corridors which formed part of the royal residences of the kings of Babylon. On the extreme north of the ruins of Babylon, and partly without the enciente, is the large mound called by the natives the Babel mound. Excavations made here have brought to light the remains of extensive hydraulic works, wells and conduits lined with stones, and evidently connected with the Euphrates. The discovery of these remains would seem to indicate that here had stood the hanging gardens built by the Babylonian king for his Median queen, and the supposition receives additional support from the recovery of a small inscribed tablet which clearly proves the fondness of the Babylonian kings for horticulture. In his explorations at Ballawat, Mr. Rassam found the memorial records of the builder of the great temple of the Assyrian war god, placed in a stone cist and buried near the altar. The scarcity of stone in Babylonia caused the builders of the temples at Abdu Hubba to inclose the records in a cist made of terra cotta and to bury this beneath the floor of the chamber. The shaft sunk by the excavators employed by Mr. Rassam brought their precious records to light, and from them we are able to ascertain the name of the city and temple whose ruins have been discovered. The first three lines of the largest of the foundation records bring our speculative thoughts to a focus and centre our minds on the traditions of one of the most ancient cities of Chaldea: "To the Sun-god, the great Lord, dwelling in Bit-Parra, which is within the city of Sippara." Here, then, we have restored to us the ruins and records of a city whose traditions go back to the days before the flood, when Pious Xisuthrus, by order of his god, "buried in the city of Sippara of the Sun the history of the beginning, progress and end of all things," antediluvian. And now we recover, twenty-seven centuries after they were buried, the records of the pious restorers of this ancient temple.

Annie Besant.

M. D. Conway in Cincinnati Commercial.

I believe that the work which Mrs. Annie Besant has achieved within the past year is unparalleled by the achievement of any living person. While lecturing to many thousands throughout the country with never-failing eloquence, always holding her audiences spell-bound, while at the same time doing the larger part of the editorial work on the National Reformer, and while organizing branches of the league for the defense of constitutional rights, this lady has carried on private studies (without the aid of professors) which have brought her successfully through the severe examinations of the University of London for the first division of the B. Sc. degree. Happily learning at the university is freed from all considerations of dogma. Mrs. Annie Besant sitting in her lonely home, her lovely child now far away from her, only the great kindly Newfoundland dog that was its playmate remaining with her, toiling to teach herself while she teaches others, is really as heroic a figure as any in contemporary England. Instead of being recognized as the noble woman she is, this lady is brutally slandered by the Christian charity which thinketh all the evil it can of every independent mind. Members of parliament and clergymen have uttered the vilest insinuations as to her relations with Bradlaugh. Those who know the facts most intimately can alone realize the deep infamy of these falsehoods concerning this pure and heroic woman.

An Historic Building.

New York Tribune.

At auction sale yesterday, Cyrus Field, through J. Bryant Lindley, bought the property at Broadway and Battery place for $167,500. The building has for a long time been known as the Washington hotel, and has historical interest as the oldest building now standing in the city. It was sold under an order of the supreme court in the partition suit of Drake vs. Raymond, it having been a part of the Raymond estate. It is Mr. Field's plan to remove the old landmark and to build in its place an imposing business and office block. A month or more ago he bought a piece of property adjoining the old hotel from the Astor's. This, with his purchase of yesterday, gives him a lot of ground 56 feet and 2 inches in Broadway, and 171 feet and 11 inches in Battery place, and 56 feet in Greenwich street. On it he will erect a building ten stories high of Milwaukee brick, with stone trimmings. It is to be fire-proof throughout. He said yesterday, as a comment on the tendency to build high into the air, that he had declined an offer to rent the eighth, ninth and tenth stories for hotel purposes. It would be an unique hotel, he added, with its lowest floor eight stories from the ground.

The old house, which will have to give way to this modern improvement, was built in 1742. Previous to that time the site had been occupied by a tavern which had been built in the seventeenth century by Peter Kocks, whose wife kept it long after his death. Peter Kocks was an officer in the Dutch service, and a fighter in the Indian war of 1693. The present house when built was a copy of that of the British ambassador at Lisbon, and all its plans were sent here from the Portuguese capital. It was built, according to the testimony of William L. Stone, by Sir Peter, afterward Admiral, Warren, K. C. B. It was considered at the time it was built one of the finest mansions in the country. One of its rooms, 26 feet by 40 feet in dimensions, was a famous banqueting room, and was used on all great occasions. After the British forces captured New York City, in the war of the revolution, it was occupied successfully by such distinguished British commanders as Sir William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton and Sir Guy Carlton, afterward Lord Dorchester. Major Andre, who was in the family of Sir Henry Clinton, and his aid, went from this house on his fatal journey up the Hudson river to meet Benedict Arnold. Mr. Field says that he paid for all the ground about $250,000, and that the building will cost about half a million.

GUITEAU.

Fired at by One Sergeant Mason—He Has a Narrow Escape.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT GUITEAU.

WASHINGTON, September 12. — A man named Mason fired at Guiteau Sunday from the outside of the jail. He was arrested.

Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guiteau, is in prison. It is not believed that he was drunk or wild from drugs, although no plot for killing Guiteau has been discovered among the guards. It is known that they are deeply hostile toward him. The officers believe that Guiteau lied and was not at the window, but was reclining when fired at. Guiteau exhibited an agony of fear some time after the shooting. He has been removed to another cell.

HIS TRIAL.

No official notice of Sergeant Mason's offense has yet reached the War department. It is stated there that Mason will be promptly surrendered if the demand is made for him by the civil authorities, and thus all complications will be avoided. If such a demand is not made Mason will be tried by court martial. Army officers generally express a feeling of mortification at this attempt on Guiteau's life as a restriction on the discipline and good name of the service. It is Mason's wish to be tried in civil court. Col. Corkhill declined to do this at present, and a lawyer expressed an intention to swear out a warrant himself for Mason's arrest. Bigelow says that in his opinion Mason is insane on the subject. He further states that when the news of Guiteau's crime first reached Mason he was serving in Texas, and at the time expressed his intention of killing Guiteau.

MASON IS SAID

to be of the famous family of Mason Slidell. He served creditably in the late war. If the matter is taken up by the civil authorities the first proceedings will be before the police court under a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The extreme penalty for this offense is eight years imprisonment at hard labor. In event of conviction Mason will be promptly dismissed from the army.

GUITEAU'S ACCOUNT.

Guiteau has told ten different stories about his position when Mason fired into his cell last night. At first and when under excitement he said he was lying on his bed when the shot was fired and subsequently said he was standing at the window, but it is believed that his first statement is true and that he concocted the second with the idea that it could give more notoriety as he made it appear that he had a very narrow escape. His account of the shooting, as now given to Warden Crocker, was as follows: It was a close call, and walking to the window he pointed to a hole in the outer glass and said: "You see that? Well, I saw the wagon when they came out; it was raining then, and I was looking at the soldiers getting out of two of them. I had my arms in this position (putting one arm over the other near the elbow, and resting them on the first bar of the cell), and resting my chin on them when I saw the flash right from that corner (indicating south corner of west wing) and the next thing was a ball crashing and passing over here (pointing over shoulder). See here, the ball came in right here (pointing to a spot on the wall). It was a powerful shot, for after it glanced it went through my coat which was hanging on this nail. See what it did. It spoiled this picture—pulling out one of the photographs taken of him in which the left breast is completely torn out. I had some other things, a tooth pick among them, which it did not touch. I want to keep this picture as a memento. Gen. Crocker said, "There was a good aim at the heart of the picture." "Yes, but I would rather have it there than in me. I don't know who did it." A guard remarked: It looks like it was an accident. Guiteau made no reply, but evidently did not take an interest in the suggestion.

SERGEANT MASON

is said by the officers of the Battery to be the best shot in his company. He says he had observed that every morning when the guard arrived Guiteau took the same position at his cell under the window for weeks. Mason noticed this and he made up his mind that a bullet aimed at the spot any evening just after the guard arrived would hit Guiteau. From one point he could see Guiteau through a window, opening in a line with Guiteau's cell window, but he could not fire a direct shot from that position. He had to go around the yard and get a position at another place in order to command the range of Guiteau's cell window. Mason did not stop at his usual place of observation to see if Guiteau was at the window but as he had never failed to be there when the guard arrived Mason took it for granted that the prisoner was at the window so he hurried on to the point where he got range of the window and fired without attempting to make it certain that Guiteau was in range.

The reason for believing that Guiteau told a falsehood in saying that he was at the window, is that from where the shot was fired he must have been hit had he stood there. Guiteau has been removed to another cell, and its location in the jail is kept a profound secret, neither the military or officers other than those who are on duty in that portion of the building know where it is. About noon to-day Guiteau took up his abode in his new quarters.

In the case of Dr. L. B. Moore, of Monument, brought before the justice court for non-compliance with the law regulating the practice of medicine, it proved to be an oversight, the doctor having been absent at the meeting of the board and had not the opportunity to comply. But among the many names handed Dr. Kimball his appeared, and, without due consideration, was handed the officer for prosecution. Dr. Moore is known to the profession here as a physician of good reputation and moral standing, and had held many positions of honor and trust in medical societies in the state of Illinois before coming to this state.

The Denver & Rio Grande Base Ball club, of this city, has received challenges to play match games with the Elks, of Irwin, and the Durango club. Neither of them have as yet been accepted.

OUT WEST.

Boulder is talking over the water works question.

Salida will be represented at the Calion City convention.

The August output of the Leadville mines was $1,092,657.

The assessed valuation of Buena Vista property is $227,305.18.

The State Medical association will meet in Pueblo on September 13th.

Colorado, the youngest of all states, has a taxable capital of $43,000,000.

The South Park road will run an opera excursion from Leadville to Denver.

The annual fair of the Colorado Industrial association opens at Denver to-day.

A site for the state capitol has been selected on the mesa in South Pueblo.

It costs on an average fifty-three cents to raise a bushel of wheat in Colorado.

The Chrysolite mine of Leadville will pay a $100,000 dividend on September 10th.

The freight transportations to Colorado this year will amount to $500,000 per month.

The army headquarters at Fort Union, New Mexico, are to be removed to Las Vegas.

The ladies of Georgetown are devoting considerable of their time to archery practice.

The gold shipments from Central, Colorado, during the month of August were $72,700.

The first through train from Corpus Christi to Laredo, Texas, was run on the 5th instant.

The Las Vegas academy opened on September fifth with seventy-five pupils in attendance.

The wheat crop of Northern Colorado will average, at the least calculation, 30 bushels per acre.

Four hundred and seventy-three pupils were in attendance at the opening of the Golden schools.

Within one hundred square miles of Cheyenne, Wyoming territory, 35,000 head of cattle are grazing.

The sale of tickets at the union depot, Denver, during the month of August, amounted to over $100,000.

The Melville opera company is en route for Colorado, and will appear in Denver on the 27th of this month.

It will require ninety cars to remove General MacKenzie's command from Gunnison City to New Mexico.

At a recent meeting the citizens of Pueblo decided that the Mesa was the only proper location for the capitol.

The right of way on Wiwatta street, Denver, over which there has been a wrangle has been amicably adjusted.

Some foot-pads at Buena Vista held a woman up a few days since, and relieved her of a purse containg $102.

Emma Abbott still continues to draw large houses at Denver. Her engagement will last two weeks instead of one.

Governor Sheldon, of New Mexico, has made a requisition on Secretary Lincoln for one thousand stand of rifles.

A prominent Louisiana attorney committed suicide at Denver on Thursday. He was out of money and in poor health.

The conductors and engineers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will have a ball at Trinidad on September 20th.

Denver's jobbing trade for 1880 amounted to $1,500,000. It is expected that this year will show double that amount.

Four notorious horse thieves were shot down in their tracks at Mesquite, a small way station on the A. T. & S. F.

Sheep mountain, a new mining district, about thirteen miles northwest of Gothic, is attracting considerable attention.

A gang of crooks who have been operating in Denver for some time past, were arrested on Friday by Detective McKnight.

The Leadville Chronicle, of the 8th, prints the cuts of the Tabor opera house, which appeared in the Denver News of the 6th.

Mr. W. E. Sisty, the new proprietor of the Beebee house at Idaho Springs will change the name of the house to the Spa hotel.

It is claimed by some of the Colorado papers that the state yield of gold and silver bullion for the present year will be $40,000,000.

The earnings of the Union Pacific road for the month of August were $2,295,393 against $1,655,222 for the same period last year.

Mines of Colorado required 48,000 kegs of black powder and 800,000 pounds of high explosives for blasting purposes last year.

Captain W. H. McCoy, of the victorious McAulay hose team of Silver Cliff, has been presented with a handsome gold medal by the citizens.

Hon. W. E. Sisty, state fish commissioner, has leased the Beebee house at Idaho Springs and will take possession of the same on September 15th.

General Passenger Agent White of the A., T. & S. F. has arranged for bands of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians to be present at the Topeka fair.

The Denver and Rio Grande will run a special opera excursion train from Leadville to Denver on the 13th. The fare for the round trip will be $10.

An important transfer of cattle took place in Las Animas county last week, by which the Prairie cattle company made a purchase amounting to $180,000.

The assessor of Arapahoe county has just made his returns for the year. The total valuation of the county property is $28,895,253, an increase of $10,058,795 over that of 1880.

The Durango Record, in its agitation of the water works question, advocates the letting of the contract to Colorado Springs men, presumably meaning Messrs. Russell and Alexander.

Burt Wilkinson, the lynched murderer, was a nephew of ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana. The Wilkinson family was originally from Indiana and one of the best in the state.

From Saturday's Daily.

Miss Lair, a graduate of Miss Blow's well known kindergarten class, of St. Louis, and with three years' experience as a trainer in the St. Louis kindergartens, having received flattering assurances of support, announces her intention of opening a kindergarten class in this city. Any person wishing to send children may see Miss Lair by calling at Dr. Reynolds' on Tejon street.

A camping party under the lead of Mr. R. Berrey, of Elbert county, has just returned from a very pleasant trip through the mountains. The party consisted of Mr. Berrey and family and Mr. G. S. Smith, a banker of Du Quoin, Ill., and three daughters, Mrs. McCreery and Misses McCreery. At present the party is encamped near the residence of Mrs. Benj. Sprague.

Messrs. Stevens & Rouse are now building a large barn in which to keep the Herdic coaches. They are also buying horses and making other needed preparations. The coaches were shipped from Pennsylvania on August 22, and are expected to arrive in the city most any day.

Mr. J. J. Cassidy, one of the old time types in the GAZETTE news room, came down from the mountains yesterday, where he has been spending the summer. Mr. Cassidy will again resume work in the GAZETTE composing room.

Capital Meeting.

The adjourned meeting of citizens on the capital campaign was held in the court house last evening. The meeting was called to order by B. W. Steele.

The report of the committee of seven was read and adopted. The committee recommended the appointment of a committee of eleven who should take entire charge of the canvass. This committee consists of the following gentlemen:

Matt France,	C. W. Barker,
E. T. Ensign,	J. H. B. McFerran,
W. A. Smith,	A. Sagendorf,
John Curr,	L. E. Sherman,
Ianthus Bentley,	W. M. Strickler,
George Parsons.	

A stirring address was then given by Judge McFerran, who was followed by Dr. Strickler, F. G. Rowe, Major McAllister and John Potter. General Bailey also made remarks which called forth enthusiastic applause. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the committee of eleven.

Five thousand dollars has been raised toward the construction of a new court house at Buena Vista.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Genuine St. Louis and Milwaukee beer delivered at any part of the town. Address Herman Manitou. w e 14 tf.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 8 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—About three thousand choice high grade Colorado bred ewes. Have shorn about 5½ pounds per head, of prime, light medium wool, guaranteed sound; also herd of registered American Merino bucks, sheared present season 20 pounds of wool per head. J. M. Givens, P. O. Colorado Springs, Colo. wh 27 tf

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office: Hall's Building, on Tejon Street. 38 w tf

Executor's Notice.

Estate of George P. Miller, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of George P. Miller, *late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado*, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the September term, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of August, A. D. 1881.
wj-3-4 JEROME PLUMMER, Executor.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Daniel Stevens, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Daniel Stevens, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the September term, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of August, A. D. 1881.
wj-3-4 ANNE STEVENS, Administratrix.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Martin Speck, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Martin Speck, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the September term, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of August, A. D. 1881.
wj-3-4 MARY P. SPECK, Administratrix.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., August 11, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler, Jno. S. Luckraft, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Monday September 19, 1881, before county judge of El Paso county at Colorado Springs. His claim is made by his D. S. No. 1878 and is for the N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of sec. 3, tp. 14, south of range 71 W., and he names the following as his witnesses, viz: Walter Bird, Charles Elwell, L. C. Fourtales and Frank Castello, all of El Paso county, Colo.
w5-3-5 JOHN J. HENRY, Register.

Ditch Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, associations and corporations (of Irrigation District No. 10 of Colorado) interested as owners or consumers of water in said district:

That the undersigned in pursuance of the following order, viz:

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss. In district court.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

In matter of the petition of D. M. Rose for an adjudication of priorities of water rights:

The petitioner above named having this day filed his petition under the provisions of the irrigation act, approved February 23d, A. D. 1881, the undersigned deeming it impracticable to proceed to hear evidence in open court on the said subject of water rights, hereby directs that the following order be entered of record in said court, that Ernest A. Colburn be and he hereby is appointed a referee of said court within and for said county (the same constituting the tenth irrigation district of Colorado) for the purposes hereinafter specified; He, the said referee, as soon as practicable shall examine the statement of priorities of appropriation of water in said district heretofore filed in this court; also the evidence heretofore taken on said subject and on the files of this court; he shall proceed to take such further testimony as may be offered; and upon consideration of the whole shall make an abstract and findings upon the same and prepare a decree in the adjudication of such rights, all of which shall be duly reported to the court on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1882, and said referee shall perform such other acts as are required by law, first duly qualifying in the manner prescribed by law for the performance of said duties.

JOSEPH C. HELM, Judge.

At chambers in Colorado Springs, July 20, 1881.

will attend at the time and places hereinafter specified for the purpose of hearing and taking evidence touching the priority of right of the several ditches, canals and reservoirs in said district, at which time and places such owners will attend by themselves, their agents or attorneys and then and there file a statement of their claim and present their proofs touching any priority of right claimed by them for any ditch, canal or reservoir in said district.

TIME AND PLACE.

At Monument, October 5th and 6th, 1881, at the sample room in Ford's hotel.

At Husted, October 8th, 1881, at school house.

At Four Mile, October 11th, 12th and 13th, 1881, at Bombeck school house,

At El Paso, October 17th and 18th, 1881, at postoffice.

At Fountain, October 20th and 21st, 1881, at postoffice.

At Colorado Springs, from October 24th to October 29th inclusive, and from November 1st to November 5th inclusive, at office of county judge in court house.

RULES.

RULE I.—Evidence including statement and proofs will be upon the following points: "i. e. "name or names together with postoffice address of the claimant or claimants, claiming "ownership * * * of ditch, canal or reservoir, "the name thereof (if any) and, if without a "name, the owner or owners shall choose and "adopt a name, to be therein stated, by which "such ditch, canal or reservoir shall thereafter "be known, the description of such ditch, canal "or reservoir, as to location of headgate, general "course of ditch, the name of the natural stream "from which such ditch, canal or reservoir draws "its supply of water, the length, width, depth "and grade thereof as near as may be, the time, "fixing a day, month and year as the date of the "appropriation of water by original construction, also by any enlargement or extension, if any such thereof may have been made, and the amount of water claimed by or under such construction, enlargement or extension, and "the present capacity of the ditch, canal or feeder of reservoir, and also the number of acres "of land lying under and being or proposed to be "irrigated by water from such ditch, canal or "reservoir;" and all evidence heretofore taken concerning ditches and filed with the clerk of the district court will be considered by the referee in making his decree.

RULE II.—Parties will appear before the referee at place named in notice most convenient to them.

RULE III.—Evidence will be taken in the order, as to time, in which persons appear before the referee.

RULE IV.—Any party desiring to introduce contrary or impeaching evidence in regard to any particular ditch, must do so immediately upon the close of the evidence on the part of the claimant.

RULE V.—Parties desiring to take the evidence of non resident witnesses, or witnesses in this state outside of El Paso county, will file with the referee a petition requesting that a commission issue to take the testimony of such witness, together with the interrogations to be propounded to witness, and will notify all persons whom he knows, or has reason to believe, are in any way interested in the ditch or ditches concerning which the evidence is to be taken, that he has filed said petition and interrogations. If deposition of resident witness is sought to be taken, the petition must be under oath of the petitioner. Notices must be in writing and service made by copy. All petitions and interrogatories must be filed on or before the 20th of September, 1881.

RULE VI.—Parties desiring to file cross interrogatories in cases mentioned in rule five (5) will do so on or before September 25th, 1881. No commissions for taking testimony will issue, unless upon good cause shown, after said date.

E. A. COLBURN, Referee.
Dated September 1st, 1881. wj-3-4

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